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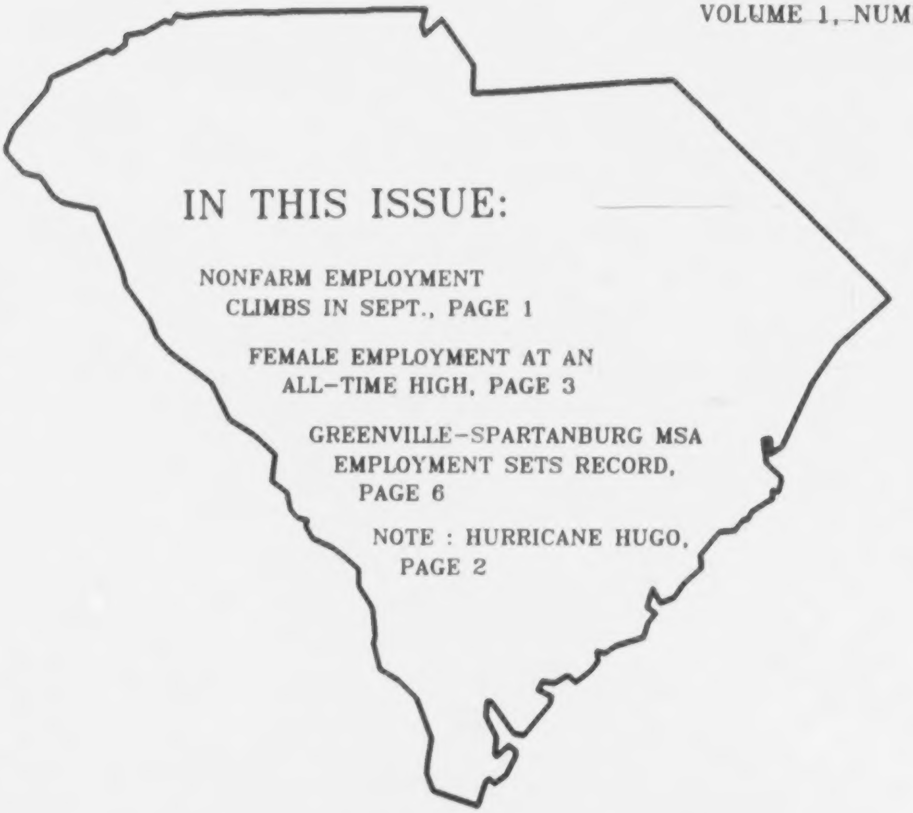
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SEPTEMBER, 1989
VOLUME 1, NUMBER 6



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NONFARM JOB COUNT REACHES RECORD LEVEL

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CLIMBS IN SEPTEMBER

Total nonfarm employment in South Carolina rose to a record level of 1,520,100 in September. This figure was 14,200 greater than in August, and 58,000 higher than the year-ago level. The public sector was responsible for all of the monthly increase, while the private sector declined 3,700 to 1,246,800.

PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLLS INCREASE

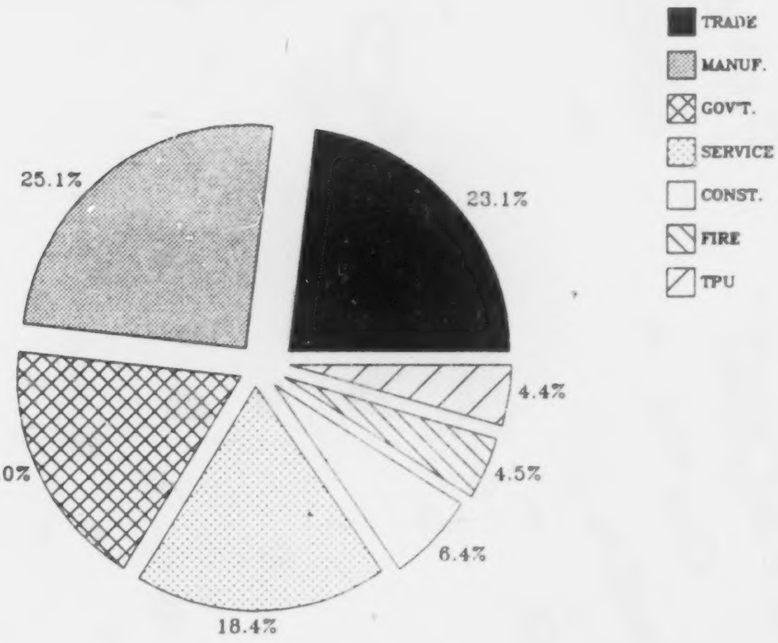
Employment in the public sector rose 17,900 to 273,300 as schools opened for the beginning of the academic year. At the state level, a gain of 6,800 in state education more than offset a decline of 600 in other state government. Local schools recorded an increase of 11,900, while other local government reported a slight decrease of 200. In the remaining government sector, federal employment was unchanged from August.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT SLIDES DOWNWARD

Employment in the private sector was down 3,700 over the month as every major industry, with the exceptions of services, and transportation and public utilities, reported losses from August. Trade led the decline in the private sector as 2,800 persons were removed from payrolls around the state. Most of the drop in positions was in the retail division where eating and drinking places began to cut back after the summer tourist season. Another group affected to a lesser degree by seasonal trends was general merchandise stores. Manufacturing employment decreased by 1,500 in September as both durable and nondurable goods lost positions. Within the hard-good division, electrical and electronic equipment; and machinery, except electrical dropped 300 each. The soft-good division also saw negative movement, primarily occurring in textile mill products, and chemicals and allied products. Finance, insurance, and real estate recorded a decline of 1,000 over the month. The majority of the downturn was in real estate where 500 jobs were lost. Construction was 900 lower in

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT SLIDES DOWNWARD (Continued)

September, with special trade contracting accounting for more than half of the decrease. On the positive side, services jumped 2,400 over the month to 280,200, setting an all-time high. This industry was led by educational services, which gained 4,000 jobs.



SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY SEPTEMBER, 1989

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

NOTE: HURRICANE HUGO

Hurricane Hugo hit the South Carolina coast September 21-22, 1989, causing massive destruction and worker dislocation. The September labor force estimates in this release do not reflect the effect of the Hurricane because they are based on employer reports for the reference week of September 10-16.

NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SETS RECORD HIGH

South Carolina's nonfarm female employment climbed 10,700 to 714,400 during September. The public sector, under the influence of seasonal gains in education employment, rose to 160,300 and was responsible for the entire monthly expansion. Private employers reduced their payrolls for female workers by 1,400 to 554,100.

In the public sector, the start of a new academic year pushed educational employment up 12,700. State institutions added 3,400 female employees with local schools providing a 9,300 boost. State and local government other than schools registered losses of 400 and 100, respectively. Females employed by the federal government declined 100 over the month.

Within the private sector, the trade industry (-1,700) led the decline with the retail division accounting for the entire decrease. Manufacturing (-900) recorded losses in both durable (-300) and nondurable (-600) goods because of temporary layoffs during September. Females employed in finance, insurance, and real estate experienced a moderate downturn of 600 jobs attributed partly to a 300 drop in banking. Construction employment dropped 100 over the month, while transportation and public utilities held steady at 16,000. The only gain in women workers in the private sector occurred in services where the female job count rose 1,900.

Growth in services was triggered by a 2,500 increase in educational services while seasonal losses in hotels and other lodging places (-600) served as a detractor. Compared to the year-ago level of 686,700, South Carolina's nonfarm female employment during September, 1989 was 27,700 higher.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
September, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to Sept., 1989 from-	
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
All items	125.0	124.6	119.8	+0.3	+4.3

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate rose from 4.3% to 5.0% in September. This represented 87,300 jobless individuals, a rise of 11,800 from the August level. The upturn in unemployment was attributed mainly to seasonal losses in tourist-related jobs, together with scattered layoffs in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.3% in September.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
September, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,740,500	1,737,800	1,677,300	1,746,900	1,729,900	1,683,700
Total Employment	1,653,200	1,662,300	1,602,700	1,655,500	1,646,800	1,605,000
Total Unemployment	87,300	75,500	74,600	91,400	83,100	78,700
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.3	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.7

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	238,910	240,650	229,000	245,420	244,180	234,320
Total Employment	228,770	231,610	219,570	236,090	236,020	226,470
Total Unemployment	10,140	9,030	9,430	9,330	8,160	7,850
Unemployment Rate	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.4

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	355,010	349,910	339,130
Total Employment	340,750	337,930	327,370
Total Unemployment	14,260	11,980	11,760
Unemployment Rate	4.0	3.4	3.5

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	123,828	125,444	121,842	124,040	124,018	121,984
Total Employment	117,498	119,092	115,474	117,456	117,597	115,370
Total Unemployment	6,330	6,352	6,368	6,584	6,421	6,614
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

The count of nonfarm jobs in the Charleston area increased 900 to 199,000 during September. As a result of nonfaculty personnel returning to schools, total government, at 53,900, added 1,800 workers to the payrolls. Within the public sector, local government recorded the largest upturn of 1,600, in addition to a 300 gain in state government. However, federal government lost 100 employees over the month. Overall, jobs in the private sector decreased by 900. Due mainly to temporary layoffs, manufacturing (-700) suffered the greatest decline, with the entire downturn centered in durable goods. Because of seasonal activity in the retail industry, trade employment was down 400. Negative movement was also seen in construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate. However, positive activity was displayed in services, and transportation and public utilities.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

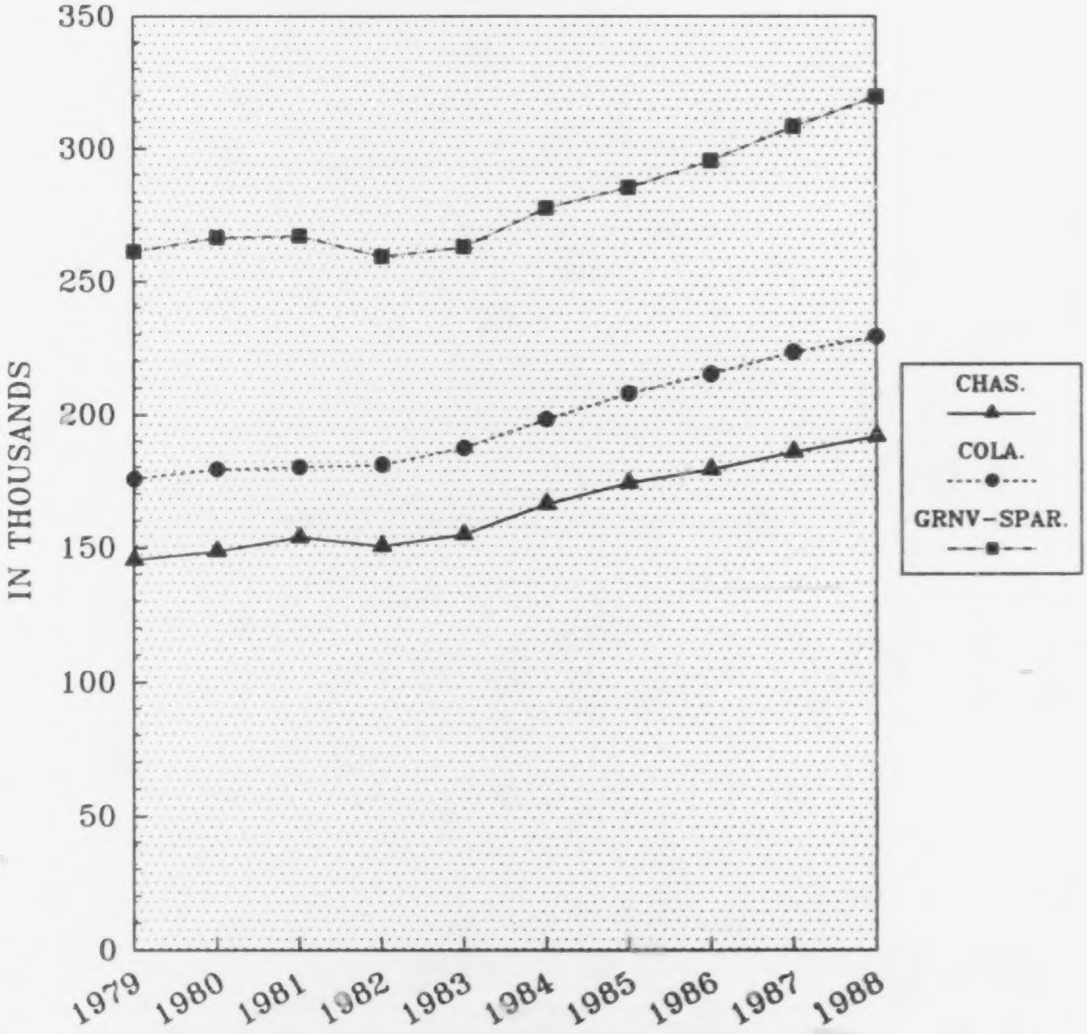
Columbia's nonfarm employment rose 3,800 to 238,500 in September. The public sector provided the entire upturn while the private sector declined slightly. Within the public sector, both state and local government increased considerably while the federal government remained steady at 7,800 jobs. The rise in state and local government was due mainly to the reopening of schools in the area. The private sector's employment level decreased by 300 jobs in September. Decliners included finance, insurance, and real estate; wholesale and retail trade; and manufacturing. Within manufacturing, durables dropped 300 positions while nondurables increased by 100 jobs. The only industry that experienced an increase in employment in September was services which added 400 positions. Overall, nonfarm employment was up 8,900 jobs over the year-ago level.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area reached its highest level ever in September with an increase of 7,000 jobs. This jump pushed the employment level to 330,900 during the month. Both the public sector and the private sector aided in this positive movement. Within the public sector, total local government added the most jobs (4,600), acting on the reopening of public schools. State government also helped to increase the employment level in the public sector by adding 400 employees to its payrolls. Federal government remained stable at 2,000 jobs in September. Within the private sector, a total of 2,000 positions were added in September. Leading the way in this expansion was the service industry which added 1,800 jobs over the month. Other areas showing advances were construction, and wholesale and retail trade. The only decliner in the private sector was manufacturing with a loss of 400 jobs, all coming in nondurables. Durables remained stable. Finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities remained steady over the month. Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area during September was 6,900 above the year-ago level of 324,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA MSA EMPLOYMENT

SEPTEMBER,1989



NOTE: Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The U. S. unemployment rate rose in September . . . to a seasonally adjusted 5.3% of the labor force, up from 5.2% in the preceding month. A sharp decline in factory jobs had helped push the nation's rate down in August. Employers added 209,000 workers during September; however, 75,000 of those jobs were telephone company employees returning to work after strikes. Factory payrolls decreased by 103,000, the largest monthly drop since December, 1982 when the country was emerging from a recession. About a third of the fall in manufacturing jobs came from layoffs of auto workers, with 16 of the 20 major manufacturing industries reporting declines in employment. Employment in the construction industry was unchanged from August. While employment in the service sector grew significantly, most of it came from teachers returning to classrooms for a new school year. Jobs in business and health services were up substantially, whereas the retail trade industry added only 4,000 employees.

Retail sales rose 0.5% in September . . . to $145.21 billion. The rise came after a 0.7% gain in August and suggested there is still healthy consumer demand in the economy. Sales reports from chain stores showed a moderate gain for the month as women's apparel led the way in clothing sales, due largely to the introduction of the fall fashion line.

Personal income was held down by Hurricane Hugo . . . which tore through parts of South and North Carolina in late September. Personal income rose 0.3% during the month, but would have climbed 0.6% had it not been for the storm. Among the economic effects of the storm was a sharp drop in rental income.

Personal spending grew 0.2% in September . . . to a $3.526 trillion annual rate, the smallest increase in a year. In August, personal spending grew 0.9% as car sales were up due to bargain prices at the end of the model year. However, car sales slackened in September after the 1990 models were introduced causing a slowdown in consumer spending. Spending on durable goods, including cars, declined by $6.2 billion from August.

Housing starts fell to seven-year low in September . . . with home construction down 5.2%, following an even steeper drop of 6.2% in August. New construction decreased in all types of homes, from single-family houses to large apartment complexes. Work was begun on single-family homes at an annual rate of 971,000 in September, a drop of 2.1% from the previous month. Construction of apartments and other multifamily dwellings slipped 2.2% to an annual rate of 1,022,000.

The average workweek for production workers on nonfarm payrolls remained unchanged while the manufacturing workweek edged up . . . The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers in private nonagricultural jobs was unchanged in September at 34.6 hours. The manufacturing workweek and factory overtime were both up 0.1 hour to 41.0 and 3.8 hours, respectively.

Weather Conditions

Typical hot, humid weather conditions prevailed over much of the state during the first two weeks in September. However, Hurricane Hugo, with winds up to 135 miles per hour, crossed the southeastern and central portions of the state by Friday, September 22. Areas in it's path received extensive damage. Standing crops, particularly corn and soybeans were flattened and lint cotton was stripped from the bolls. Assessment of agricultural damage still continues. Reporters indicated that some cotton and corn may be salvageable and soybeans could recover somewhat before harvest. Dry weather is needed for continuation of fall planting and harvesting for most crops.

Field Crops

The corn harvest picked up in advance of the storm, but much of the crop that was left in the path of the storm was blown to the ground. The crop condition declined to poor from fair by week ending October 1. Cotton growers had just begun harvesting the crop before Hugo flattened plants in the most heavily hit areas. The crop condition was rated at 14% very poor, 22% poor, 63% fair, and 1% good. Reporters indicated that soybean harvest will begin in a few weeks, as weather permits. The condition of soybeans was 2% very poor, 24% poor, 56% fair, and 18% good. The peanut harvest picked up, with overall condition fair. The tobacco harvest was reported almost complete. Statewide condition for tobacco and sorghum was fair.

Fruits and Vegetables

The apple harvest continued with 80% of the crop picked. Overall condition of the crop was rated good. Pecan yields will be severely affected in areas hit by the hurricane as many nuts were blown off the trees. The condition was rated as poor to fair. Some fall vegetable crops were damaged due to the high winds.

S.C. Weekly Crop Statistics

Week Ending 10/1/89

Crop	Phase	Percent Current	Percent Year Ago
Apples	Harvested	80	66
Corn	Harvested	77	69
Cotton	Harvested	5	7
Peanuts	Harvested	35	11

HOURLY EARNINGS INCREASE IN SEPTEMBER

During September, hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers advanced $0.04 to $8.72. Durables and nondurables gained $0.04 and $0.03, respectively. Durables, at $8.90, experienced significant increases in fabricated metal products, and lumber and wood products. Other industry groups reporting higher earnings were machinery, except electrical; and instruments and related products. Lower hourly earnings were displayed in furniture and fixtures; and stone, clay, and glass products. Showing no change over the month was electrical and electronic equipment. Nondurables, at $8.62, witnessed its largest rise in printing and publishing. Positive movement was also observed in food and kindred products, textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, and paper and allied products. Chemicals and allied products remained unchanged from August. Overall, larger incentives paid for piece work contributed to the acceleration in hourly wages.

Nationally, average hourly earnings climbed $0.10 to $10.54. Both durables and nondurables aided in the upturn, with contributions of $0.11 and $0.09, respectively.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
September, 1989

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.72	$ 8.68	$ 8.37	$ 9.55	$ 9.49	$ 9.25
Average Weekly Earnings	$357.52	$355.01	$349.03	$389.64	$388.14	$383.88
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$286.02	$284.92	$291.34	$311.71	$311.51	$320.43

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.96	$ 8.93	$ 8.48	$ 8.70	$ 8.68	$ 8.31
Average Weekly Earnings	$370.05	$367.92	$351.07	$358.44	$356.75	$347.36
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$296.04	$295.28	$293.05	$286.75	$286.32	$289.95

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.54	$ 10.44	$ 10.25
Average Weekly Earnings	$433.19	$425.95	$423.33
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$346.55	$341.85	$353.36

OVERTIME CONTINUES TO RISE

For the second consecutive month, premium hours for manufacturing production employees increased 0.1 of an hour. The entire gain in overtime hours was found in the soft-good division. When compared to a year earlier, premium hours decreased 0.4 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

September, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.1	4.0	4.5
Durable Goods	4.2	4.3	5.0
Nondurable Goods	4.0	3.9	4.2

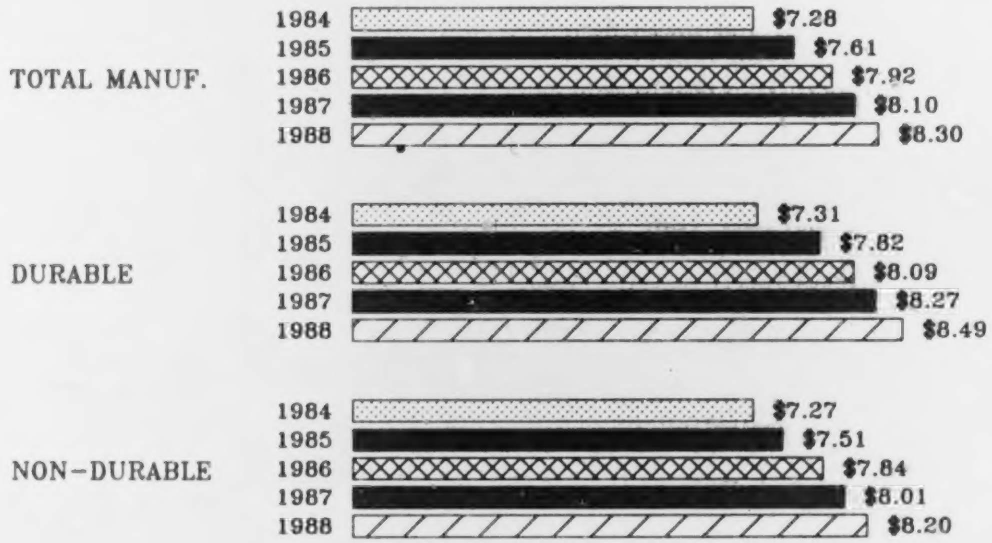
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DECLINES IN SEPTEMBER

The productivity index for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers dropped 0.4 point to 105.8 over the month. This figure was 1.3 points less than one year earlier. The downturn in manufacturing production employment (-1,800) was a major factor in the overall lag in output per hour. However, the workweek climbed 0.1 hour from August. Durables and nondurables observed decreases in productivity, with losses of 0.7 point and 0.3 point, respectively. The apparel index experienced a 0.5 reduction in output per hour, while the textile index dwindled 0.4 point.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
September, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	105.8	106.2	107.1
Durable-Good Productivity Index	116.1	116.8	118.0
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	101.3	101.6	102.3
Textile Productivity Index	92.8	93.2	97.0
Apparel Productivity Index	100.1	100.6	98.2

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (1984-1988)



NOTE: Data represents industry annual averages.

WEEKLY HOURS CLIMB SLIGHTLY IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's manufacturing production workweek increased by 0.1 hour to 41.0 in September. The durable-good division climbed 0.1 hour to 42.2. Sparking this rise in durables were gains in machinery, except electrical; fabricated metal products; furniture and fixtures; and lumber and wood products. The areas that showed declines in the hard-good division were instruments and related products; stone, clay, and glass products; and electrical and electronic equipment. The nondurable-good division also posted a 0.1-hour gain in September, making the average workweek 40.4 hours. Up sharply in nondurables was food and kindred products posting a 0.9-hour increase. Positive movement was also displayed in paper and allied products, and chemicals and allied products. The only major industry group registering a decline was printing and publishing with a 0.3 hour drop. Apparel and other textile products, and textile mill products remained unchanged over the month.

Nationally, the manufacturing production workweek climbed by 0.3 hour to 41.1, fueled by a jump in overtime hours by 0.3 hour to 4.1.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	#Mths Exper	Other Exper	#Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired	Annual Income Desired	Relocate?	Location of * Applicant
Auditor	99	Financial Analyst	99	17	Full	21,000	Yes	Beaufort
Machine Operator	14	None	N/A	12	Full	10,400	No	Chester
Counselor	62	None	N/A	17	Full	23,000	No	Clinton
Electrical Engineer	85	None	N/A	16	Full	30,000	Yes	Florence
Polymer Operator	98	Mail Clerk	12	12	Full	16,640	Yes	Gaffney
Personnel Director	60	None	N/A	16	Full	25,000	Yes	Hartsville
Machinist	72	Assembly	18	14	Full	25,000	Yes	Greenwood
Electrician	99	Maintenance Mechanic	73	12	Full	12,480	No	Kingstree
Contractor	99	None	N/A	13	Full	23,400	Yes	Lancaster
Store Manager	60	None	N/A	16	Full	15,000	No	Myrtle Bch.
Production Planner	36	None	N/A	12	Full	25,000	No	Rock Hill
Sewing Mach. Operator	99	None	N/A	10	Full	9,500	No	Spartnbg.
Radio Announcer	14	None	N/A	15	Full	13,000	Yes	Sumter

* There are currently more than 93,389 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

# Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

September, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1520.1	1505.9	1462.1	+14.2	+58.0
Total Private	1246.8	1250.5	1201.5	- 3.7	+45.3
Mining	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	97.2	98.1	93.9	- 0.9	+ 3.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	15.0	15.1	14.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Highway and Street Construction	5.9	6.0	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.1	9.1	8.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Special Trade Contractors	46.4	46.9	45.2	- 0.5	+ 1.2
Electrical Work	9.9	10.0	9.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	381.0	382.5	384.4	- 1.5	- 3.4
Durable Goods	127.8	128.5	129.8	- 0.7	- 2.0
Nondurable Goods	253.2	254.0	254.6	- 0.8	- 1.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	66.5	66.4	62.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.7
Trucking and Warehousing	20.9	20.8	19.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Water Transportation	4.5	4.3	3.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Communication	13.1	13.2	12.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.0	16.2	15.5	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Electric Services	9.7	9.9	9.8	- 0.2	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	4.3	4.3	3.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	351.8	354.6	331.9	- 2.8	+19.9
Wholesale Trade	61.1	61.2	59.9	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.4	33.4	32.3	0.0	+ 1.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.4	13.5	13.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	27.7	27.8	27.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Groceries and Related Products	8.6	8.6	8.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.2	4.1	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.3	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

September, 1989

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1989	Net Change From: Sept. 1988
Retail Trade	290.7	293.4	272.0	- 2.7	+18.7
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.2	12.3	11.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer.	6.4	6.4	6.3	0.0	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	36.7	36.9	34.3	- 0.2	+ 2.4
Department Stores	21.0	21.2	20.3	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Food Stores	51.0	51.0	49.0	0.0	+ 2.0
Grocery Stores	47.8	47.7	46.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	68.2	69.2	65.4	- 1.0	+ 2.8
Banking	15.0	15.2	14.6	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank	14.6	14.8	14.3	- 0.2	+ 0.3
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.9	6.0	5.9	- 0.1	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.2	8.3	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	14.9	15.0	13.6	- 0.1	+ 1.3
Life Insurance	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	280.2	277.8	261.3	+ 2.4	+18.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	26.3	27.5	24.5	- 1.2	+ 1.8
Health Services	55.2	55.2	52.0	0.0	+ 3.2
Hospitals	18.7	18.6	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Educational Services	21.2	17.2	21.3	+ 4.0	- 0.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.2	10.1	12.6	+ 2.1	- 0.4
Total Government	273.3	255.4	260.6	+17.9	+12.7
Total Federal Government	39.8	39.8	38.7	0.0	+ 1.1
Total State Government	95.3	89.1	86.3	+ 6.2	+ 9.0
State Education	40.8	34.0	33.9	+ 6.8	+ 6.9
Other State Government	54.5	55.1	52.4	- 0.6	+ 2.1
Total Local Government	138.2	126.5	135.6	+11.7	+ 2.6
Local Education	76.6	64.7	76.5	+11.9	+ 0.1
Other Local Government	61.6	61.8	59.1	- 0.2	+ 2.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

September, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Manufacturing................................	381.0	382.5	384.4	- 1.5	- 3.4
Durable Goods................................	127.8	128.5	129.8	- 0.7	- 2.0
Lumber and Wood Products..................	15.5	15.7	15.9	- 0.2	- 0.4
Sawmills and Planing Mills...............	4.9	5.0	4.9	- 0.1	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members.	4.2	4.2	4.6	0.0	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures.....................	4.3	4.5	4.8	- 0.2	- 0.5
Household Furniture......................	3.2	3.3	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products............	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.0	0.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown.....	3.4	3.4	3.6	0.0	- 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products....	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries..................	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products.................	16.0	15.9	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware.........	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products......	5.9	5.8	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical..............	32.6	32.9	32.0	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Construction and Related Machinery........	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery...................	4.7	4.7	5.3	0.0	- 0.6
Special Industry Machinery...............	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.0	- 0.1
General Industrial Machinery.............	7.6	7.8	7.0	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment........	22.1	22.4	22.9	- 0.3	- 0.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus...........	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances.....................	2.5	2.8	2.7	- 0.3	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories.....	8.0	8.1	8.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and.... Supplies...............................	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment..................	9.9	9.9	10.2	0.0	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products..........	4.1	4.1	4.8	0.0	- 0.7
Medical Instruments and Supplies..........	1.9	1.9	2.7	0.0	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.....	3.5	3.3	3.6	+ 0.2	- 0.1

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TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

September, 1989

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Net Change From: Aug 1989	Net Change From: Sept. 1988
Nondurable Goods	253.2	254.0	254.6	- 0.8	- 1.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.8	15.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Meat Products	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.4	2.5	2.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	103.7	104.0	105.9	- 0.3	- 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.8	27.0	27.8	- 0.2	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.9	29.1	30.5	- 0.2	- 1.6
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.2	13.8	14.3	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.6	7.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.8	5.6	6.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.8	9.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.6	8.7	8.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	45.1	46.4	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.9	10.8	10.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.3	8.2	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	13.1	14.3	- 0.2	- 1.4
Women's and Misses' Shirts	4.5	4.5	5.1	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.4	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.0	5.7	5.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod	9.7	9.8	9.7	- 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.7	16.7	16.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.9	11.1	10.7	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.5	4.6	4.5	- 0.1	0.0
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.1	5.0	- 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.1	35.4	35.0	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.6	14.8	14.7	- 0.2	- 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products	24.8	24.9	23.9	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.6	2.7	- 0.2	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	13.1	13.0	12.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1514.3	1513.2	1456.5	+ 1.1	+57.8
Total Private	1240.2	1237.0	1195.2	+ 3.2	+45.0
Construction	96.7	96.1	93.4	+ 0.6	+ 3.3
Manufacturing	379.8	381.6	383.2	- 1.8	- 3.4
Durable Goods	127.6	128.5	129.6	- 0.9	- 2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.7	15.9	- 0.2	- 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.3	11.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	15.9	15.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.6	32.9	32.0	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.0	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.9	22.2	22.7	- 0.3	- 0.8
Nondurable Goods	252.2	253.1	253.6	- 0.9	- 1.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.6	15.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	103.5	104.0	105.7	- 0.5	- 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.7	26.9	27.7	- 0.2	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.8	29.2	30.4	- 0.4	- 1.6
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.2	13.8	14.3	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.7	9.4	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.9	45.2	46.1	- 0.3	- 1.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.7	10.7	10.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	13.3	14.4	- 0.3	- 1.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	9.5	9.7	9.5	- 0.2	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.8	16.5	16.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.1	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.1	35.3	35.0	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.6	14.8	14.7	- 0.2	- 0.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1989

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	66.5	66.2	62.8	+ 0.3	+ 3.7
Trucking and Warehousing................	20.7	20.6	19.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Communication...........................	13.1	13.2	12.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.1	16.1	15.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	348.8	347.8	329.1	+ 1.0	+19.7
Wholesale Trade..........................	60.7	60.4	59.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Retail Trade.............................	288.1	287.4	269.6	+ 0.7	+18.5
General Merchandise Stores..............	37.4	37.3	34.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Food Stores.............................	50.0	49.8	48.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	67.9	68.0	65.1	- 0.1	+ 2.8
Insurance Carriers......................	14.8	15.1	13.5	- 0.3	+ 1.3
Services..................................	278.6	275.4	259.8	+ 3.2	+18.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	25.4	24.9	23.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.8
Educational Services....................	21.0	20.0	21.1	+ 1.0	- 0.1
Total Government..........................	274.1	276.2	261.3	- 2.1	+12.8
Total Federal Government.................	39.9	39.7	38.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Total State Government...................	95.8	93.2	86.7	+ 2.6	+ 9.1
Total Local Government...................	138.4	143.3	135.8	- 4.9	+ 2.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

September, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	330.9	323.9	324.0	238.5	234.7	229.6
Construction	23.7	23.6	22.6	15.3	15.5	14.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.5	11.5	11.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	101.7	102.1	102.5	30.1	30.3	29.3
Durable Goods	31.5	31.5	31.9	14.3	14.6	14.2
Lumber and Furniture	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	5.9	5.9	5.8	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.4	12.4	12.8	3.5	3.6	3.5
Metalworking Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.6	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	4.9	5.1	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.3	6.3	6.1	2.3	2.3	2.2
Nondurable Goods	70.2	70.6	70.6	15.8	15.7	15.1
Food and Kindred Products	2.9	3.0	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.1	32.5	32.5	1.9	2.0	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.6	9.7	9.8	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.5	9.6	10.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.9	2.0	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.6	9.5	9.4	2.2	2.1	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.3	1.3	1.4	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.8	4.8	4.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod.	3.6	3.6	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.6	2.5	2.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.7	8.8	8.6	3.3	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.5	4.6	4.5	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.0	8.9	9.0	-	-	-

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TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

September, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	12.8	12.8	12.3	10.6	10.5	10.6
Trucking and Warehousing............	5.4	5.3	5.2	-	-	-
Communication......................	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade............	77.5	77.0	74.9	51.0	51.2	49.9
Wholesale Trade......................	16.6	16.6	16.3	12.5	12.6	12.3
Retail Trade........................	60.9	60.4	58.6	38.5	38.6	37.6
General Merchandise Stores..........	7.1	7.0	7.0	5.3	5.4	5.1
Food Stores........................	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.1	12.1	12.0	18.3	18.5	17.8
Banking............................	-	-	-	5.3	5.4	5.1
Insurance Carriers..................	-	-	-	6.1	6.1	5.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services............................	59.8	58.0	57.7	46.3	45.9	45.5
Business Services..................	-	-	-	12.8	12.8	12.4
Health Services....................	-	-	-	8.9	8.8	8.4
Membership Organizations............	-	-	-	2.7	2.9	2.9
Total Government.....................	43.0	38.0	41.7	66.5	62.4	61.8
Total Federal Government............	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.8	7.8	7.6
Total State Government...............	11.8	11.4	12.0	38.7	35.9	34.1
Total Local Government..............	29.2	24.6	27.7	20.0	18.7	20.1

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ROCK HILL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

September, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	199.0	198.1	191.9	45.8	45.2	45.9
Construction.........................	13.8	13.9	13.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Manufacturing........................	21.2	21.9	21.4	12.9	12.9	13.2
Durable Goods........................	12.1	12.8	12.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
Lumber and Wood Products...........	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.1	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.......	3.2	3.2	2.9	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	2.1	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods....................	9.1	9.1	9.1	10.2	10.2	10.5
Food and Kindred Products..........	0.6	0.6	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products..............	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
Printing and Publishing............	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	11.6	11.5	11.3	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	46.2	46.6	45.6	9.6	9.6	9.7
Wholesale Trade.....................	8.0	8.0	7.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade........................	38.2	38.6	37.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	8.7	8.8	8.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services.............................	43.5	43.2	40.9	9.2	9.5	9.1
Total Government.....................	53.9	52.1	50.9	7.0	6.1	6.8
Total Federal Government............	19.7	19.8	19.3	-	-	-
Total State Government..............	14.8	14.5	14.5	-	-	-
Total Local Government..............	19.4	17.8	17.1	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

September, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	52.6	52.7	53.0	50.9	50.6	50.7
Construction........................	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.0
Manufacturing.......................	20.3	20.4	20.9	13.1	13.1	13.4
Durable Goods......................	5.2	5.3	5.5	4.3	4.3	4.5
Nondurable Goods...................	15.1	15.1	15.4	8.8	8.8	8.9
Textile Mill Products..............	9.0	9.0	9.1	3.1	3.0	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	2.8	2.7
Services............................	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.9	8.8	8.7
Total Government....................	7.7	7.7	7.4	9.4	9.2	9.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 11

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

September, 1989

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Net Change From Aug. 1989	Net Change From Sept. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment............	714.4	703.7	686.7	+10.7	+27.7
Total Private............................	554.1	555.5	533.0	- 1.4	+21.1
Construction.............................	8.8	8.9	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Manufacturing............................	153.2	154.1	155.9	- 0.9	- 2.7
Durable Goods...........................	38.9	39.2	39.9	- 0.3	- 1.0
Lumber and Wood Products................	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products...............	3.8	3.9	3.8	- 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical............	9.1	9.1	8.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	11.2	11.4	11.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products........	2.6	2.6	2.9	0.0	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods........................	114.3	114.9	116.0	- 0.6	- 1.7
Food and Kindred Products...............	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products...................	44.4	44.7	45.4	- 0.3	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton..................	11.3	11.3	11.7	0.0	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics..............	12.4	12.5	13.1	- 0.1	- 0.7
Knitting Mills.........................	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products......	38.5	38.5	39.6	0.0	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings............	10.0	9.9	9.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear..........	11.2	11.5	12.5	- 0.3	- 1.3
Paper and Allied Products...............	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing.................	4.5	4.6	4.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products...........	8.8	8.9	8.8	- 0.1	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod..	8.7	8.8	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	16.0	16.0	15.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Communication...........................	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	+ 0.1

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TABLE 11 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

September, 1989

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Net Change From Aug. 1989	Net Change From Sept. 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	176.0	177.7	164.2	- 1.7	+11.8
Wholesale Trade..........................	16.4	16.4	16.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods.........	8.4	8.4	8.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods......	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade............................	159.6	161.3	148.1	- 1.7	+11.5
General Merchandise Stores..............	27.9	28.1	26.1	- 0.2	+ 1.8
Food Stores.............................	22.1	22.1	21.2	0.0	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	42.2	42.8	40.7	- 0.6	+ 1.5
Banking.................................	11.6	11.9	11.5	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers......................	8.4	8.5	7.6	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Services..................................	157.5	155.6	148.2	+ 1.9	+ 9.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	16.7	17.3	15.5	- 0.6	+ 1.2
Health Services.........................	45.3	45.3	42.7	0.0	+ 2.6
Hospitals...............................	15.5	15.4	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Educational Services....................	13.1	10.6	13.2	+ 2.5	- 0.1
Total Government..........................	160.3	148.2	153.7	+12.1	+ 6.6
Total Federal Government................	13.1	13.2	12.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Total State Government..................	54.9	51.9	50.1	+ 3.0	+ 4.8
State Education.........................	20.0	16.6	16.6	+ 3.4	+ 3.4
Other State Government..................	34.9	35.3	33.5	- 0.4	+ 1.4
Total Local Government..................	92.3	83.1	90.9	+ 9.2	+ 1.4
Local Education.........................	59.7	50.4	59.6	+ 9.3	+ 0.1
Other Local Government..................	32.6	32.7	31.3	- 0.1	+ 1.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

SEPTEMBER, 1989

	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
MANUFACTURING	295.5	297.3	299.1	357.52	355.01	349.03	41.0	40.9	41.7	8.72	8.68	8.37
DURABLE GOODS	97.6	98.4	99.3	375.58	373.01	365.08	42.2	42.1	42.6	8.90	8.86	8.57
Lumber and Wood Products	12.5	12.7	12.9	326.98	322.49	310.84	42.3	42.1	40.9	7.73	7.66	7.60
Furniture and Fixtures	3.5	3.7	3.9	284.66	284.96	287.72	41.8	41.6	42.5	6.81	6.85	6.77
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	8.9	8.9	413.50	418.16	432.62	41.6	41.9	44.6	9.94	9.98	9.70
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.6	11.5	384.14	378.53	349.81	42.4	42.2	41.3	9.06	8.97	8.47
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.7	23.9	23.2	402.83	397.88	394.71	42.9	42.6	44.3	9.39	9.34	8.91
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.8	413.48	413.53	393.34	44.7	44.9	44.8	9.25	9.21	8.78
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.7	17.0	17.3	354.85	355.70	336.07	41.6	41.7	41.8	8.53	8.53	8.04
Instruments and Related Products	3.4	3.3	3.9	377.27	379.22	349.49	45.4	45.8	43.2	8.31	8.28	8.09
NONDURABLE GOODS	197.9	198.9	199.8	348.25	346.18	340.72	40.4	40.3	41.2	8.62	8.59	8.27
Food and Kindred Products	10.8	10.9	10.7	336.38	326.72	293.53	42.1	41.2	39.4	7.99	7.93	7.45
Textile Mill Products	90.0	90.4	92.1	330.88	329.67	323.38	40.5	40.5	41.3	8.17	8.14	7.83
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.1	24.3	25.0	341.13	340.31	325.48	41.1	41.2	41.2	8.30	8.26	7.90
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.3	26.5	27.8	340.00	338.40	333.33	40.0	40.0	40.6	8.50	8.46	8.21
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.9	7.8	293.18	289.30	280.90	39.3	39.2	39.9	7.46	7.38	7.04
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.4	11.1	11.5	353.64	350.27	345.23	42.1	42.1	43.1	8.40	8.32	8.01
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.5	3.4	349.43	357.43	342.26	41.5	42.1	43.6	8.42	8.49	7.85
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.3	8.4	8.2	297.40	300.00	295.81	39.6	40.0	41.9	7.51	7.50	7.06
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.3	38.5	39.3	226.64	225.88	213.92	37.9	37.9	38.2	5.98	5.96	5.60
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.8	9.6	217.12	220.80	198.44	37.5	38.2	37.3	5.79	5.78	5.32
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	10.7	10.9	11.8	187.23	183.02	184.76	35.8	35.4	37.1	5.23	5.17	4.98
Paper and Allied Products	11.7	11.8	11.3	568.92	564.17	560.70	44.0	43.7	45.0	12.93	12.91	12.46
Printing and Publishing	5.9	6.1	5.9	342.45	342.37	330.00	36.2	36.5	37.5	9.46	9.38	8.80
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.9	21.0	20.8	498.98	495.32	532.00	40.9	40.6	43.5	12.20	12.20	12.23

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

September, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	15.1	15.5	15.1	389.64	388.14	383.88
Durable Goods......................	9.2	9.6	9.3	396.82	396.46	383.10
Nondurable Goods...................	5.9	5.9	5.8	378.63	374.25	383.18

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	40.8	40.9	41.5	9.55	9.49	9.25
Durable Goods......................	42.9	43.0	42.9	9.25	9.22	8.93
Nondurable Goods...................	37.6	37.5	39.1	10.07	9.98	9.80

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	21.0	21.1	20.8	370.05	367.92	351.07
Durable Goods......................	9.7	9.8	9.7	355.59	349.70	332.52
Fabricated Metal Products.........	2.4	2.4	2.4	368.43	356.42	323.01
Machinery, Except Electrical......	2.0	2.0	1.9	374.10	372.28	342.66
Nondurable Goods...................	11.3	11.3	11.1	382.85	382.95	368.38
Textile Mill Products.............	1.8	1.9	1.9	345.20	341.92	326.40
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	1.8	1.7	1.8	200.98	200.58	197.20

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.3	41.2	41.4	8.96	8.93	8.48
Durable Goods......................	41.3	40.9	40.7	8.61	8.55	8.17
Fabricated Metal Products.........	42.3	41.3	39.2	8.71	8.63	8.24
Machinery, Except Electrical......	41.2	41.0	40.6	9.08	9.08	8.44
Nondurable Goods...................	41.3	41.4	42.1	9.27	9.25	8.75
Textile Mill Products.............	40.9	40.9	41.9	8.44	8.36	7.79
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.8	39.1	40.0	5.18	5.13	4.93

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

September, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	76.9	77.1	77.0	358.44	356.75	347.36
Durable Goods......................	22.7	22.6	22.8	406.94	402.83	381.05
Machinery, Except Electrical......	9.0	9.0	9.2	453.01	450.22	428.16
Nondurable Goods..................	54.2	54.5	54.2	340.20	338.96	332.50
Textile Mill Products.............	27.9	28.1	28.1	327.16	328.38	325.03
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	8.7	8.7	8.8	326.70	325.40	310.86
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	8.7	8.8	9.2	327.24	332.48	342.88
Knitting Mills....................	1.4	1.4	1.4	264.51	269.31	244.30
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	2.8	2.7	3.0	326.33	329.92	339.75
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	8.2	8.2	8.0	226.18	222.26	199.82
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	1.2	1.3	1.3	186.58	183.75	159.38
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.8	4.9	4.7	483.15	475.15	453.78

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.2	41.1	41.8	8.70	8.68	8.31
Durable Goods......................	43.2	42.9	43.4	9.42	9.39	8.78
Machinery, Except Electrical......	44.5	44.4	45.5	10.18	10.14	9.41
Nondurable Goods..................	40.5	40.4	41.1	8.40	8.39	8.09
Textile Mill Products.............	39.8	39.9	41.3	8.22	8.23	7.87
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	38.8	38.6	39.2	8.42	8.43	7.93
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	40.5	41.2	42.7	8.08	8.07	8.03
Knitting Mills....................	35.6	36.1	34.9	7.43	7.46	7.00
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	41.1	41.5	45.0	7.94	7.95	7.55
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.4	37.8	36.8	5.89	5.88	5.43
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	36.8	36.1	34.8	5.07	5.09	4.58
Chemicals and Allied Products....	43.1	42.5	43.3	11.21	11.18	10.48

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
SEPTEMBER, 1989

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988
Abbeville	6,680	6,590	6,830	3,570	3,590	3,690	3,110	3,000	3,140
Aiken	46,500	45,600	46,900	18,000	18,000	18,700	28,500	27,600	28,200
Allendale	3,730	3,580	3,390	1,410	1,410	1,350	2,320	2,170	2,040
Anderson	52,600	52,700	53,000	20,300	20,400	20,900	32,300	32,300	32,100
Bamberg	4,340	4,180	4,400	1,500	1,500	1,530	2,840	2,680	2,870
Barnwell	7,060	7,090	7,260	2,790	3,100	3,040	4,270	3,990	4,220
Beaufort	32,180	31,960	31,940	1,130	1,140	1,180	31,050	30,820	30,760
Berkeley	26,000	26,200	25,300	6,800	7,000	6,600	19,200	19,200	18,700
Calhoun	3,560	3,600	3,740	1,960	2,010	2,030	1,600	1,590	1,710
Charleston	153,700	152,600	148,800	9,500	9,800	9,800	144,200	142,800	139,000
Cherokee	17,830	17,330	17,830	8,930	8,720	8,880	8,900	8,610	8,950
Chester	11,480	11,490	11,800	5,940	5,950	6,150	5,540	5,540	5,650
Chesterfield	13,760	13,610	13,710	8,010	8,030	7,810	5,750	5,580	5,900
Clarendon	5,990	6,040	6,360	1,410	1,510	1,520	4,580	4,530	4,840
Colleton	9,730	9,610	9,690	2,510	2,540	2,530	7,220	7,070	7,160
Darlington	20,970	20,140	20,940	7,650	7,650	7,510	13,320	12,490	13,430
Dillon	9,570	9,380	9,450	3,790	3,790	3,840	5,780	5,590	5,610
Dorchester	19,300	19,300	17,800	4,900	5,100	5,000	14,400	14,200	12,800
Edgefield	4,340	4,340	4,540	1,970	1,970	2,070	2,370	2,370	2,470
Fairfield	7,690	7,660	7,990	3,250	3,210	3,400	4,440	4,450	4,590
Florence	50,900	50,600	50,700	13,100	13,100	13,400	37,800	37,500	37,300
Georgetown	14,880	14,870	15,220	4,370	4,340	4,390	10,510	10,530	10,830
Greenville	189,600	186,000	186,000	51,300	51,600	51,100	138,300	134,400	134,900
Greenwood	28,460	28,390	29,000	11,670	11,690	12,040	16,790	16,700	16,960
Hampton	5,300	5,160	5,240	1,810	1,840	1,770	3,490	3,320	3,470
Horry	62,950	64,450	57,360	5,970	5,980	6,000	56,980	58,470	51,360
Jasper	3,650	3,650	3,710	190	190	200	3,460	3,460	3,510
Kershaw	15,480	15,480	16,630	6,460	6,460	7,300	9,020	9,020	9,330
Lancaster	18,050	17,850	18,220	8,430	8,380	8,660	9,620	9,470	9,560
Laurens	19,470	19,370	19,420	8,230	8,280	8,070	11,240	11,090	11,350
Lee	3,130	3,140	3,360	1,200	1,220	1,130	1,930	1,920	2,230
Lexington	56,700	56,400	53,400	14,800	14,900	14,200	41,900	41,500	39,200
McCormick	1,770	1,750	1,870	780	780	800	990	970	1,070
Marion	12,360	12,280	12,320	5,910	5,940	5,810	6,450	6,340	6,510
Marlboro	8,620	8,530	8,530	4,100	4,110	4,180	4,520	4,420	4,350
Newberry	11,200	11,060	11,760	4,980	4,980	5,330	6,220	6,080	6,430
Oconee	24,790	24,610	24,900	10,540	10,520	10,650	14,250	14,090	14,250
Orangeburg	30,020	28,890	29,840	10,370	10,330	10,020	19,650	18,560	19,820
Pickens	35,500	34,200	35,000	12,200	12,200	12,400	23,300	22,000	22,600
Richland	181,800	178,300	176,200	15,300	15,400	15,100	166,500	162,900	161,100
Saluda	3,550	3,480	3,360	1,340	1,350	1,380	2,210	2,130	1,980
Spartanburg	105,800	103,700	103,000	38,200	38,300	39,000	67,600	65,400	64,000
Sumter	31,690	30,650	31,570	9,440	9,490	9,270	22,250	21,160	22,300
Union	10,640	10,570	10,490	5,920	5,960	5,860	4,720	4,610	4,630
Williamsburg	10,550	10,900	10,700	4,700	4,860	4,850	5,850	6,040	5,850
York	45,800	45,200	45,900	12,900	12,900	13,200	32,900	32,300	32,700

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
SEPTEMBER, 1989

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,510	10,550	10,700	570	550	620	5.5	5.2	5.8
AIKEN.........	61,830	62,200	61,380	2,770	2,340	3,380	4.5	3.8	5.5
ALLENDALE....	5,700	5,560	5,150	390	280	370	6.8	5.0	7.2
ANDERSON.....	71,820	72,210	70,270	3,600	2,900	2,970	5.0	4.0	4.2
BAMBERG......	6,860	6,510	6,640	620	520	470	9.1	8.0	7.1
BARNWELL.....	9,190	8,880	8,950	1,080	590	780	11.7	6.6	8.7
BEAUFORT.....	36,730	36,870	35,510	1,190	1,040	1,100	3.2	2.8	3.1
BERKELEY.....	56,470	56,780	54,090	2,160	1,790	1,960	3.8	3.2	3.6
CALHOUN......	4,820	5,000	4,910	340	310	320	6.9	6.1	6.5
CHARLESTON...	144,860	146,180	138,940	6,500	6,100	6,150	4.5	4.2	4.4
CHEROKEE.....	23,850	23,320	23,070	1,440	1,170	1,040	6.0	5.0	4.5
CHESTER......	14,120	14,330	13,750	1,250	1,050	760	8.9	7.3	5.5
CHESTERFIELD.	21,240	21,230	20,630	1,120	930	980	5.2	4.4	4.8
CLARENDON....	11,310	11,800	11,580	860	960	800	7.6	8.1	6.9
COLLETON.....	17,910	17,710	17,460	880	720	930	4.9	4.1	5.3
DARLINGTON...	29,070	28,470	28,270	1,870	1,750	1,670	6.4	6.2	5.9
DILLON.......	15,490	15,380	14,680	1,200	950	850	7.7	6.2	5.8
DORCHESTER...	37,590	37,700	35,980	1,480	1,140	1,320	3.9	3.0	3.7
EDGEFIELD....	7,190	7,320	7,220	380	340	290	5.2	4.7	4.0
FAIRFIELD....	11,180	11,100	10,640	1,220	1,080	520	10.9	9.7	4.9
FLORENCE.....	57,350	57,710	56,200	3,030	2,580	2,890	5.3	4.5	5.1
GEORGETOWN...	19,900	19,930	20,080	1,260	1,110	1,320	6.3	5.6	6.6
GREENVILLE...	182,980	181,260	175,060	6,510	6,260	5,530	3.6	3.5	3.2
GREENWOOD....	29,640	29,670	29,400	1,990	1,720	1,620	6.7	5.8	5.5
HAMPTON......	7,430	7,320	7,160	490	390	410	6.5	5.3	5.7
HORRY........	74,130	76,070	66,500	3,710	2,790	3,280	5.0	3.7	5.5
JASPER.......	6,690	6,770	6,710	270	280	320	4.1	4.1	4.8
KERSHAW......	19,190	19,190	20,030	1,350	1,080	1,230	7.1	5.6	6.1
LANCASTER....	25,530	25,400	25,210	1,570	1,340	1,310	6.2	5.3	5.2
LAURENS......	24,380	24,490	23,560	1,410	1,270	960	5.8	5.2	4.1
LEE..........	8,320	8,560	8,520	410	400	490	5.0	4.7	5.8
LEXINGTON....	98,290	97,830	93,590	3,240	2,810	2,420	3.3	2.9	2.6
McCORMICK....	2,580	2,610	2,590	200	200	160	7.7	7.7	6.2
MARION.......	15,480	15,330	14,940	1,430	1,070	1,160	9.2	7.0	7.8
MARLBORO.....	12,680	13,490	12,150	1,340	2,080	1,110	10.6	15.4	9.1
NEWBERRY.....	15,270	15,470	15,550	1,070	1,210	910	7.0	7.8	5.9
OCONEE.......	30,750	30,740	30,280	1,520	1,280	1,290	4.9	4.2	4.3
ORANGEBURG...	41,340	40,340	40,070	2,960	2,530	2,560	7.2	6.3	6.4
PICKENS......	50,890	50,280	48,900	1,850	1,640	1,780	3.6	3.3	3.6
RICHLAND.....	147,130	146,350	140,730	6,090	5,340	5,430	4.1	3.7	3.9
SALUDA.......	8,340	8,550	7,630	550	610	260	6.5	7.2	3.4
SPARTANBURG..	121,140	118,370	115,160	5,900	4,080	4,450	4.9	3.4	3.9
SUMTER.......	37,070	36,260	36,030	2,320	2,070	1,920	6.2	5.7	5.3
UNION........	14,730	14,810	14,480	860	810	970	5.8	5.5	6.7
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,560	18,010	16,720	1,690	1,180	940	9.6	6.5	5.6
YORK.........	73,930	73,920	70,350	3,360	2,880	2,660	4.5	3.9	3.8
CHAS MSA.....	238,910	240,650	229,000	10,140	9,030	9,430	4.2	3.8	4.1
COLA MSA.....	245,420	244,180	234,320	9,330	8,160	7,850	3.8	3.3	3.4
GRNV MSA.....	355,010	349,910	339,130	14,260	11,980	11,760	4.0	3.4	3.5

Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.

S CAROLINA...	1,740.5	1,737.8	1,677.3	87.3	75.5	74.6	5.0	4.3	4.4

NOTE: **See technical notes on final page.**

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
SEPTEMBER, 1989

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988	SEPT. 1989	AUG. 1989	SEPT. 1988
ANDERSON	13,840	13,870	13,510	900	730	740	6.5	5.2	5.5
CHARLESTON	38,760	39,120	37,190	1,700	1,590	1,610	4.4	4.1	4.3
COLUMBIA	48,100	47,800	45,980	2,380	2,090	2,120	4.9	4.4	4.6
FLORENCE	15,810	15,920	15,490	790	670	750	5.0	4.2	4.8
GREENVILLE	35,500	35,160	33,940	1,520	1,460	1,290	4.3	4.1	3.8
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	13,440	13,850	12,060	470	350	420	3.5	2.5	3.5
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,190	23,360	22,230	1,580	1,480	1,490	6.8	6.3	6.7
ROCK HILL	23,540	23,510	22,370	1,270	1,090	1,010	5.4	4.6	4.5
SPARTANBURG . . .	24,770	24,130	23,500	1,450	1,000	1,090	5.8	4.1	4.6
SUMTER	11,250	11,000	10,930	720	650	600	6.4	5.9	5.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 14) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

S7155-2
12/21/89

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

OCTOBER, 1989
VOLUME 1, NUMBER 7

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LABOR SURPLUS AREAS, PAGE 10

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NONFARM JOB COUNT RISES FOR THIRD CONSECUTIVE MONTH

STATE'S EMPLOYMENT INCREASES IN OCTOBER

Total nonfarm employment in South Carolina, at 1,523,000 in October, reached a record level for the second consecutive month. The job count was 2,100 higher than September's level, and 50,900 greater than one year earlier. The public sector accounted for all of the monthly gain, while the private sector dropped 5,600 jobs to 1,241,900.

PUBLIC SECTOR JOB ADVANCES-A RESPONSE TO EDUCATION AND HUGO

Employment in the public sector grew by 7,700 to 281,100. Schools continued to boost their payrolls due to the beginning of another academic year, and clean-up jobs were created because of Hurricane Hugo. Local school employment rose 3,500, while other local government increased 1,000. At the state level, educational jobs rose 3,100 whereas, other state government reported a slight upturn of 100. In the remaining government sector, federal employment was unchanged from September.

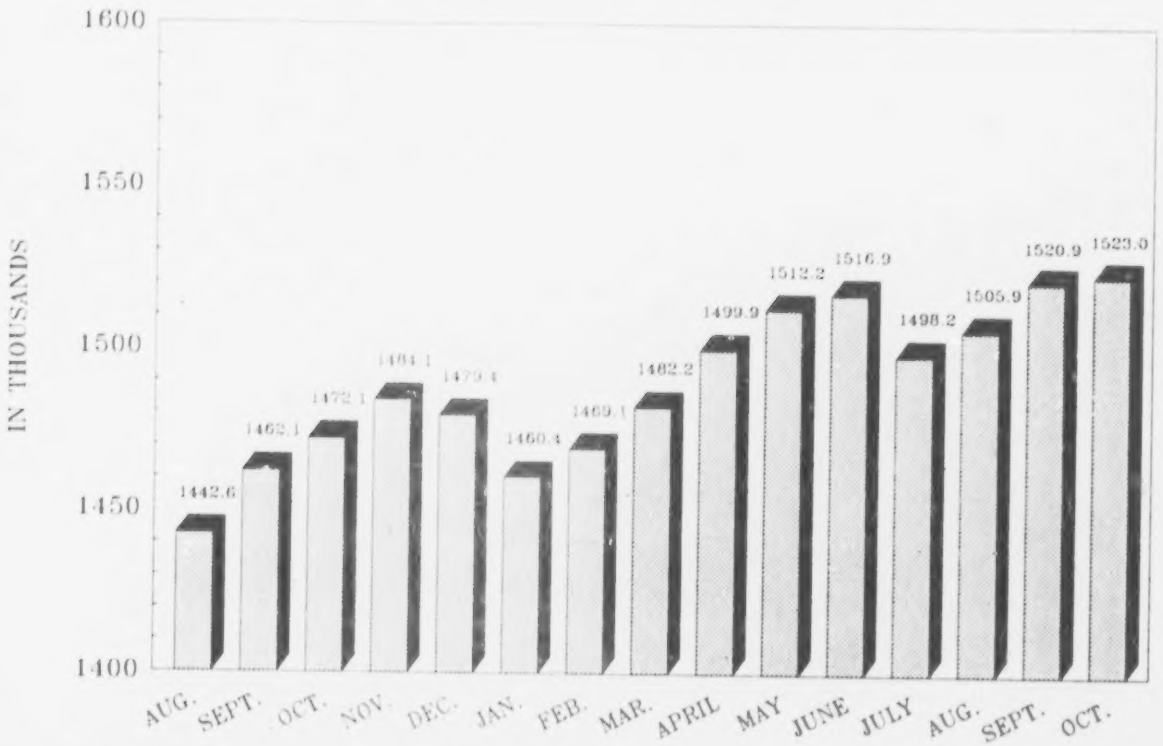
PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DOWN

In the private sector, employment dropped 5,600 from September as tourism continued to slow during the month. The normal seasonal turndown in tourism was joined by other temporary closings in the aftermath of Hugo. Trade was responsible for the largest decline of 3,800. The retail sector accounted for 95% of the downturn in trade. Manufacturing jobs decreased for the second consecutive month as 1,600 persons were removed from payrolls around the state. Both durables and nondurables recorded losses during the month. Within the

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DOWN (Continued)

hard-good division, furniture and fixtures recorded the largest drop from the previous month. In the soft-good division, textile mill products accounted for the majority of the downturn. Another major industry division reporting negative movement was services, where increases in educational and business services were more than offset by cutbacks in hotels and other lodging places due both to the ending of the peak tourist season and the effects of the hurricane. On the positive side, transportation and public utilities, and construction recorded gains of 400 and 200, respectively.

South Carolina's nonfarm employment should continue to grow in November with the approach of the Christmas buying season.


SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVELS
AUGUST, 1988–OCTOBER, 1989

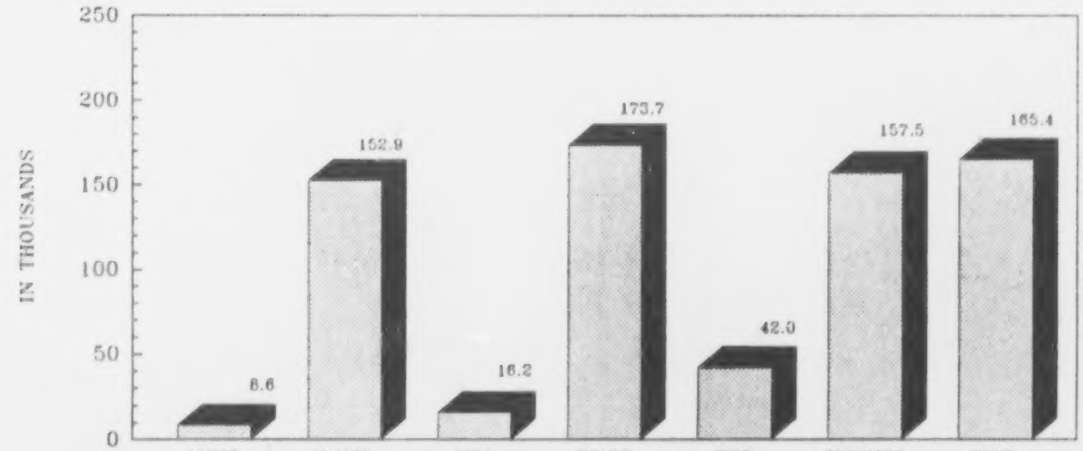
NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO SET RECORDS

Despite the negative impact of Hurricane Hugo, South Carolina's nonfarm female employment reached an all-time high of 716,700 in October. The number of females employed in nonfarm jobs was up 1,200 from the previous month and 24,300 above the year-ago level. Seasonal gains in school-related employment accounted for the entire monthly expansion, pushing the public sector to 165,400.

In the public sector, state and local schools added a total of 4,300 females to their payrolls during October. Other state and local government registered employment increases of 100 and 500, respectively. The number of women employed by the federal government held steady at 13,100 from a month earlier.

The private sector experienced a sharp decline during October, dropping 3,700 to 551,300. Seasonal losses in trade and services coupled with the adverse effects of Hurricane Hugo produced 81% of the overall monthly downturn. Within trade, the retail division was responsible for the entire 2,700 decrease. In services, hotels and other lodging places (-1,600) triggered the decline while growth in educational, and health services provided a partial offset. Manufacturing employment dropped 600 to 152,900 with losses in durable and nondurable goods. Finance, insurance, and real estate employers reduced their job counts by 200 during the month. Transportation and public utilities, and construction were the only major industries with improved employment, rising 200 and 100, respectively.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY OCTOBER, 1989



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UNCHANGED IN OCTOBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate held steady at 5.0% in October. Losses in tourist-related jobs were offset by normal seasonal employment growth in the educational sectors of state and local government. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.3% in October.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
October, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,742,200	1,740,500	1,696,100	1,750,000	1,746,900	1,704,000
Total Employment	1,654,900	1,653,200	1,624,100	1,658,500	1,655,500	1,627,700
Total Unemployment	87,300	87,300	72,000	91,500	91,400	76,300
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.0	4.2	5.2	5.2	4.5

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	239,140	238,900	230,560	245,440	245,410	236,380
Total Employment	225,570	228,760	222,010	237,690	236,080	229,040
Total Unemployment	13,570	10,140	8,550	7,760	9,330	7,340
Unemployment Rate	5.7	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.1

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	356,390	354,990	343,790
Total Employment	343,890	340,730	332,810
Total Unemployment	12,500	14,270	10,980
Unemployment Rate	3.5	4.0	3.2

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	124,416	123,828	122,432	124,105	124,040	122,091
Total Employment	118,194	117,498	116,250	117,545	117,456	115,573
Total Unemployment	6,222	6,330	6,182	6,561	6,584	6,518
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Thanks to catastrophic weather, the Charleston area recorded the greatest over-the-month decline in its employment history. Employment in this area fell 3,700 to 195,000 in October. This figure still represented a 1,500 increase compared to the year-ago level of 193,500. The devastating effect of Hurricane Hugo was responsible for a reduction in five out of seven major industries. The aftermath of the hurricane wreaked havoc on the trade industry, causing it to lose 2,000 workers. This drop was recorded solely in retail trade as damaged merchandise and a lack of electricity prevented many establishments from opening for several weeks. Also registering substantial losses were finance, insurance, and real estate; and services, falling 1,000 each. Finance, insurance, and real estate plunged due to declines in the real estate sector. Services suffered, with heavy losses in such areas as tourism, business services, and personal services. Construction fell slightly as hazardous weather conditions hindered the completion of building contracts. Only two industries experienced gains in employment in the Charleston area in October. Transportation and public utilities gained 300, with utility companies adding temporary help to restore power. Government was the other industry to increase, adding 800 workers to its payrolls. Local government experienced the most growth, a normal occurrence with the return of nonfaculty personnel to schools. State and federal government also reported upturns over the month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The Columbia area saw nonfarm employment gains of 1,700, raising the job count to 238,400. This figure was 7,000 greater than the comparable level posted twelve months earlier. The largest employment advance occurred in the public sector because of educational additions in both faculty and nonfaculty staff. The upturn in state and local government accounted for 90% of the rise in total government. The federal sector experienced a 100 gain in employment in October. Private sector employment recorded a 700 upturn over the

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties) (Continued)

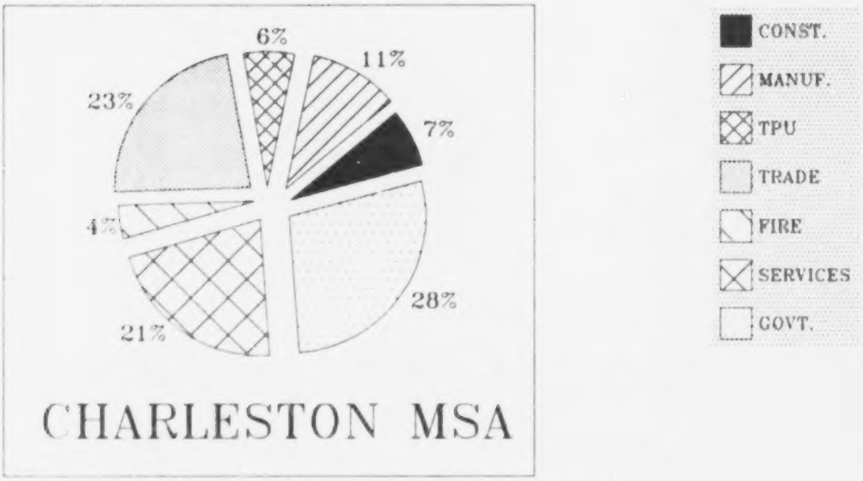
month. Leading the industries, in the private sector, was the job count in services. The service workforce increased 800 stemming from a significant advance in education. Trade employment reached 51,300, a 200 rise over the month. All of this increase was posted in the retail division, while the wholesale job count was unchanged from 12,500. Responding to growth in trucking, the employment level in transportation and public utilities rose 100 to 10,600. Negative employment trends were found in manufacturing (-300); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-100).

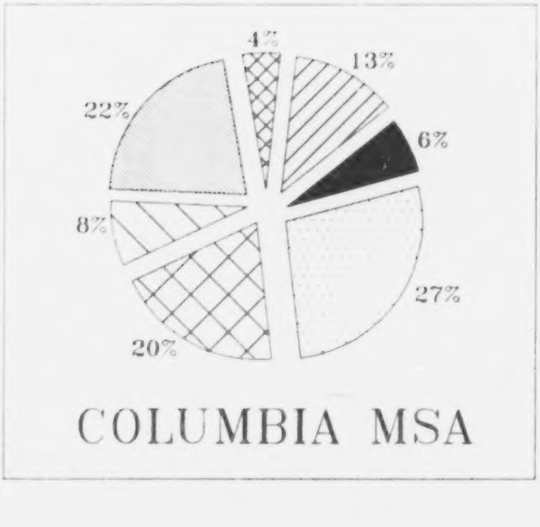
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

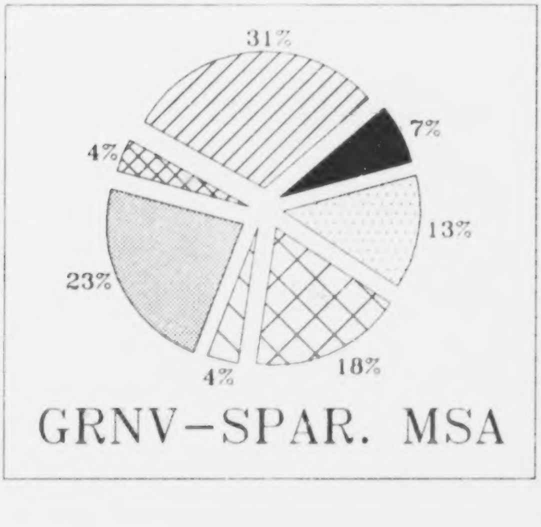
Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg set an all-time high for the second straight month in October. More than 2,000 workers were added to the payrolls bringing the total nonfarm job count to 334,300. The private sector accounted for most of the increase as small gains of 200 to 300 were posted in all major industry groups except finance, insurance, and real estate, which remained unchanged. Manufacturing showed little change over the month, as small gains in textiles and apparel were partially offset by a loss of jobs in chemicals and allied products. The public sector job count advanced 900 in October, reflecting continued hiring in state and local schools. October's record employment level represented a 2.5% increase over the year-ago level, an addition of 8,200 jobs.

SOUTH CAROLINA MSA EMPLOYMENT
OCTOBER, 1989

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)







UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The U. S. unemployment rate in October remained at 5.3% . . . while the number of employees on nonfarm payrolls increased by 235,000. Government and the services industry accounted for most of the monthly increase, pushing total nonfarm employment to 109.3 million. In the service-producing sector, local government recorded the sharpest over-the-month gain of 95,000, because of seasonal growth in local education. Employment in the services industry rose 85,000, attributed to the continued aggressive expansion in health services. Transportation experienced an increase of 25,000 positions during the month, while the trade job count held steady from September. Within the goods producing sector, factory employment registered little change, holding at 19.5 million. Employment in durable goods continued to decline, led by a loss of 15,000 jobs in the auto industry. Nondurables reported small gains in several industries with jobs in the oil and gas extraction component of mining continuing upward.

Retail sales declined 1% in October . . . the sharpest drop since January, 1987. Weak auto sales, which dropped 5.1% during the month, drove retail sales down to a seasonally adjusted $141.49 billion. Excluding the auto market, retailers posted a 0.2% increase in sales for October. Production at the nation's factories also experienced a sharp decrease, tumbling 0.7%, attributed partly to the earthquake in California and striking workers at the Boeing Company. Industrial production capacity was down to 82.8% from 83.6% in September, the lowest level in over 18 months.

Consumer prices rose 0.5% in October . . . fueled by large increases in the prices of gasoline 0.9%, new cars 0.6%, and apparel 1.0%. Excluding food and energy prices, which swings sharply from month to month, the index was also up 0.5%. Increases in food costs were blamed on the second sharp monthly rise in dairy prices. Medical-care costs continued its climb, moving 0.7% higher in October. Consumer prices in October registered 4.5% higher than a year earlier.

Producer prices climbed 0.4% during the month . . . to a seasonally adjusted 114.6% of the 1982 average. The steepest jump in food costs in nearly two years accounted for the increase. Energy prices only rose 0.2% in October after a 6.5% spurt during September. Outside the volatile food and energy categories, prices only grew 0.1%. The price for intermediate and crude goods - raw materials was unchanged from last month's level. Over the past 12 months, the prices wholesalers and merchants pay producers for products have risen 4.9%.

Average weekly hours for production workers edged up 0.1 hour in October . . . to a seasonally adjusted 34.8 hours. However, the workweek in manufacturing dropped 0.3 hour to 40.8 because of a strike in the aircraft industry. Factory overtime was unchanged at 3.8 hours.

Average hourly earnings for production workers were up 0.7% during the month . . . with average weekly earnings registering a 1% gain. Average hourly earnings and average weekly paychecks were at $9.83 and $343.07 in October, respectively.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

A new listing of labor surplus areas has been released by the U. S. Department of Labor. The labor surplus designation is used by federal procurement offices in targeting contracts into areas of high unemployment. The following areas in South Carolina received designation as labor surplus areas for the period October 1, 1989 through September 30, 1990.

ALLENDALE COUNTY
BARNWELL COUNTY
CLARENDON COUNTY
GEORGETOWN COUNTY
MARLBORO COUNTY
NORTH CHARLESTON CITY
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY
BAMBERG COUNTY
CHESTER COUNTY
DARLINGTON COUNTY
MARION COUNTY
McCORMICK COUNTY
ORANGEBURG COUNTY
BALANCE OF HORRY COUNTY (HORRY COUNTY LESS MYRTLE BEACH CITY)

To be included on the labor surplus list, an area must have experienced unemployment of at least 1.20 times the average national rate during a two-year reference period. In order to qualify, areas needed to average at least 7.1% unemployment during the January, 1987-to-December, 1988 period. In addition to the reference period unemployment criteria, areas can also be classified as labor surplus areas by the Labor Department on the basis of exceptional circumstances. Such a determination can be made when natural disasters, plant closures, contract cancellations, and other events not of a temporary or seasonal nature cause sudden and unanticipated rises in unemployment.

Authorization for the labor surplus list falls under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B, Executive Orders 12073 and 10582, and Public Law 99-272. The basic purpose of the program is to guide a portion of the government's procurement dollars into areas of severe economic need, which have been defined as areas of high unemployment. Employers located in an eligible area can receive preference in bidding on federal contracts.

HOURLY EARNINGS DECLINE IN OCTOBER

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers dropped $0.01 to $8.71 in October. Nondurable goods decreased $0.02, while durable goods rose $0.01. The industry group suffering the greatest loss within nondurables was food and kindred products (-$0.07). Lower hourly wages were also experienced in textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products. However, higher hourly wages were displayed in paper and allied products, and printing and publishing. Durable goods experienced upturns in fabricated metal products, and electrical and electronic equipment. However, reductions were seen in furniture and fixtures, instruments and related products, and lumber and wood products. Stone, clay, and glass products; and machinery, except electrical remained unchanged over the month. Overall, the lack of new orders and less incentives paid for piece work caused average hourly earnings to slip.

Nationally, manufacturing hourly earnings declined $0.01 to $10.54. Durable goods saw a decrease of $0.02, while nondurables held steady from one month earlier.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
October, 1989

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.71	$ 8.72	$ 8.35	$ 9.57	$ 9.57	$ 9.21
Average Weekly Earnings	$357.11	$357.52	$345.69	$391.41	$391.41	$381.29
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$284.32	$286.02	$287.60	$311.63	$313.13	$317.21

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.03	$ 9.01	$ 8.45	$ 8.74	$ 8.74	$ 8.30
Average Weekly Earnings	$372.94	$372.11	$348.98	$359.21	$359.21	$342.79
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$296.93	$297.69	$290.33	$286.00	$287.37	$285.18

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.54	$ 10.55	$ 10.25
Average Weekly Earnings	$432.14	$434.66	$423.33
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$344.06	$347.73	$352.19

PREMIUM HOURS UNCHANGED IN OCTOBER

Manufacturing production employees saw no growth or declines in overtime hours during October. However, on the average, time cards reflected a slight rise in premium hours for durables while nondurables decreased. When compared to a year earlier, overtime hours dropped 0.3 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

October, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.0	4.0	4.3
Durable Goods	4.3	4.2	4.7
Nondurable Goods	3.9	4.0	4.0

WEEKLY HOURS UNCHANGED IN OCTOBER

The workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers remained stable at 41.0 hours in October. Purchases of manufacturing products, especially durables, remained sluggish in October as they had for most of this year. Within the durable-good sector, the workweek remained steady at 42.2 hours. However, losses in some industrial sectors of durables offset gains in others. The industries increasing their production workweek included stone, clay, and glass products; electrical and electronic equipment; and lumber and wood products. Declines occurred in machinery, except electrical; furniture and fixtures; and instruments and related products. Within nondurables, most industrial sectors either had slight increases or decreases. However, one industry, chemical and allied products, had a steep 0.7 hour drop over the month. This sharp decline brought the overall production workweek in the nondurable-good sector down 0.1 hour in October. Industries showing increases in October in nondurables were food and kindred products, and printing and publishing. Areas showing decreases, along with chemicals and allied products, included textile mill products, and paper and allied products.

The national manufacturing production workweek decreased by 0.2 hour to 41.0 in October. This slowdown was in response to a sluggish demand for manufactured products across the entire United States. Following that same trend was overtime which was cut by 0.2 hour to 3.9 hours in October.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DECLINES IN OCTOBER

Affected by hazardous weather, South Carolina's productivity index dropped 0.4 point to 105.6 in October. This decline was affected by a decrease of 1,100 production workers, while average weekly hours remained unchanged from the previous month. Durable goods recorded the sharpest downturn by dropping 1.1 points. Nondurable goods registered a 0.3 decline. Within nondurables, textiles had the largest decrease of 1.0 point, while apparel was down 0.5 point. Compared to the year-ago level of 106.4, October's productivity index was down 0.8 point.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
October, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	105.6	106.0	106.4
Durable-Good Productivity Index	115.2	116.3	117.7
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	101.2	101.5	101.8
Textile Productivity Index	92.4	93.4	96.5
Apparel Productivity Index	99.8	100.3	98.0

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
October, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to October, 1989 from-	
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
All items	125.6	125.0	120.2	+0.5	+4.5

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI–RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired	Annual Income Desired	Relocate?	Location of * Applicant
Office Manager	99	Admin. Assistant	99	13	Full	20,000	Yes	Beaufort
Bus Driver	09	None	N/A	13	Full	6,968	No	Chester
Principal	99	None	N/A	18	Full	25,000	No	Conway
Biologist	00	None	N/A	16	Full	18,000	Yes	Florence
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	Full	29,000	Yes	Gaffney
Company President	99	Plant Manager	99	16	Full	35,000	Yes	Georgetown
Salesperson	18	Secretary	10	15	Full	14,000	No	Greenwood
Treasurer	15	None	N/A	16	Full	27,000	Yes	Hartsville
Safety Manager	24	None	N/A	14	Full	16,000	No	Lancaster
Teacher, Secondary	09	None	N/A	16	Full	15,000	Yes	Marion
Maintenance Supervisor	18	Electrical Superv.	99	14	Full	30,000	Yes	Newberry
Programmer Analyst	43	None	N/A	12	Full	35,000	No	Rock Hill
Q C Technician	24	None	N/A	12	Full	16,000	Yes	Sumter

* There are currently more than 92,541 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini–resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

# Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

October, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.............	1523.0	1520.9	1472.1	+ 2.1	+50.9
Total Private............................	1241.9	1247.5	1204.4	- 5.6	+37.5
Mining..................................	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction............................	97.1	96.9	94.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.9
Heavy Construction Contractors............	14.9	15.0	14.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction..........	5.9	5.9	5.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	9.0	9.1	9.0	- 0.1	0.0
Special Trade Contractors................	46.4	46.3	45.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Electrical Work..........................	9.8	9.9	9.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)......	379.7	381.3	384.6	- 1.6	- 4.9
Durable Goods............................	126.3	127.5	129.3	- 1.2	- 3.0
Nondurable Goods.........................	253.4	253.8	255.3	- 0.4	- 1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities.........	66.9	66.5	63.6	+ 0.4	+ 3.3
Trucking and Warehousing.................	20.8	20.9	19.7	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Water Transportation.....................	4.7	4.5	3.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Communication............................	13.2	13.1	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)..	8.4	8.3	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services......	16.0	16.0	15.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Electric Services........................	9.7	9.7	9.8	0.0	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services.............	4.2	4.3	4.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade.................	348.3	352.1	332.8	- 3.8	+15.5
Wholesale Trade..........................	60.9	61.1	60.2	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods............	33.4	33.4	32.6	0.0	+ 0.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.......	13.5	13.4	13.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods..........	27.5	27.7	27.6	- 0.2	- 0.1
Groceries and Related Products...........	8.6	8.6	8.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.........	4.1	4.2	3.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods...........	3.1	3.2	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

October, 1989

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Net Change From: Sept. 1989	Net Change From: Oct. 1988
Retail Trade	287.4	291.0	272.6	- 3.6	+14.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.5	12.2	11.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer	6.5	6.4	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	37.8	37.1	35.1	+ 0.7	+ 2.7
Department Stores	21.9	21.4	20.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.3
Food Stores	51.1	51.0	48.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Grocery Stores	48.1	47.8	45.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	67.6	68.2	65.4	- 0.6	+ 2.2
Banking	14.8	15.0	14.6	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank	14.4	14.6	14.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.8	5.9	5.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.1	8.2	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	14.7	14.9	13.6	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Life Insurance	7.1	7.2	6.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	280.4	280.6	262.0	- 0.2	+18.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.7	26.3	23.7	- 2.6	0.0
Health Services	55.6	55.2	52.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.2
Hospitals	18.7	18.6	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Educational Services	22.9	21.6	22.5	+ 1.3	+ 0.4
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.5	12.4	13.3	+ 1.1	+ 0.2
Total Government	281.1	273.4	267.7	+ 7.7	+13.4
Total Federal Government	39.8	39.8	38.8	0.0	+ 1.0
Total State Government	98.0	94.8	89.4	+ 3.2	+ 8.6
State Education	43.3	40.2	37.2	+ 3.1	+ 6.1
Other State Government	54.7	54.6	52.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Total Local Government	143.3	138.8	139.5	+ 4.5	+ 3.8
Local Education	80.6	77.1	80.3	+ 3.5	+ 0.3
Other Local Government	62.7	61.7	59.2	+ 1.0	+ 3.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

October, 1989

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Net Change From:	
				Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Manufacturing	379.7	381.3	384.6	- 1.6	- 4.9
Durable Goods	126.3	127.5	129.3	- 1.2	- 3.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	15.3	15.6	- 0.2	- 0.5
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	4.0	4.4	0.0	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	3.6	4.3	4.8	- 0.7	- 1.2
Household Furniture	2.5	3.2	3.6	- 0.7	- 1.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.4	11.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	2.9	3.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.3	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.8	16.0	15.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.9	5.8	- 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.5	32.6	32.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Construction and Related Machinery	1.3	1.4	1.3	- 0.1	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.3	0.0	- 0.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.9	7.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	7.6	7.6	7.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.0	22.1	22.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Household Appliances	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.8	8.0	8.4	- 0.2	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.1	9.9	10.4	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.1	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
Medical Instruments and Supplies	1.8	1.9	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.5	3.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1

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TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

October, 1989

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Net Change From:	
				Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Nondurable Goods	253.4	253.8	255.3	- 0.4	- 1.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.9	15.7	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Meat Products	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.5	2.4	2.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	103.6	104.2	106.0	- 0.6	- 2.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.9	26.9	28.0	0.0	- 1.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.3	29.3	30.2	0.0	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	8.7	9.0	8.9	- 0.3	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.2	14.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.9	7.8	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.6	9.8	- 0.2	- 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	8.6	8.7	- 0.2	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.0	7.1	7.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.4	45.3	46.5	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.8	10.9	10.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.8	12.9	14.3	- 0.1	- 1.5
Women's and Misses' Shirts	4.4	4.5	5.2	- 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.2	2.3	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.4	2.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	10.0	9.7	9.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.6	16.6	16.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.9	10.9	10.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Newspapers	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	34.8	35.1	35.1	- 0.3	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.4	14.6	14.7	- 0.2	- 0.3
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products	24.9	24.8	24.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.4	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	13.2	13.1	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

October, 1989

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Net Change From: Sept. 1989	Net Change From: Oct. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1513.9	1515.1	1463.5	- 1.2	+50.4
Total Private	1237.7	1240.9	1200.5	- 3.2	+37.2
Construction	96.0	96.4	93.2	- 0.4	+ 2.8
Manufacturing	379.0	380.1	383.9	- 1.1	- 4.9
Durable Goods	126.3	127.3	129.3	- 1.0	- 3.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.2	15.3	15.7	- 0.1	- 0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.3	11.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.3	8.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.8	16.1	15.7	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.7	32.6	32.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.9	7.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.8	21.9	22.6	- 0.1	- 0.8
Nondurable Goods	252.7	252.8	254.6	- 0.1	- 1.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.8	15.6	15.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Textile Mill Products	103.6	104.0	106.0	- 0.4	- 2.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.8	26.8	27.9	0.0	- 1.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.3	29.2	30.2	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	8.8	9.0	9.1	- 0.2	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.2	14.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.5	9.7	- 0.2	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	45.0	46.2	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.8	10.7	10.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	13.0	14.4	- 0.1	- 1.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	9.8	9.5	9.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.7	16.7	16.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Printing and Publishing	10.9	11.0	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	34.8	35.1	35.1	- 0.3	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.4	14.6	14.7	- 0.2	- 0.3

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

October, 1989

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Net Change From:	
				Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	66.5	66.5	63.2	0.0	+ 3.3
Trucking and Warehousing...............	20.5	20.7	19.4	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Communication..........................	13.2	13.1	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.0	16.1	15.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade...............	347.5	349.1	332.1	- 1.6	+15.4
Wholesale Trade.........................	60.4	60.7	59.8	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Retail Trade............................	287.1	288.4	272.3	- 1.3	+14.8
General Merchandise Stores..............	37.8	37.8	35.1	0.0	+ 2.7
Food Stores.............................	50.7	50.0	48.2	+ 0.7	+ 2.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	67.6	67.9	65.4	- 0.3	+ 2.2
Insurance Carriers......................	14.7	14.8	13.6	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Services..................................	279.2	279.0	260.9	+ 0.2	+18.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	24.0	25.4	24.0	- 1.4	0.0
Educational Services....................	21.9	21.4	21.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.4
Total Government..........................	276.2	274.2	263.0	+ 2.0	+13.2
Total Federal Government................	39.9	39.9	38.9	0.0	+ 1.0
Total State Government..................	97.2	95.3	88.7	+ 1.9	+ 8.5
Total Local Government..................	139.1	139.0	135.4	+ 0.1	+ 3.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

October, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.........	334.3	332.2	326.1	238.4	236.7	231.4
Construction...........................	23.9	23.6	22.6	15.6	15.6	14.6
Heavy Construction Contractors.......	2.3	2.2	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors............	11.5	11.4	11.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing..........................	102.3	102.1	102.7	30.0	30.3	29.5
Durable Goods........................	31.5	31.5	31.9	14.4	14.5	14.3
Lumber and Furniture................	1.6	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products......	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries.............	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals........	5.9	5.9	5.8	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products............	-	-	-	3.0	3.1	2.9
Machinery, Except Electrical.........	12.4	12.4	12.7	3.5	3.5	3.6
Metalworking Machinery..............	2.2	2.2	2.6	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery..........	4.9	4.9	5.0	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment..	6.3	6.3	6.1	2.3	2.3	2.2
Nondurable Goods.....................	70.8	70.6	70.8	15.6	15.8	15.2
Food and Kindred Products............	2.9	2.9	3.1	1.9	1.8	1.6
Textile Mill Products................	32.6	32.5	32.9	1.8	1.9	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton...............	9.6	9.6	9.9	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics...........	9.9	9.9	10.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills......................	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool......	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills................	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills...............	1.9	1.9	2.1	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	9.8	9.6	9.4	2.1	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.........	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear.... and Undergarments................	4.9	4.8	4.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products............	5.0	5.0	4.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.6	3.6	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing..............	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products........	8.6	8.7	8.6	3.2	3.3	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.5	4.5	4.6	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics.... Products..........................	9.0	9.0	9.0	-	-	-

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TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

October, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	13.0	12.8	12.5	10.6	10.5	10.6
Trucking and Warehousing............	5.4	5.4	5.2	-	-	-
Communication.......................	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade............	77.8	77.5	75.2	51.3	51.1	50.3
Wholesale Trade......................	16.6	16.6	16.3	12.5	12.5	12.4
Retail Trade.........................	61.2	60.9	58.9	38.8	38.6	37.9
General Merchandise Stores..........	7.4	7.1	7.3	5.4	5.3	5.2
Food Stores.........................	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.1	12.1	12.0	18.3	18.4	17.8
Banking.............................	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	5.1
Insurance Carriers..................	-	-	-	6.0	6.1	5.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	2.0	1.9	1.9
Services..............................	60.0	59.8	58.0	47.1	46.3	45.8
Business Services...................	-	-	-	12.9	12.8	12.4
Health Services.....................	-	-	-	8.9	8.9	8.4
Membership Organizations............	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	3.0
Total Government......................	44.9	44.0	42.8	65.1	64.1	62.5
Total Federal Government............	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.9	7.8	7.7
Total State Government..............	13.0	12.8	12.3	37.8	37.3	34.5
Total Local Government..............	29.9	29.2	28.5	19.4	19.0	20.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ROCK HILL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

October, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	195.0	198.7	193.5	45.8	45.7	45.9
Construction........................	13.4	13.8	13.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Manufacturing.......................	20.9	21.2	21.5	12.8	12.7	13.2
Durable Goods......................	12.1	12.1	12.4	2.7	2.6	2.8
Lumber and Wood Products...........	1.7	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.......	3.3	3.2	3.0	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	2.2	2.1	2.3	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods...................	8.8	9.1	9.1	10.1	10.1	10.4
Food and Kindred Products..........	0.6	0.6	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products..............	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	4.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
Printing and Publishing............	1.1	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	11.8	11.5	11.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade..........	44.2	46.2	45.5	9.7	9.7	9.7
Wholesale Trade....................	8.0	8.0	7.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade.......................	36.2	38.2	37.8	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	7.7	8.7	8.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services............................	42.3	43.3	41.5	9.2	9.2	9.1
Total Government....................	54.7	53.9	51.5	7.0	7.0	6.8
Total Federal Government............	19.8	19.7	19.4	-	-	-
Total State Government..............	14.8	14.6	14.7	-	-	-
Total Local Government..............	20.1	19.6	17.4	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

October, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	52.7	52.6	52.5	51.3	51.2	50.8
Construction.........................	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.0
Manufacturing........................	20.3	20.3	19.9	13.5	13.4	13.5
Durable Goods......................	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.6
Nondurable Goods...................	15.1	15.1	14.8	9.2	9.1	8.9
Textile Mill Products............	9.0	9.0	8.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	2.8	2.7
Services.............................	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.9	8.9	8.7
Total Government.....................	7.8	7.7	7.7	9.4	9.4	9.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 11

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

October, 1989

				Net Change From	
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	716.7	715.5	692.4	+ 1.2	+24.3
Total Private	551.3	555.0	534.0	- 3.7	+17.3
Construction	8.6	8.7	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Manufacturing	152.9	153.5	155.8	- 0.6	- 2.9
Durable Goods	38.6	39.0	39.6	- 0.4	- 1.0
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.1	9.1	8.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.1	11.2	11.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	2.5	2.6	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	114.3	114.5	116.2	- 0.2	- 1.9
Food and Kindred Products	5.8	5.7	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	44.3	44.6	45.4	- 0.3	- 1.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.3	11.3	11.7	0.0	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.6	12.6	13.0	0.0	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	6.2	6.4	6.3	- 0.2	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.5	38.4	39.6	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.0	10.0	9.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.2	11.2	12.4	0.0	- 1.2
Paper and Allied Products	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.7	8.8	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod.	8.7	8.7	8.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	16.2	16.0	15.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Communication	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

October, 1989

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Net Change From Sept. 1989	Net Change From Oct. 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade	173.7	176.4	164.8	- 2.7	+ 8.9
Wholesale Trade	16.4	16.4	16.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	157.3	160.0	148.6	- 2.7	+ 8.7
General Merchandise Stores	28.7	28.3	26.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Food Stores	22.1	22.1	21.0	0.0	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	42.0	42.2	40.7	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Banking	11.5	11.6	11.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	8.4	8.4	7.6	0.0	+ 0.8
Services	157.5	157.8	148.6	- 0.3	+ 8.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.1	16.7	15.0	- 1.6	+ 0.1
Health Services	45.8	45.3	43.0	+ 0.5	+ 2.8
Hospitals	15.6	15.4	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Educational Services	14.1	13.3	13.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.2
Total Government	165.4	160.5	158.4	+ 4.9	+ 7.0
Total Federal Government	13.1	13.1	12.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Total State Government	56.2	54.6	51.6	+ 1.6	+ 4.6
State Education	21.2	19.7	18.2	+ 1.5	+ 3.0
Other State Government	35.0	34.9	33.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Total Local Government	96.1	92.8	94.1	+ 3.3	+ 2.0
Local Education	62.9	60.1	62.7	+ 2.8	+ 0.2
Other Local Government	33.2	32.7	31.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA OCTOBER, 1989

	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
MANUFACTURING	294.9	296.0	299.3	357.11	357.52	345.69	41.0	41.0	41.4	8.71	8.72	8.35
DURABLE GOODS	96.8	97.7	99.3	376.42	376.00	362.10	42.2	42.2	42.5	8.92	8.91	8.52
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.4	12.8	324.10	325.85	308.59	42.2	42.1	41.2	7.68	7.74	7.49
Furniture and Fixtures	3.0	3.6	4.0	278.21	284.66	280.48	41.4	41.8	41.8	6.72	6.81	6.71
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.8	8.9	8.8	404.38	409.36	422.92	40.6	41.1	44.1	9.96	9.96	9.59
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.6	11.4	393.55	386.81	346.92	43.2	42.6	41.3	9.11	9.08	8.40
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.6	23.7	23.2	398.98	404.63	395.60	42.4	43.0	44.4	9.41	9.41	8.91
Special Industry Machinery	4.6	4.7	4.7	422.10	416.16	399.12	45.0	44.7	45.2	9.38	9.31	8.83
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.6	16.8	17.3	360.80	356.12	335.62	42.1	41.7	41.9	8.57	8.54	8.01
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.4	3.9	377.42	382.27	339.62	45.2	45.4	42.4	8.35	8.42	8.01
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.1	198.3	200.0	346.58	348.25	337.83	40.3	40.4	40.9	8.60	8.62	8.26
Food and Kindred Products	11.0	10.8	10.7	328.97	329.47	293.88	41.8	41.6	39.5	7.87	7.92	7.44
Textile Mill Products	89.9	90.4	92.1	330.07	332.11	321.03	40.4	40.6	41.0	8.17	8.18	7.83
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.2	24.2	25.2	334.12	341.55	324.72	40.5	41.2	41.0	8.25	8.29	7.92
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.6	26.6	27.5	340.40	340.00	332.91	40.0	40.0	40.5	8.51	8.50	8.22
Knitting Mills	7.6	7.8	7.8	297.00	288.70	284.09	39.6	38.7	39.9	7.50	7.46	7.12
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.4	11.4	11.4	354.48	358.28	335.49	42.2	42.5	42.2	8.40	8.43	7.95
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.5	3.4	340.29	343.58	355.36	40.9	41.0	44.7	8.32	8.38	7.95
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.3	8.3	304.62	298.15	289.34	40.4	39.7	41.1	7.54	7.51	7.04
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.4	38.4	39.3	223.94	227.02	212.60	37.7	37.9	38.1	5.94	5.99	5.58
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.8	9.5	213.49	217.12	199.72	37.0	37.5	37.4	5.77	5.79	5.34
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	10.6	10.7	11.8	188.28	187.76	184.02	36.0	35.9	37.1	5.23	5.23	4.96
Paper and Allied Products	11.6	11.6	11.3	576.76	578.91	555.72	44.4	44.6	44.6	12.99	12.98	12.46
Printing and Publishing	5.9	5.9	5.9	345.66	343.40	322.74	36.5	36.3	36.8	9.47	9.46	8.77
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.7	20.8	20.8	487.63	498.57	526.61	40.2	40.9	43.2	12.13	12.19	12.19

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

October, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	15.1	15.1	15.3	391.41	391.41	381.29
Durable Goods......................	9.3	9.2	9.4	401.69	399.47	386.72
Nondurable Goods...................	5.8	5.9	5.9	375.50	378.63	372.62

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	40.9	40.9	41.4	9.57	9.57	9.21
Durable Goods......................	43.1	43.0	43.5	9.32	9.29	8.89
Nondurable Goods...................	37.4	37.6	38.1	10.04	10.07	9.78

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	21.2	21.2	20.9	372.94	372.11	348.98
Durable Goods......................	9.9	9.8	9.9	358.90	354.65	328.86
Fabricated Metal Products.........	2.4	2.4	2.3	381.84	375.73	323.16
Machinery, Except Electrical......	2.0	2.0	2.0	360.87	356.18	338.84
Nondurable Goods...................	11.3	11.4	11.0	385.33	386.36	367.50
Textile Mill Products............	1.8	1.9	1.9	338.15	345.20	330.22
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	1.8	1.8	1.8	204.36	204.86	197.60

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.3	41.3	41.3	9.03	9.01	8.45
Durable Goods......................	41.3	41.0	40.5	8.69	8.65	8.12
Fabricated Metal Products.........	43.0	42.6	39.7	8.88	8.82	8.14
Machinery, Except Electrical......	39.7	39.4	40.1	9.09	9.04	8.45
Nondurable Goods...................	41.3	41.5	42.0	9.33	9.31	8.75
Textile Mill Products............	40.4	40.9	42.5	8.37	8.44	7.77
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	39.0	38.8	40.0	5.24	5.28	4.94

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TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

October, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
All Manufacturing....................	77.1	77.3	77.1	359.21	359.21	342.79
Durable Goods......................	22.6	22.7	22.9	410.31	409.02	379.28
Machinery, Except Electrical......	9.0	9.0	9.2	463.23	457.02	429.48
Nondurable Goods....................	54.5	54.6	54.2	338.92	339.73	327.24
Textile Mill Products.............	28.2	28.3	28.3	325.48	325.88	323.08
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	8.6	8.7	8.9	321.26	326.24	310.45
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	9.1	9.1	9.2	336.18	328.86	339.29
Knitting Mills...................	1.4	1.4	1.4	266.21	264.48	253.81
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	2.8	2.8	3.0	318.35	326.00	332.20
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	8.3	8.2	8.0	223.65	225.59	192.60
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	1.2	1.2	1.2	184.26	186.58	158.70
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	487.88	489.72	454.65

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
All Manufacturing....................	41.1	41.1	41.3	8.74	8.74	8.30
Durable Goods......................	43.1	43.1	43.1	9.52	9.49	8.80
Machinery, Except Electrical......	44.8	44.5	45.4	10.34	10.27	9.46
Nondurable Goods..................	40.3	40.3	40.5	8.41	8.43	8.08
Textile Mill Products.............	39.5	39.5	41.0	8.24	8.25	7.88
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	38.2	38.7	39.1	8.41	8.43	7.94
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	41.3	40.5	42.2	8.14	8.12	8.04
Knitting Mills...................	35.4	34.8	35.9	7.52	7.60	7.07
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	39.4	40.0	44.0	8.08	8.15	7.55
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.1	38.3	35.8	5.87	5.89	5.38
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	36.2	36.8	34.5	5.09	5.07	4.60
Chemicals and Allied Products....	43.6	44.0	43.3	11.19	11.13	10.50

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
OCTOBER, 1989

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988
Abbeville	6,620	6,650	6,810	3,490	3,540	3,650	3,130	3,110	3,160
Aiken	46,800	46,600	46,900	17,900	17,900	18,800	28,900	28,700	28,100
Allendale	3,720	3,720	3,480	1,390	1,400	1,350	2,330	2,320	2,130
Anderson	52,700	52,600	52,500	20,300	20,300	19,900	32,400	32,300	32,600
Bamberg	4,370	4,380	4,400	1,490	1,500	1,520	2,880	2,880	2,880
Barnwell	7,010	7,060	7,320	2,730	2,800	3,080	4,280	4,260	4,240
Beaufort	32,070	31,990	31,810	1,130	1,130	1,180	30,940	30,860	30,630
Berkeley	25,600	26,000	25,600	6,700	6,800	6,600	18,900	19,200	19,000
Calhoun	3,670	3,650	3,770	1,960	1,960	2,060	1,710	1,690	1,710
Charleston	150,500	153,400	150,000	9,400	9,500	9,900	141,100	143,900	140,100
Cherokee	17,740	17,820	17,790	8,860	8,930	8,850	8,880	8,890	8,940
Chester	11,550	11,580	11,840	5,910	5,940	6,160	5,640	5,640	5,680
Chesterfield	13,810	13,740	13,710	7,990	8,000	7,800	5,820	5,740	5,910
Clarendon	6,250	6,300	6,320	1,370	1,410	1,520	4,880	4,890	4,800
Colleton	9,820	9,730	9,730	2,520	2,510	2,480	7,300	7,220	7,250
Darlington	21,040	20,990	21,030	7,640	7,640	7,530	13,400	13,350	13,500
Dillon	9,560	9,480	9,540	3,790	3,790	3,860	5,770	5,690	5,680
Dorchester	18,900	19,300	17,900	4,800	4,900	5,000	14,100	14,400	12,900
Edgefield	4,490	4,450	4,610	1,970	1,970	2,090	2,520	2,480	2,520
Fairfield	7,780	7,700	8,140	3,290	3,250	3,430	4,490	4,450	4,710
Florence	51,300	51,200	50,800	13,500	13,400	13,500	37,800	37,800	37,300
Georgetown	15,190	15,210	15,120	4,330	4,380	4,310	10,860	10,830	10,810
Greenville	191,400	190,300	187,200	51,700	51,600	51,200	139,700	138,700	136,000
Greenwood	29,040	29,060	28,750	11,730	11,660	11,770	17,310	17,400	16,980
Hampton	5,320	5,300	5,240	1,830	1,810	1,780	3,490	3,490	3,460
Horry	57,930	61,900	57,470	5,850	5,850	6,000	52,080	56,050	51,470
Jasper	3,710	3,700	3,710	180	190	200	3,530	3,510	3,510
Kershaw	15,500	15,510	16,700	6,490	6,490	7,270	9,010	9,020	9,430
Lancaster	18,030	18,030	18,220	8,440	8,430	8,640	9,590	9,600	9,580
Laurens	19,720	19,630	19,400	8,210	8,220	8,050	11,510	11,410	11,350
Lee	3,430	3,450	3,380	1,170	1,190	1,150	2,260	2,260	2,230
Lexington	56,900	56,800	53,900	14,800	14,900	14,300	42,100	41,900	39,600
McCormick	1,850	1,780	1,870	770	780	800	1,080	1,000	1,070
Marion	12,310	12,360	12,390	5,850	5,910	5,860	6,460	6,450	6,530
Marlboro	8,660	8,620	8,620	4,070	4,090	4,190	4,590	4,530	4,430
Newberry	11,270	11,190	11,740	4,990	4,960	5,280	6,280	6,230	6,460
Oconee	24,900	24,790	24,960	10,530	10,550	10,680	14,370	14,240	14,280
Orangeburg	30,130	30,040	29,800	10,370	10,370	10,020	19,760	19,670	19,780
Pickens	36,000	35,700	35,200	12,200	12,200	12,400	23,800	23,500	22,800
Richland	181,500	179,900	177,500	15,200	15,400	15,200	166,300	164,500	162,300
Saluda	3,520	3,550	3,380	1,320	1,340	1,410	2,200	2,210	1,970
Spartanburg	106,900	106,200	103,700	38,400	38,300	39,100	68,500	67,900	64,600
Sumter	31,370	31,740	31,640	9,070	9,460	9,350	22,300	22,280	22,290
Union	10,520	10,620	10,500	5,770	5,890	5,870	4,750	4,730	4,630
Williamsburg	10,530	10,580	10,940	4,700	4,730	4,960	5,830	5,850	5,980
York	45,800	45,700	45,900	12,800	12,700	13,200	33,000	33,000	32,700

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
OCTOBER, 1989

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,400	10,510	10,660	520	570	550	5.0	5.5	5.2
AIKEN........	61,700	61,850	61,340	2,210	2,730	2,700	3.6	4.4	4.4
ALLENDALE....	5,620	5,700	5,370	310	390	380	5.5	6.8	7.1
ANDERSON.....	71,150	71,820	70,090	2,940	3,600	2,730	4.1	5.0	3.9
BAMBERG......	6,960	6,860	6,700	660	620	390	9.5	9.1	5.8
BARNWELL.....	8,980	9,190	9,020	900	1,080	670	10.0	11.7	7.4
BEAUFORT.....	36,520	36,730	36,030	1,100	1,190	1,170	3.0	3.2	3.2
BERKELEY.....	55,540	56,460	54,460	2,000	2,160	1,760	3.6	3.8	3.2
CALHOUN......	5,080	4,820	5,030	440	340	280	8.6	7.0	5.6
CHARLESTON...	146,520	144,850	139,810	10,100	6,510	5,540	6.9	4.5	4.0
CHEROKEE.....	23,500	23,850	23,190	1,150	1,440	980	4.9	6.0	4.2
CHESTER......	14,040	14,120	13,880	1,060	1,250	710	7.6	8.9	5.1
CHESTERFIELD.	21,230	21,240	20,840	1,010	1,120	910	4.7	5.3	4.4
CLARENDON....	11,980	11,310	11,760	1,100	860	800	9.2	7.6	6.8
COLLETON.....	17,990	17,910	17,840	710	880	890	4.0	4.9	5.0
DARLINGTON...	28,890	29,070	28,690	1,560	1,870	1,550	5.4	6.4	5.4
DILLON.......	15,270	15,490	14,990	970	1,200	790	6.3	7.7	5.3
DORCHESTER...	37,070	37,580	36,290	1,470	1,480	1,250	4.0	3.9	3.4
EDGEFIELD....	7,360	7,190	7,490	350	380	310	4.7	5.3	4.1
FAIRFIELD....	11,110	11,180	10,950	1,040	1,220	510	9.4	10.9	4.7
FLORENCE.....	57,920	57,350	56,430	2,960	3,030	2,510	5.1	5.3	4.4
GEORGETOWN...	21,390	19,890	20,200	2,340	1,260	1,390	10.9	6.3	6.9
GREENVILLE...	183,890	182,970	177,370	5,800	6,520	5,010	3.2	3.6	2.8
GREENWOOD....	29,810	29,630	30,150	1,540	1,990	2,430	5.2	6.7	8.1
HAMPTON......	7,370	7,430	7,210	380	490	360	5.1	6.5	5.0
HORRY........	72,060	74,130	67,880	6,850	3,710	3,660	9.5	5.0	6.5
JASPER.......	6,800	6,690	6,770	290	270	300	4.3	4.1	4.4
KERSHAW......	18,950	19,190	20,330	1,030	1,350	1,270	5.5	7.1	6.2
LANCASTER....	25,290	25,530	25,350	1,270	1,570	1,320	5.0	6.2	5.2
LAURENS......	24,540	24,380	24,200	1,190	1,410	1,460	4.8	5.8	6.0
LEE..........	8,770	8,320	8,740	410	410	480	4.7	5.0	5.5
LEXINGTON....	98,670	98,290	94,570	2,980	3,250	2,360	3.0	3.3	2.5
McCORMICK....	2,650	2,580	2,720	190	200	260	7.3	7.7	9.6
MARION.......	15,160	15,480	15,050	1,100	1,430	1,010	7.3	9.2	6.7
MARLBORO.....	12,540	12,680	12,350	1,120	1,350	1,050	9.0	10.6	8.5
NEWBERRY.....	15,210	15,270	15,770	880	1,070	1,000	5.8	7.0	6.3
OCONEE.......	30,800	30,750	30,310	1,310	1,520	1,070	4.3	4.9	3.5
ORANGEBURG...	42,500	41,340	40,820	3,860	2,960	2,850	9.1	7.2	7.0
PICKENS......	51,170	50,890	50,480	1,670	1,850	2,570	3.3	3.6	5.1
RICHLAND.....	146,770	147,130	141,820	4,770	6,090	4,980	3.3	4.1	3.5
SALUDA.......	8,330	8,340	7,910	570	550	340	6.9	6.5	4.3
SPARTANBURG..	121,330	121,130	115,960	5,030	5,900	3,400	4.1	4.9	2.9
SUMTER.......	37,010	37,070	36,500	2,470	2,320	1,970	6.7	6.2	5.4
UNION........	14,630	14,730	14,280	860	860	690	5.9	5.8	4.8
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,410	17,560	17,410	1,510	1,690	1,020	8.6	9.6	5.9
YORK.........	74,410	73,980	71,260	3,370	3,360	2,490	4.5	4.5	3.5
CHAS MSA.....	239,140	238,900	230,570	13,570	10,140	8,550	5.7	4.2	3.7
COLA MSA.....	245,440	245,410	236,390	7,760	9,330	7,340	3.2	3.8	3.1
GRNV MSA.....	356,390	354,990	343,800	12,500	14,270	10,980	3.5	4.0	3.2

Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.

S CAROLINA...	1,742.2	1,740.5	1,696.1	87.3	87.3	72.0	5.0	5.0	4.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
OCTOBER, 1989

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1989	OCT. 1988
ANDERSON	13,680	13,840	13,460	740	900	680	5.4	6.5	5.1
CHARLESTON	39,180	38,760	37,420	2,640	1,700	1,450	6.7	4.4	3.9
COLUMBIA	47,900	48,100	46,300	1,860	2,380	1,940	3.9	4.9	4.2
FLORENCE	15,970	15,810	15,560	770	790	650	4.8	5.0	4.2
GREENVILLE	35,650	35,500	34,370	1,350	1,520	1,170	3.8	4.3	3.4
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	12,880	13,440	12,290	870	470	460	6.7	3.5	3.7
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,760	23,190	22,320	2,450	1,580	1,350	10.3	6.8	6.0
ROCK HILL	23,690	23,560	22,640	1,280	1,270	940	5.4	5.4	4.2
SPARTANBURG . . .	24,770	24,770	23,610	1,240	1,450	830	5.0	5.8	3.5
SUMTER	11,230	11,250	11,070	770	720	610	6.8	6.4	5.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 14) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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1/24/90

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

NOVEMBER, 1989
VOLUME 1, NUMBER 8

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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT MOVES UPWARD

STATE'S JOB COUNT EXPANDS IN NOVEMBER

Additions in both the private and public payrolls pushed South Carolina's nonfarm employment count to 1,530,000 in November. The job count was 6,200 higher than in October and 45,900 above the year-ago level of 1,484,100.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT REBOUNDS

In the private sector, the largest monthly increase was reported in trade, as retail stores began hiring for the holiday buying season. Construction employment was up 1,200 in November, reflecting post-Hurricane Hugo rebuilding in various parts of the state. Positive movement also occurred in transportation and public utilities where 300 new jobs were added during the month. Manufacturing employment remained constant from October. Within manufacturing, a 300 job upturn in durable goods was offset by a decline of 300 in nondurable goods. The largest drop in nondurables was in textile mill products where 700 jobs were lost in November. On the downside, seasonal declines in hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreational services were responsible for a 600 decrease in services. Finance, insurance, and real estate reported a downturn of 400 over the month.

EDUCATIONAL GAINS CONTINUE TO SPUR GROWTH IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

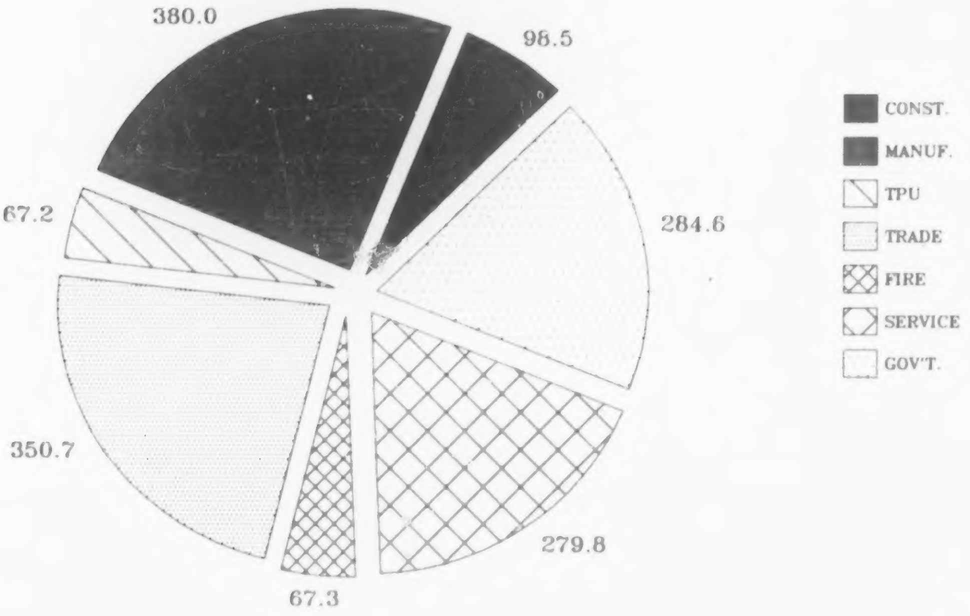
Employment in the public sector was up 3,400 to 284,600 in November. The majority of the growth occurred in local government (+2,500) where local education continued to show positive movement during the month. An

EDUCATIONAL GAINS CONTINUE TO SPUR GROWTH IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

increase of 400 was reported in other local government as temporary workers were added for Hugo cleanup. At the state level, school employment rose 600 with other state government providing a slight upturn of 300. The federal workforce was unchanged from October.

South Carolina's nonfarm employment should continue to climb in December as merchants boost their workforces for the holiday buying season.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY NOVEMBER,1989



NOTE: DATA IN THOUSANDS

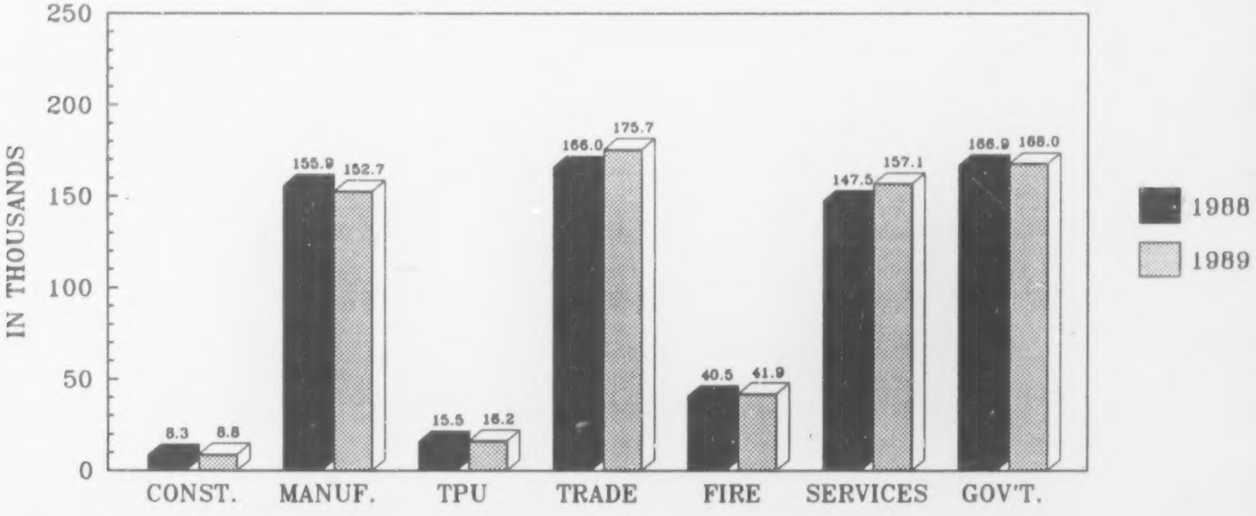
NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SETS NEW RECORD HIGH

The combination of seasonal employment gains in the retail trade industry and continued hiring in education pushed South Carolina's nonfarm female employment to its highest level in November. Overall, 720,800 women were employed in South Carolina in November. This figure represents a 3,400 increase over the previous month and a 19,900 increase over the year-ago level.

In the public sector, 168,000 women were employed, 2,400 more than the month before. Most of the growth came in local education as many non-faculty persons who lost their jobs after Hurricane Hugo returned to work. In addition to the gains in education, growth also occurred in other state and local government as well as in federal government.

The private sector experienced an increase of 1,000 jobs in November, reaching a level of 552,800. Almost all of the growth came in retail trade as the industry rebounded from the effects of Hurricane Hugo and geared up for the holiday shopping season. The only other industry showing advancement was construction which added 100 women to its payrolls in response to the rebuilding effort from Hugo. Declines in the private sector occurred in services (-600); manufacturing (-200); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-100). The sharp downturn in services was due mostly to the seasonal slowdown of hotels and other lodging places. The transportation and public utilities industry remained stable in November at a level of 16,200.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT
NOVEMBER,1988 COMPARED TO NOVEMBER,1989



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECLINES IN NOVEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell from 5.0% to 4.5% in November. This represented 78,400 jobless individuals, a drop of 8,900 from the October level. The decline in unemployment was attributed to seasonal hiring in retail trade, continued staffing of nonfaculty personnel at state and local schools, together with construction boosts reflecting post-Hugo rebuilding. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.4% in November.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
November, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,732,000	1,742,200	1,718,500	1,737,100	1,750,000	1,723,600
Total Employment	1,653,600	1,654,900	1,651,900	1,655,400	1,658,500	1,653,700
Total Unemployment	78,400	87,300	66,600	81,700	91,500	69,900
Unemployment Rate	4.5	5.0	3.9	4.7	5.2	4.1

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	238,950	239,170	235,470	247,020	245,480	240,570
Total Employment	230,560	225,600	227,670	239,270	237,720	233,920
Total Unemployment	8,390	13,570	7,800	7,760	7,760	6,650
Unemployment Rate	3.5	5.7	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	354,030	356,440	349,150
Total Employment	342,140	343,940	338,870
Total Unemployment	11,890	12,500	10,280
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.5	2.9

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	124,664	124,416	122,639	124,515	124,105	122,510
Total Employment	118,168	118,194	116,314	117,786	117,545	115,947
Total Unemployment	6,495	6,222	6,325	6,729	6,561	6,563
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston employment rose 6,200 to 201,500 in November, to reach a level 700 above that recorded twelve months earlier. This area saw the beginnings of a gradual recovery from Hurricane Hugo as the seven major industries all experienced growth in employment. The trade industry showed the highest gain in workers. Retail trade had suffered a huge drop in employees in October, but gained 2,000 during November. This increase could be attributed to the restoration of power to stores and the replacement of items damaged or lost from the storm. Services (+1,600) recorded the second highest gain during the month. Hotels filled to capacity with construction workers, power company crews, and insurance accessors plus a return to normalcy in many service-oriented businesses boosted this figure. Construction climbed 800, reflecting massive repair and building activity. Manufacturing had an upturn of 400, while transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate recorded rises of 100 each. Total government experienced growth of 1,100 to 55,900. Local government added 1,000 persons to aid in the clean up of roads and to restaff schools. State government increased slightly, while federal government remained unchanged at 19,800.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Fueled by both the public and private sectors, Columbia's nonfarm employment level reached an all-time high in November with a total of 241,700 people employed. The private sector provided 73% of the 1,500 persons increase by adding employees in construction; wholesale and retail trade; services; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Construction rose by 500 in response to repair work from Hurricane Hugo. Wholesale and retail trade expanded to prepare for the holiday shopping season by adding 400 persons to its payrolls. Remaining steady in November were

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties) (Continued)

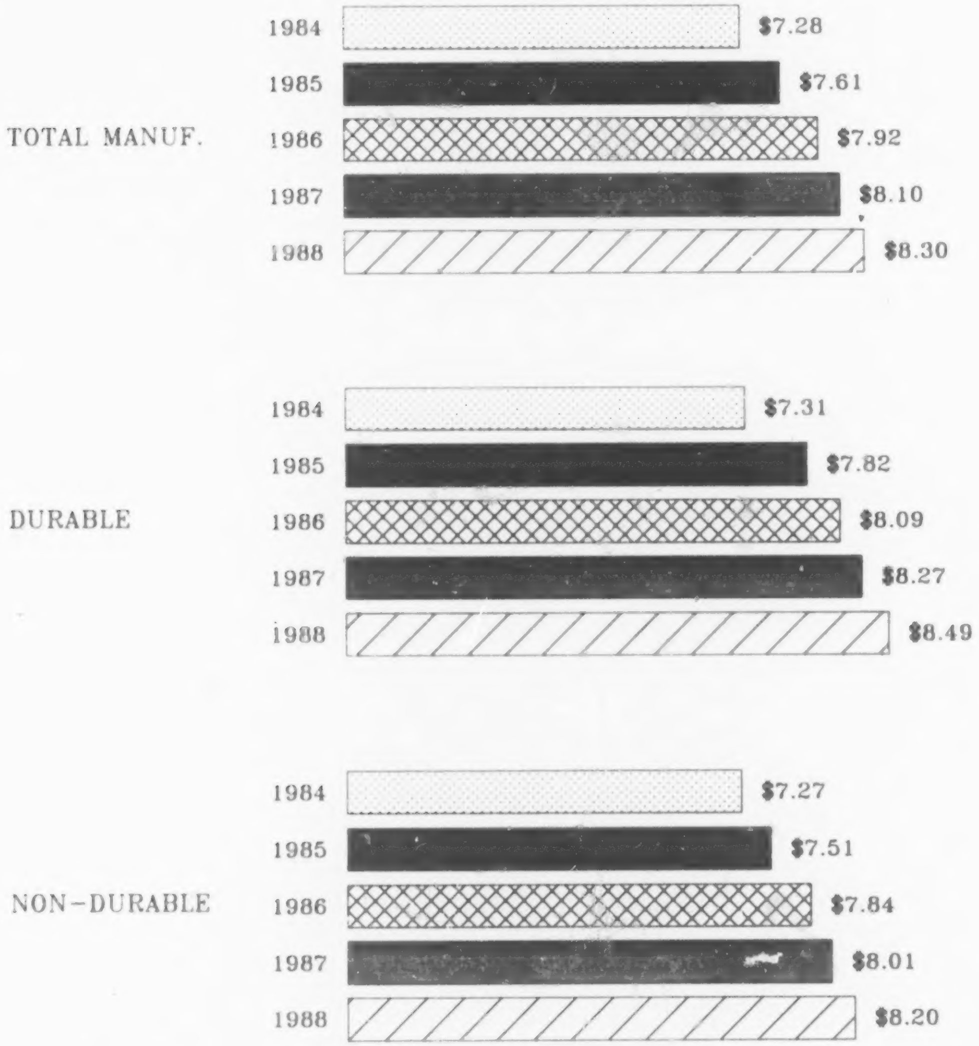
manufacturing and transportation and public utilities. Employment in the public sector also increased considerably in November. Overall, 400 people were hired to fill government jobs. State government added 200 persons while local government and federal government added 100 each. The record employment level set in November was 8,500 more than the year-ago level.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Greenville-Spartanburg area employment advanced 1,000 to 335,700 during the month, up 6,600 compared to the year-ago level. Both the private and public sectors added 500 workers to their payrolls. The largest upturn was recorded in the trade industry which gained 800. Merchants hiring temporary personnel for the holiday shopping season made retail trade (+900) the major force in this industry's increase. Construction (+100) was the only other industry in the private sector to add workers. Services and manufacturing declined 300 and 100, respectively. Registering no change over the month were transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Total government advanced 45,600. Local government added 300 employees, while state and local government added 100 persons each.

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (1984–1988)



NOTE: Data represents industry annual averages.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The U. S. unemployment rate rose to 5.4% in November . . . its highest level in 10 months. Manufacturing employment, declining for the eighth consecutive month contributed to the upturn. Most job losses in recent months were the results of manufacturing layoffs, particularly in the auto industry. Nonfarm employers added 210,000 workers to their payrolls in November after a revised gain of only 93,000 in October. Service employment continued to show strength with job growth in health services. Finance and real estate were also among other areas expanding during the month. Jobs at department, apparel and general merchandise stores only met seasonal hiring expectations for the start of the holiday shopping season.

Retail sales increased 0.8% in November . . . to a seasonally adjusted $144.56 billion from a revised $143.36 billion in October. Increased sales were reported by all major categories of retailers, except drug and proprietary stores. November's sharp gain followed an October slump of 1.3%. Auto sales, which dropped 4.9% in October, gained 0.5% in November. Analysts attributed the rise to higher prices, not an increase in the number of cars sold. The sharpest jump in retail sales last month was reported at clothing and accessory stores. Sales of building materials climbed 2%, while furniture sales grew by 1.6%. Gasoline stations and general merchandise stores registered sales increases of 0.9% and 0.7%, respectively.

Consumer spending was up 0.7% in November . . . while personal income continued to exhibit strong growth. Early holiday sales and special promotions on automobiles boosted personal spending to $3.64 trillion. Personal income rose 0.8% in November following a 0.8% increase in October. Economists say the strong rise in personal income reflects a rebound in rental income after losses caused by Hurricane Hugo and the California earthquake. Insurance payments and other special factors, such as bonuses to auto workers and federal farm subsidies also added a boost. The personal savings rate for November swelled to 6.1% of after-tax income. Wage and salaries, which is considered a better reflection of current economic conditions, were up only 0.1% for the month, following a 1.1% jump in October.

Consumers paid 0.4% more for purchases in November . . . Higher medical costs offset a drop in the energy sector, pushing consumer prices upward. Medical costs rose 0.8% in November, and 8.5% over the past year. Food prices also recorded a 0.6% increase as dairy prices continued its climb. Energy prices declined 0.1% while significant decreases also occurred in transportation and clothing costs.

Average weekly hours for production workers fell 0.1 hour in November . . . to a seasonally adjusted 34.6 hours. The manufacturing workweek also moved down 0.1 hour to 40.7 hours. Factory overtime hours were unchanged at 3.7 hours.

Average hourly earnings for production workers in November . . . prior to seasonal adjustments, stood at $9.80, and average weekly earnings were down $3.29 to $338.10. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased 3.6%, while average weekly earnings grew by 3.0%.

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Weather Conditions

Dry, warm weather conditions in the early part of November allowed most farmers to advance their harvesting and planting activities. A strong cold front pushed through the state by the week ending November 19, bringing an end to abnormally warm weather. Thunderstorms and a tornado preceded the change to cooler weather. Fortunately there was no damage to crops. Soil moisture ratings by the week ending December 3 were 25% short, 73% adequate, and 2% surplus. There were an average of 5.2 days available for fieldwork activities.

Field Crops

The soybean harvest made excellent progress and was well ahead of normal. The condition of the crop was rated 2% poor, 77% fair, and 21% good. The cotton harvest was nearing completion with the overall condition rated at 5% poor, 57% fair, and 38% good. The sweet potato harvest continued behind normal with the crop rated in good condition. The peanut harvest was nearing completion, slightly ahead of last year, with the crop condition rated fair to good. The sorghum harvest was active but well behind normal.

Fruits and Vegetables

Statewide condition for pecans remained fair. Overall condition for fall cucumbers and snap beans was fair.

NOTE:

There were approximately 1,256 seasonal farmworkers employed throughout South Carolina during November.

This will be the last report on the S.C. agricultural news for 1989. Monthly publication will begin again in March, 1990.

S.C. Weekly Crop Statistics

Week Ending 12/03/89

Crop	Phase	Percent Current	Year Ago
Cotton	Harvested	95	96
Peanuts	Harvested	97	94
Sorghum	Harvested	77	88
Soybeans	Harvested	74	80
Sweet Potatoes	Harvested	87	97

PRODUCTION PAYROLLS ADVANCE IN NOVEMBER

The payrolls for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers advanced $0.02 to $8.74 during November. Overall, more premiums paid for piece work caused the increase. Both durable and nondurable goods reported gains of $0.02 each over the month. An $0.08 increase in earnings within durables, were found in furniture and fixtures; and electrical and electronic equipment. Moderate salary advances were also recorded in lumber and wood products; and machinery, except electrical. Shorter scheduled workweeks and less premiums for piece work caused payroll declines in instruments and related products; stone, clay, and glass products; and fabricated metal products. Within nondurables, notable payroll gains were recorded in all industry divisions with the exception of food and kindred products (-0.02). Both textile mill products, and chemicals and allied products saw payroll advances of $0.04 each in November. Other earning upturns were seen in apparel and other textile products (+$0.03); and paper and allied products (+$0.02).

Throughout the nation, hourly earnings advanced $0.06 to $10.58 in November.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
November, 1989

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.74	$ 8.72	$ 8.34	$ 9.58	$ 9.57	$ 9.19
Average Weekly Earnings	$360.96	$357.52	$345.28	$392.78	$391.41	$376.79
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$286.70	$283.97	$287.02	$311.98	$310.89	$313.21

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.03	$ 9.03	$ 8.49	$ 8.77	$ 8.74	$ 8.31
Average Weekly Earnings	$372.94	$372.04	$351.49	$362.20	$359.21	$342.37
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$296.22	$295.50	$292.18	$287.69	$285.31	$284.60

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.58	$ 10.52	$ 10.31
Average Weekly Earnings	$433.78	$430.27	$427.87
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$344.54	$341.76	$355.67

PREMIUM HOURS INCREASE IN NOVEMBER

Manufacturers in South Carolina required production employees to work longer hours during November. Because of dwindling inventories after Hurricane Hugo, overtime hours rose 0.1 hour to 4.3. Both durable and nondurable goods contributed to the increase in hours. When compared to a year earlier, premium hours rose 0.1 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

November, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.3	4.2	4.2
Durable Goods	4.6	4.4	4.6
Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.1	4.0

WEEKLY HOURS INCREASE IN NOVEMBER

The workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers edged up 0.3 hour in November to 41.3 hours. Increased demand due to the replacement of damaged goods from Hurricane Hugo and the added demand of the holiday season caused many production facilities to extend their workweeks. Both durables and nondurables aided in this growth by rising 0.1 hour and 0.2 hour, respectively. Within durables, most industrial groups, including lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; fabricated metal products; and machinery, except electrical, rose slightly. However, a sharp decrease of 0.9 hour in stone, clay, and glass products and moderate slowdowns in electrical and electronic equipment and instruments and related products kept the workweek from expanding more than slightly. Within nondurables, much the same occurred as printing and publishing, apparel and other textile products (especially women's outerwear), and textile mill products all increased substantially, mostly due to seasonal demand. However, slowdowns in food and kindred products and paper and allied products kept nondurables from extending its workweek any longer. The expanded workweek for November is a positive sign for manufacturers as the industry has been stagnant for most of 1989.

The national manufacturing workweek, responding to a slight increase in the demand for manufactured products, especially nondurables, expanded 0.1 hour in November to 41.0 hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX INCREASES

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index increased 0.7 point to 106.3 in November. The rise in average weekly hours was the major force behind this upturn but apparel registered the highest gain in output per hour by jumping 2.1 points. Nondurable and durable goods recorded upturns of 0.5 and 0.2, respectively. The textile index was unchanged . Compared to one year earlier, November's productivity index dropped 0.3 point to 106.6.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
November, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	106.3	105.6	106.6
Durable-Good Productivity Index	115.8	115.6	117.4
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	102.0	101.5	101.8
Textile Productivity Index	93.0	93.0	96.3
Apparel Productivity Index	101.6	99.5	98.5

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
November, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to Nov., 1989 from-	
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
All items	125.9	125.6	120.3	+0.2	+4.7

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired Annual Income Desired	Relocate? Location of * Applicant
Avionics	99	None	N/A	15	Full 14,560	Yes Beaufort
Doffer	84	None	N/A	08	Full 12,480	No Chester
Office Manager	99	None	N/A	16	Full 15,000	Yes Conway
Facility Engineer	12	Field Pipe Engineer	48	16	Full 20,000	Yes Florence
Sign Maker	42	None	N/A	14	Full 16,640	Yes Gaffney
Maintenance Supervisor	99	Pipefitter	24	12	Full 26,000	Yes Georgetown
Electrical Engineer	36	None	N/A	16	Full 25,000	Yes Greenvlle
Machinist	12	Service Technician	99	12	Full 20,000	Yes Greenwood
Keypunch Operator	99	None	N/A	14	Full 12,480	No Kingstree
Plant Manager	99	None	N/A	12	Full 14,000	Yes Newberry
Warehouse Manager	15	None	N/A	12	Full 13,100	No Rock Hill
Purchasing Agent	04	Material Expediter	11	16	Full 20,800	No Spartnbrg
Sales Manager	99	Mgr. Vegetable Brokerage	14	16	Full 18,000	Yes Sumter

* There are currently more than 89,284 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

November, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.............	1530.0	1523.8	1484.1	+ 6.2	+45.9
Total Private...............................	1245.4	1242.6	1203.5	+ 2.8	+41.9
Mining.....................................	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction...............................	98.5	97.3	94.0	+ 1.2	+ 4.5
Heavy Construction Contractors............	14.9	14.9	14.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Highway and Street Construction..........	5.8	5.9	5.8	- 0.1	0.0
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	9.1	9.0	9.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors................	47.1	46.6	44.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.4
Electrical Work..........................	10.0	9.8	9.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)......	380.0	380.0	384.9	0.0	- 4.9
Durable Goods............................	126.5	126.2	129.4	+ 0.3	- 2.9
Nondurable Goods.........................	253.5	253.8	255.5	- 0.3	- 2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities.........	67.2	66.9	64.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.2
Trucking and Warehousing.................	21.1	20.8	19.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Water Transportation.....................	4.6	4.7	4.2	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Communication............................	13.2	13.2	13.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)..	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services......	16.1	16.0	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Electric Services........................	9.7	9.7	9.7	0.0	0.0
Combination Utility Services.............	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade..................	350.7	348.4	333.8	+ 2.3	+16.9
Wholesale Trade..........................	60.8	61.0	59.8	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods............	33.2	33.5	32.5	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.......	13.4	13.5	13.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods..........	27.6	27.5	27.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Groceries and Related Products...........	8.6	8.6	8.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.........	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods...........	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

November, 1989

	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Net Change From:	
				Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Retail Trade	289.9	287.4	274.0	+ 2.5	+15.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.6	12.3	11.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer.	6.4	6.4	6.3	0.0	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	39.9	38.1	36.6	+ 1.8	+ 3.3
Department Stores	23.7	22.2	21.7	+ 1.5	+ 2.0
Food Stores	51.5	51.1	48.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.8
Grocery Stores	48.5	48.1	45.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	67.3	67.7	65.1	- 0.4	+ 2.2
Banking	14.8	14.8	14.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank	14.4	14.4	14.3	0.0	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.1	8.1	7.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	14.6	14.7	13.6	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Life Insurance	7.0	7.1	7.0	- 0.1	0.0
Services	279.8	280.4	259.9	- 0.6	+19.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.2	23.9	22.5	- 0.7	+ 0.7
Health Services	55.9	55.7	52.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.4
Hospitals	18.9	18.8	17.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Educational Services	23.2	23.1	22.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.6	13.6	13.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Total Government	284.6	281.2	280.6	+ 3.4	+ 4.0
Total Federal Government	39.8	39.8	38.8	0.0	+ 1.0
Total State Government	98.6	97.7	100.8	+ 0.9	- 2.2
State Education	43.6	43.0	37.7	+ 0.6	+ 5.9
Other State Government	55.0	54.7	63.1	+ 0.3	- 8.1
Total Local Government	146.2	143.7	141.0	+ 2.5	+ 5.2
Local Education	82.9	80.8	81.6	+ 2.1	+ 1.3
Other Local Government	63.3	62.9	59.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

November, 1989

	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Net Change From: Oct. 1989	Net Change From: Nov. 1988
Manufacturing	380.0	380.0	384.9	0.0	- 4.9
Durable Goods	126.5	126.2	129.4	+ 0.3	- 2.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	15.1	15.6	0.0	- 0.5
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	4.0	4.4	0.0	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	3.7	4.8	+ 0.4	- 0.7
Household Furniture	2.9	2.6	3.6	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.2	11.3	0.0	- 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	- 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.2	8.3	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	15.8	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.8	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.0	32.5	32.1	- 0.5	- 0.1
Construction and Related Machinery	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.2	0.0	- 0.5
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.8	7.0	0.0	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	7.0	7.6	7.1	- 0.6	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.0	22.0	22.6	0.0	- 0.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Household Appliances	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.7	7.8	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.2	10.1	10.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	4.0	4.8	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Medical Instruments and Supplies	1.8	1.8	2.7	0.0	- 0.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

November, 1989

	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Net Change From: Oct. 1989	Net Change From: Nov. 1988
Nondurable Goods	253.5	253.8	255.5	- 0.3	- 2.0
Food and Kindred Products	16.1	15.9	15.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Meat Products	5.6	5.5	5.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.4	2.5	2.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	103.3	104.0	105.9	- 0.7	- 2.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.2	27.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.7	29.3	30.4	- 0.6	- 1.7
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.7	9.0	0.0	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.3	14.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.9	7.9	7.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.4	9.8	0.0	- 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	8.4	8.7	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.6	45.4	46.5	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.8	10.5	- 0.3	0.0
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.0	8.3	8.0	- 0.3	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	12.8	14.5	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Women's and Misses' Shirts	4.4	4.4	5.2	0.0	- 0.8
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.0	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.2	6.1	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.5	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	10.3	10.0	9.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	16.7	16.6	16.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.9	10.9	10.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Newspapers	4.6	4.5	4.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Commercial Printing	4.9	5.0	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	34.8	34.8	35.3	0.0	- 0.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.4	14.4	14.8	0.0	- 0.4
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products	25.1	24.9	24.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	13.3	13.2	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

November, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1520.8	1518.1	1463.5	+ 2.7	+57.3
Total Private	1241.2	1236.1	1200.5	+ 5.1	+40.7
Construction	97.4	96.8	93.2	+ 0.6	+ 4.2
Manufacturing	379.3	378.8	383.9	+ 0.5	- 4.6
Durable Goods	126.5	126.0	129.3	+ 0.5	- 2.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.2	15.1	15.7	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.1	11.3	+ 0.2	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.2	8.4	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	15.9	15.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.2	32.5	32.2	- 0.3	0.0
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.8	7.0	0.0	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.8	21.8	22.6	0.0	- 0.8
Nondurable Goods	252.8	252.8	254.6	0.0	- 1.8
Food and Kindred Products	16.0	15.8	15.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Textile Mill Products	103.3	103.8	106.0	- 0.5	- 2.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.0	27.1	27.9	- 0.1	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.7	29.2	30.2	- 0.5	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.7	9.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.3	14.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.3	9.7	0.0	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.4	45.1	46.2	+ 0.3	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.6	10.5	- 0.1	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.1	12.9	14.4	+ 0.2	- 1.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	10.0	9.8	9.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	16.8	16.7	16.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Printing and Publishing	10.9	11.0	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	34.8	34.8	35.1	0.0	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.4	14.4	14.7	0.0	- 0.3

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

November, 1989

	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Net Change From: Oct. 1989	Net Change From: Nov. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	66.8	66.9	63.2	- 0.1	+ 3.6
Trucking and Warehousing................	20.8	20.6	19.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Communication...........................	13.2	13.2	13.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.1	16.1	15.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	349.9	345.5	332.1	+ 4.4	+17.8
Wholesale Trade..........................	60.3	60.6	59.8	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Retail Trade.............................	289.6	284.9	272.3	+ 4.7	+17.3
General Merchandise Stores..............	39.9	38.8	35.1	+ 1.1	+ 4.8
Food Stores.............................	51.1	50.1	48.2	+ 1.0	+ 2.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	67.3	67.4	65.4	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Insurance Carriers......................	14.6	14.6	13.6	0.0	+ 1.0
Services..................................	278.6	278.8	260.9	- 0.2	+17.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	23.5	23.1	24.0	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Educational Services....................	22.2	22.9	21.5	- 0.7	+ 0.7
Total Government..........................	279.6	282.0	263.0	- 2.4	+16.6
Total Federal Government................	39.9	39.9	38.9	0.0	+ 1.0
Total State Government..................	97.8	98.2	88.7	- 0.4	+ 9.1
Total Local Government..................	141.9	143.9	135.4	- 2.0	+ 6.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

November, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	335.7	334.7	329.1	241.7	240.2	233.2
Construction	24.0	23.9	22.7	15.9	15.4	14.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.3	2.3	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.5	11.5	11.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	102.3	102.4	103.0	30.0	30.0	29.7
Durable Goods	31.5	31.5	32.0	14.3	14.4	14.5
Lumber and Furniture	1.6	1.6	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	5.9	5.9	5.8	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	3.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.4	12.4	12.8	3.5	3.5	3.6
Metalworking Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.6	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	4.9	5.1	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.3	6.3	6.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Nondurable Goods	70.8	70.9	71.0	15.7	15.6	15.2
Food and Kindred Products	2.9	2.9	3.1	1.9	1.8	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.8	32.8	33.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.8	9.9	9.9	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.9	9.8	10.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.5	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.9	1.9	2.1	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.7	9.8	9.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.2	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.9	4.9	4.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	5.0	5.0	4.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod.	3.6	3.6	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.5	8.5	8.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.4	4.4	4.6	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.0	9.0	9.0	-	-	-

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TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

November, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	13.0	13.0	12.5	10.6	10.6	10.6
Trucking and Warehousing............	5.4	5.4	5.2	-	-	-
Communication......................	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade............	78.6	77.8	76.0	51.8	51.4	50.6
Wholesale Trade.....................	16.5	16.6	16.3	12.7	12.6	12.5
Retail Trade........................	62.1	61.2	59.7	39.1	38.8	38.1
General Merchandise Stores..........	7.8	7.4	7.5	5.7	5.5	5.3
Food Stores.........................	-	-	-	5.4	5.3	5.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.1	12.1	12.0	18.4	18.3	18.0
Banking.............................	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	5.2
Insurance Carriers..................	-	-	-	6.0	6.0	5.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services.............................	59.8	60.1	58.0	49.5	49.4	45.7
Business Services...................	-	-	-	12.6	12.6	12.3
Health Services.....................	-	-	-	8.9	8.9	8.5
Membership Organizations............	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.9
Total Government.....................	45.6	45.1	44.6	65.1	64.7	64.0
Total Federal Government............	2.1	2.0	2.0	7.9	7.8	7.7
Total State Government..............	13.3	13.2	14.0	37.7	37.5	35.8
Total Local Government..............	30.2	29.9	28.6	19.5	19.4	20.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ROCK HILL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

November, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	201.5	195.3	196.0	45.1	45.8	45.3
Construction..........................	14.3	13.5	13.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Manufacturing.........................	21.3	20.9	21.8	12.8	12.8	13.2
Durable Goods........................	12.4	12.1	12.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Lumber and Wood Products...........	1.8	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.2	1.1	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.......	3.3	3.3	3.0	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	2.2	2.2	2.3	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods.....................	8.9	8.8	9.2	10.1	10.1	10.4
Food and Kindred Products..........	0.6	0.6	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products..............	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	4.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Printing and Publishing............	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	11.7	11.6	11.7	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	46.1	44.0	45.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
Wholesale Trade......................	8.1	8.0	7.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade.........................	38.0	36.0	38.0	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	8.4	8.3	8.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services.............................	43.8	42.2	41.8	8.5	9.2	8.5
Total Government.....................	55.9	54.8	53.0	7.0	7.0	6.8
Total Federal Government............	19.8	19.8	19.4	-	-	-
Total State Government..............	14.9	14.8	16.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government..............	21.2	20.2	17.5	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

November, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	52.9	52.8	52.9	51.4	51.3	51.0
Construction.........................	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.0
Manufacturing........................	20.3	20.3	20.3	13.5	13.5	13.5
Durable Goods......................	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.5
Nondurable Goods...................	15.1	15.1	15.2	9.2	9.2	9.0
Textile Mill Products..............	9.0	9.0	9.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	2.8	2.7
Services.............................	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.9	8.9	8.7
Total Government.....................	7.9	7.9	7.8	9.4	9.4	9.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 11

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

November, 1989

	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Net Change From Oct. 1989	Net Change From Nov. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment............	720.8	717.4	700.9	+ 3.4	+19.9
Total Private..............................	552.8	551.8	534.0	+ 1.0	+18.8
Construction.............................	8.8	8.7	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Manufacturing............................	152.7	152.9	155.9	- 0.2	- 3.2
Durable Goods...........................	38.3	38.6	39.7	- 0.3	- 1.4
Lumber and Wood Products................	2.2	2.3	2.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products...............	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical............	8.9	9.1	8.9	- 0.2	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	11.0	11.1	11.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products........	2.5	2.5	2.9	0.0	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods........................	114.4	114.3	116.2	+ 0.1	- 1.8
Food and Kindred Products...............	5.9	5.8	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products...................	44.2	44.4	45.5	- 0.2	- 1.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton..................	11.4	11.4	11.7	0.0	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics..............	12.4	12.6	13.1	- 0.2	- 0.7
Knitting Mills.........................	6.2	6.2	6.4	0.0	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products......	38.7	38.4	39.6	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings............	9.7	9.9	9.6	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear..........	11.4	11.2	12.7	+ 0.2	- 1.3
Paper and Allied Products...............	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing.................	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products...........	8.7	8.7	8.8	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod..	8.7	8.7	8.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	16.2	16.2	15.5	0.0	+ 0.7
Communication...........................	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

November, 1989

	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Net Change From Oct. 1989	Net Change From Nov. 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	175.7	173.9	166.0	+ 1.8	+ 9.7
Wholesale Trade..........................	16.4	16.4	16.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods.........	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods......	8.1	8.0	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Retail Trade.............................	159.3	157.5	149.9	+ 1.8	+ 9.4
General Merchandise Stores..............	30.4	28.9	27.9	+ 1.5	+ 2.5
Food Stores.............................	22.3	22.1	21.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	41.9	42.0	40.5	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Banking.................................	11.5	11.5	11.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers......................	8.4	8.4	7.6	0.0	+ 0.8
Services..................................	157.1	157.7	147.5	- 0.6	+ 9.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	14.7	15.2	14.3	- 0.5	+ 0.4
Health Services.........................	45.9	45.8	43.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.8
Hospitals..............................	15.7	15.6	14.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Educational Services....................	14.3	14.2	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total Government..........................	168.0	165.6	166.9	+ 2.4	+ 1.1
Total Federal Government................	13.2	13.1	12.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Total State Government..................	56.6	56.1	58.9	+ 0.5	- 2.3
State Education........................	21.4	21.1	18.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.9
Other State Government.................	35.2	35.0	40.4	+ 0.2	- 5.2
Total Local Government..................	98.2	96.4	95.2	+ 1.8	+ 3.0
Local Education........................	64.7	63.1	63.7	+ 1.6	+ 1.0
Other Local Government.................	33.5	33.3	31.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NOVEMBER, 1989

	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
MANUFACTURING	294.8	295.0	299.5	360.96	357.52	345.28	41.3	41.0	41.4	8.74	8.72	8.34
DURABLE GOODS	96.6	96.7	98.9	380.38	378.63	362.95	42.5	42.4	42.5	8.95	8.93	8.54
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.3	12.7	330.15	324.10	310.65	42.6	42.2	41.2	7.75	7.68	7.54
Furniture and Fixtures	3.4	3.0	3.9	284.24	278.21	283.50	41.8	41.4	42.0	6.80	6.72	6.75
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.6	8.7	8.7	402.79	412.59	430.32	40.4	41.3	44.5	9.97	9.99	9.67
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.6	11.4	395.76	393.88	352.79	43.3	43.0	41.8	9.14	9.16	8.44
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.1	23.6	23.3	405.32	400.87	391.16	42.8	42.6	44.0	9.47	9.41	8.89
Special Industry Machinery	4.6	4.6	4.8	424.35	422.51	392.06	45.0	44.9	44.3	9.43	9.41	8.85
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.5	16.7	17.1	365.90	364.22	331.61	42.3	42.5	41.4	8.65	8.57	8.01
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.3	3.9	362.27	367.84	347.44	43.7	44.0	43.0	8.29	8.36	8.08
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.2	198.3	200.6	350.38	347.84	336.19	40.6	40.4	40.8	8.63	8.61	8.24
Food and Kindred Products	11.1	11.0	10.8	324.99	328.97	294.23	41.4	41.8	39.6	7.85	7.87	7.43
Textile Mill Products	89.8	90.2	92.2	334.15	330.88	320.62	40.7	40.5	41.0	8.21	8.17	7.82
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.4	24.5	25.0	332.03	333.30	320.74	40.1	40.4	40.6	8.28	8.25	7.90
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.2	26.6	27.6	347.98	340.00	329.65	40.7	40.0	40.3	8.55	8.50	8.18
Knitting Mills	7.6	7.6	7.8	305.31	300.05	291.62	40.6	39.9	40.9	7.52	7.52	7.13
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.5	11.4	11.3	356.59	353.22	346.09	42.3	42.0	43.1	8.43	8.41	8.03
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.4	3.5	348.60	350.70	342.78	41.5	41.8	43.5	8.40	8.39	7.88
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.1	8.5	306.68	304.62	290.58	40.3	40.4	41.1	7.61	7.54	7.07
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.6	38.3	39.3	229.20	225.07	212.04	38.2	37.7	38.0	6.00	5.97	5.58
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.7	9.5	218.20	213.49	201.00	37.3	37.0	37.5	5.85	5.77	5.36
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	10.7	10.6	12.0	192.52	188.28	187.12	36.6	36.0	37.5	5.26	5.23	4.99
Paper and Allied Products	11.6	11.6	11.3	573.74	576.76	552.34	44.1	44.4	44.4	13.01	12.99	12.44
Printing and Publishing	5.9	5.9	6.0	349.60	343.76	329.87	36.8	36.3	37.4	9.50	9.47	8.82
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.7	20.7	21.0	489.22	486.40	522.45	40.1	40.0	43.0	12.20	12.16	12.15

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

November, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	15.4	15.1	15.2	392.78	391.41	376.79
Durable Goods......................	9.5	9.3	9.4	401.19	400.76	381.38
Nondurable Goods..................	5.9	5.8	5.8	379.51	376.88	368.39

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.0	40.9	41.0	9.58	9.57	9.19
Durable Goods......................	43.0	43.0	42.9	9.33	9.32	8.89
Nondurable Goods..................	37.8	37.5	37.9	10.04	10.05	9.72

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	21.2	21.2	21.1	372.94	372.04	351.49
Durable Goods......................	9.8	9.9	10.0	358.48	358.44	334.56
Fabricated Metal Products.........	2.3	2.4	2.3	382.73	381.38	321.44
Machinery, Except Electrical......	2.0	2.0	2.0	359.45	360.87	341.42
Nondurable Goods..................	11.4	11.3	11.1	385.33	384.92	367.92
Textile Mill Products.............	1.8	1.8	1.9	344.38	338.15	324.31
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	1.8	1.8	1.8	201.49	204.36	198.19

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.3	41.2	41.4	9.03	9.03	8.49
Durable Goods......................	41.3	41.2	40.9	8.68	8.70	8.18
Fabricated Metal Products.........	43.1	42.9	39.2	8.88	8.89	8.20
Machinery, Except Electrical......	39.5	39.7	40.5	9.10	9.09	8.43
Nondurable Goods..................	41.3	41.3	42.0	9.33	9.32	8.76
Textile Mill Products.............	40.9	40.4	41.9	8.42	8.37	7.74
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.6	39.0	40.2	5.22	5.24	4.93

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TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

November, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
All Manufacturing	77.4	77.5	77.2	362.20	359.21	342.37
Durable Goods	22.7	22.6	23.0	412.37	409.36	375.76
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.0	9.0	9.3	473.52	461.16	422.91
Nondurable Goods	54.7	54.9	54.2	343.10	339.33	328.45
Textile Mill Products	28.4	28.6	28.1	329.91	325.48	320.31
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.9	8.9	8.9	320.72	321.26	303.74
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.1	9.1	9.2	344.01	335.37	340.05
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	268.78	266.21	246.74
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.8	2.8	2.8	322.72	318.35	340.30
Apparel and Other Textile Product	8.3	8.3	8.1	231.28	223.27	200.38
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.2	1.2	1.3	179.48	184.26	162.84
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.8	4.8	501.28	489.19	464.46

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
All Manufacturing	41.3	41.1	41.2	8.77	8.74	8.31
Durable Goods	43.0	43.0	42.7	9.59	9.52	8.80
Machinery, Except Electrical	45.4	44.6	44.8	10.43	10.34	9.44
Nondurable Goods	40.7	40.3	40.6	8.43	8.42	8.09
Textile Mill Products	39.7	39.5	40.7	8.31	8.24	7.87
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.0	38.2	38.4	8.44	8.41	7.91
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	41.8	41.2	42.4	8.23	8.14	8.02
Knitting Mills	35.6	35.4	35.4	7.55	7.52	6.97
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	39.5	39.4	44.6	8.17	8.08	7.63
Apparel and Other Textile Product	39.2	38.1	36.7	5.90	5.86	5.46
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	35.4	36.2	35.4	5.07	5.09	4.60
Chemicals and Allied Products	44.4	43.6	43.9	11.29	11.22	10.58

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
NOVEMBER, 1989

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	NOV. 1989	OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988	NOV. 1989	OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988	NOV. 1989	OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988
Abbeville	6,650	6,650	6,900	3,510	3,490	3,720	3,140	3,160	3,180
Aiken	46,800	46,700	47,200	17,700	17,800	18,800	29,100	28,900	28,400
Allendale	3,720	3,720	3,520	1,390	1,400	1,360	2,330	2,320	2,160
Anderson	52,900	52,800	52,900	20,300	20,300	20,300	32,600	32,500	32,600
Bamberg	4,380	4,370	4,410	1,480	1,480	1,520	2,900	2,890	2,890
Barnwell	7,020	7,020	7,310	2,730	2,740	3,070	4,290	4,280	4,240
Beaufort	31,440	32,060	31,930	1,090	1,120	1,160	30,350	30,940	30,770
Berkeley	26,400	25,700	25,800	6,900	6,700	6,700	19,500	19,000	19,100
Calhoun	3,610	3,670	3,820	1,880	1,970	2,060	1,730	1,700	1,760
Charleston	155,600	150,700	152,000	9,500	9,400	10,000	146,100	141,300	142,000
Cherokee	17,760	17,740	17,890	8,870	8,850	8,950	8,890	8,890	8,940
Chester	11,300	11,580	11,850	5,620	5,900	6,160	5,680	5,680	5,690
Chesterfield	13,850	13,800	13,740	7,980	7,980	7,810	5,870	5,820	5,930
Clarendon	6,450	6,200	6,430	1,560	1,370	1,630	4,890	4,830	4,800
Colleton	9,850	9,820	9,760	2,550	2,520	2,480	7,300	7,300	7,280
Darlington	20,990	20,980	21,030	7,590	7,580	7,540	13,400	13,400	13,490
Dillon	9,570	9,570	9,510	3,790	3,790	3,830	5,780	5,780	5,680
Dorchester	19,500	18,900	18,200	4,900	4,800	5,100	14,600	14,100	13,100
Edgefield	4,510	4,500	4,630	1,980	1,970	2,100	2,530	2,530	2,530
Fairfield	7,850	7,790	8,250	3,300	3,290	3,460	4,550	4,500	4,790
Florence	51,400	51,300	51,000	13,500	13,500	13,500	37,900	37,800	37,500
Georgetown	15,240	15,190	15,130	4,370	4,330	4,300	10,870	10,860	10,830
Greenville	192,200	191,500	188,800	51,700	51,700	51,300	140,500	139,800	137,500
Greenwood	29,100	29,190	28,880	11,670	11,720	11,890	17,430	17,470	16,990
Hampton	5,310	5,320	5,260	1,830	1,830	1,790	3,480	3,490	3,470
Horry	57,000	57,900	56,850	6,080	6,060	6,000	50,920	51,840	50,850
Jasper	3,720	3,710	3,670	180	180	200	3,540	3,530	3,470
Kershaw	15,670	15,620	16,740	6,520	6,490	7,270	9,150	9,130	9,470
Lancaster	17,900	18,030	18,280	8,250	8,440	8,640	9,650	9,590	9,640
Laurens	19,720	19,770	19,460	8,100	8,210	8,100	11,620	11,560	11,360
Lee	3,420	3,450	3,380	1,170	1,190	1,150	2,250	2,260	2,230
Lexington	57,500	57,100	54,200	14,800	14,800	14,400	42,700	42,300	39,800
McCormick	1,870	1,850	1,880	770	760	810	1,100	1,090	1,070
Marion	12,360	12,330	12,420	5,850	5,860	5,940	6,510	6,470	6,480
Marlboro	8,660	8,660	8,660	4,050	4,070	4,220	4,610	4,590	4,440
Newberry	11,500	11,490	11,640	5,000	4,990	5,200	6,500	6,500	6,440
Oconee	25,320	25,190	24,990	10,920	10,820	10,670	14,400	14,370	14,320
Orangeburg	30,190	30,140	29,900	10,430	10,410	10,110	19,760	19,730	19,790
Pickens	36,200	36,200	35,800	12,200	12,300	12,500	24,000	23,900	23,300
Richland	184,200	183,100	179,000	15,200	15,200	15,300	169,000	167,900	163,700
Saluda	3,530	3,520	3,390	1,320	1,320	1,420	2,210	2,200	1,970
Spartanburg	107,300	107,000	104,500	38,400	38,400	39,200	68,900	68,600	65,300
Sumter	31,840	31,400	31,640	9,460	9,080	9,330	22,380	22,320	22,310
Union	10,620	10,610	10,500	5,780	5,770	5,860	4,840	4,840	4,640
Williamsburg	10,470	10,540	10,670	4,620	4,700	4,870	5,850	5,840	5,800
York	45,100	45,800	45,300	12,800	12,800	13,000	32,300	33,000	32,300

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
NOVEMBER, 1989

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	NOV. 1989	OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988	NOV. 1989	OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988	NOV. 1989	OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,660	10,410	10,850	790	520	480	7.4	4.9	4.4
AIKEN........	61,340	61,650	61,510	2,250	2,210	2,110	3.7	3.6	3.4
ALLENDALE....	5,720	5,620	5,420	450	310	310	7.9	5.5	5.7
ANDERSON.....	70,740	71,160	71,350	3,020	2,940	2,630	4.3	4.1	3.7
BAMBERG......	6,730	6,960	6,950	460	660	550	6.9	9.5	7.9
BARNWELL.....	8,940	8,990	9,020	900	900	570	10.1	10.0	6.3
BEAUFORT.....	35,630	36,530	36,300	1,240	1,100	970	3.5	3.0	2.7
BERKELEY.....	56,020	55,550	55,590	1,290	2,000	1,540	2.3	3.6	2.8
CALHOUN......	4,820	5,080	5,130	270	440	260	5.5	8.6	5.1
CHARLESTON...	145,570	146,540	142,860	6,130	10,100	5,170	4.2	6.9	3.6
CHEROKEE.....	24,280	23,500	23,430	2,100	1,150	860	8.7	4.9	3.7
CHESTER......	13,640	14,040	13,980	1,060	1,060	660	7.7	7.6	4.7
CHESTERFIELD.	21,000	21,230	21,160	900	1,010	970	4.3	4.7	4.6
CLARENDON....	11,930	11,980	11,960	790	1,100	670	6.7	9.2	5.6
COLLETON.....	17,830	17,990	18,000	630	710	770	3.5	4.0	4.3
DARLINGTON...	28,680	28,900	28,840	1,620	1,560	1,370	5.6	5.4	4.8
DILLON.......	15,150	15,270	15,030	940	970	690	6.2	6.3	4.6
DORCHESTER...	37,360	37,080	37,030	970	1,470	1,090	2.6	4.0	2.9
EDGEFIELD....	7,370	7,360	7,660	380	350	370	5.2	4.7	4.8
FAIRFIELD....	11,000	11,110	11,170	950	1,040	510	8.7	9.4	4.6
FLORENCE.....	57,310	57,920	57,120	2,590	2,960	2,310	4.5	5.1	4.0
GEORGETOWN...	21,130	21,390	20,550	2,170	2,340	1,530	10.2	10.9	7.4
GREENVILLE...	182,490	183,920	180,340	5,310	5,800	4,840	2.9	3.2	2.7
GREENWOOD....	29,650	29,820	30,200	1,540	1,540	2,050	5.2	5.2	6.8
HAMPTON......	7,440	7,370	7,360	500	380	400	6.7	5.1	5.4
HORRY........	70,030	72,070	68,370	6,290	6,850	4,030	9.0	9.5	8.0
JASPER.......	6,790	6,800	6,750	330	290	250	4.8	4.3	3.7
KERSHAW......	18,880	18,950	20,420	910	1,030	1,110	4.8	5.5	5.4
LANCASTER....	24,880	25,300	25,570	1,220	1,270	1,190	4.9	5.0	4.7
LAURENS......	24,310	24,550	24,080	1,140	1,190	1,020	4.7	4.8	4.2
LEE..........	8,680	8,770	8,770	370	410	410	4.3	4.7	4.7
LEXINGTON....	99,350	98,690	96,220	3,020	2,980	2,050	3.0	3.0	2.1
McCORMICK....	2,670	2,650	2,740	230	190	240	8.5	7.3	8.8
MARION.......	15,030	15,160	15,150	1,020	1,100	900	6.8	7.3	5.9
MARLBORO.....	12,610	12,540	12,270	1,270	1,120	780	10.1	9.0	6.4
NEWBERRY.....	15,350	15,210	15,960	810	880	1,110	5.3	5.8	7.0
OCONEE.......	30,980	30,800	30,730	1,250	1,310	1,130	4.0	4.3	3.7
ORANGEBURG...	40,650	42,500	41,420	2,220	3,860	2,860	5.5	9.1	6.9
PICKENS......	50,670	51,180	51,260	1,420	1,670	2,480	2.8	3.3	4.8
RICHLAND.....	147,680	146,790	144,340	4,740	4,770	4,590	3.2	3.3	3.2
SALUDA.......	8,290	8,330	8,000	560	570	300	6.8	6.9	3.8
SPARTANBURG..	120,870	121,350	117,560	5,160	5,030	2,950	4.3	4.1	2.5
SUMTER.......	36,530	37,020	36,720	1,750	2,470	1,760	4.8	6.7	4.8
UNION........	14,820	14,630	14,440	1,040	860	710	7.0	5.9	4.9
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,210	17,410	17,190	1,490	1,510	940	8.6	8.6	5.5
YORK.........	73,290	74,230	71,880	2,890	3,370	2,140	3.9	4.5	3.0
CHAS MSA.....	238,950	239,170	235,480	8,390	13,570	7,800	3.5	5.7	3.3
COLA MSA.....	247,020	245,480	240,570	7,760	7,760	6,650	3.1	3.2	2.8
GRNV MSA.....	354,030	356,440	349,160	11,890	12,500	10,280	3.4	3.5	2.9

Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.

S CAROLINA...	1,732.0	1,742.2	1,718.5	78.4	87.3	66.6	4.5	5.0	3.9

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
NOVEMBER, 1989

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	NOV. 1989	OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988	NOV. 1989	OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988	NOV. 1989	OCT. 1989	NOV. 1988
ANDERSON	13,600	13,680	13,700	760	740	660	5.6	5.4	4.8
CHARLESTON	38,960	39,190	38,240	1,600	2,640	1,350	4.1	6.7	3.5
COLUMBIA	48,190	47,910	47,100	1,850	1,860	1,790	3.8	3.9	3.8
FLORENCE	15,800	15,970	15,760	670	770	600	4.3	4.8	3.8
GREENVILLE	35,360	35,650	34,930	1,230	1,350	1,130	3.5	3.8	3.2
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	12,540	12,880	12,360	800	870	510	6.4	6.7	4.1
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,270	23,760	22,770	1,490	2,450	1,260	6.4	10.3	5.5
ROCK HILL	23,310	23,640	22,820	1,090	1,280	810	4.7	5.4	3.5
SPARTANBURG . . .	24,690	24,780	23,930	1,270	1,240	730	5.1	5.0	3.1
SUMTER	11,080	11,230	11,140	540	770	550	4.9	6.8	4.9

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 14) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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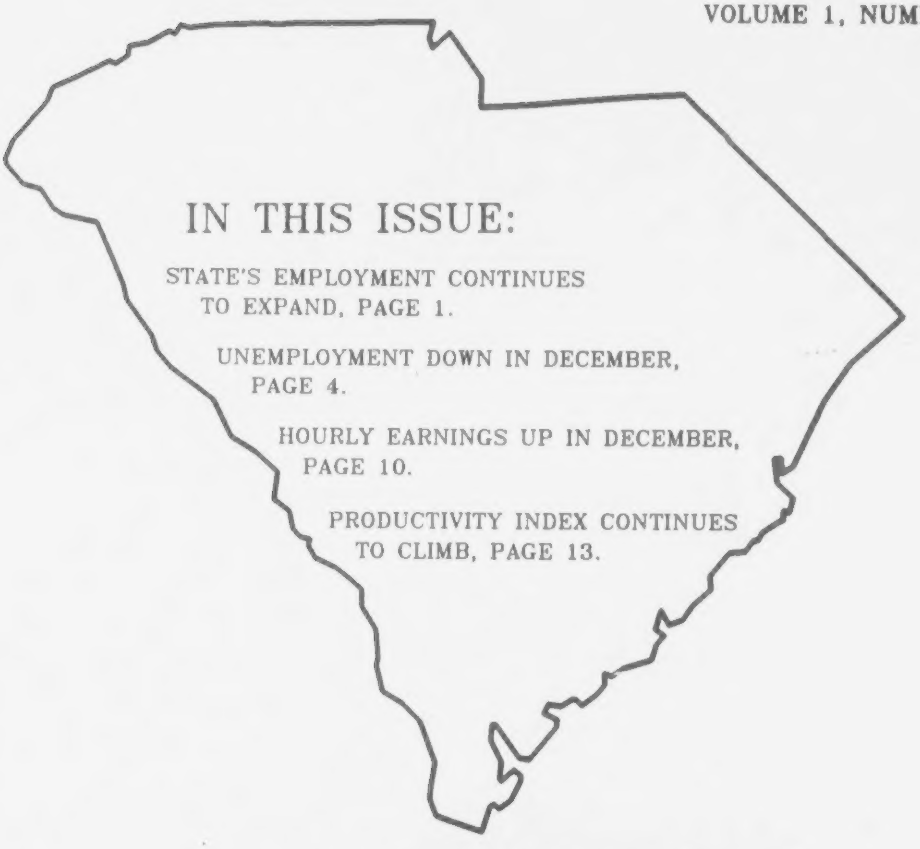
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

DECEMBER, 1989
VOLUME 1, NUMBER 9



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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT INCREASES IN DECEMBER

STATE'S EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO EXPAND

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina increased in December to a record level of 1,534,900. Gains in both the private and public sectors boosted the job count upward 5,200 over the month, and 55,500 over the year-ago level.

RETAIL TRADE SPURS GROWTH IN PRIVATE SECTOR

The private sector accounted for the majority of the over-the-month growth in employment, led by holiday hiring in retail trade. Retail advances were centered in general merchandise stores (+1,700), and apparel stores (+500). Elsewhere in the sector, post-hurricane rebuilding contributed to a rise of 500 in construction, while transportation and public utilities added 600 to the rolls on the strength of hiring in trucking and warehousing. Credit agencies paced a 200 advance in finance, insurance, and real estate. Manufacturing registered a 200 increase as a substantial gain of 800 in nonelectrical machinery more than offset scattered losses among other good-producing industries, notably textiles and chemicals. On the downside, services dropped 600 jobs in December, mainly because of seasonal losses in hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreational services.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PACES UPTURN IN PUBLIC SECTOR

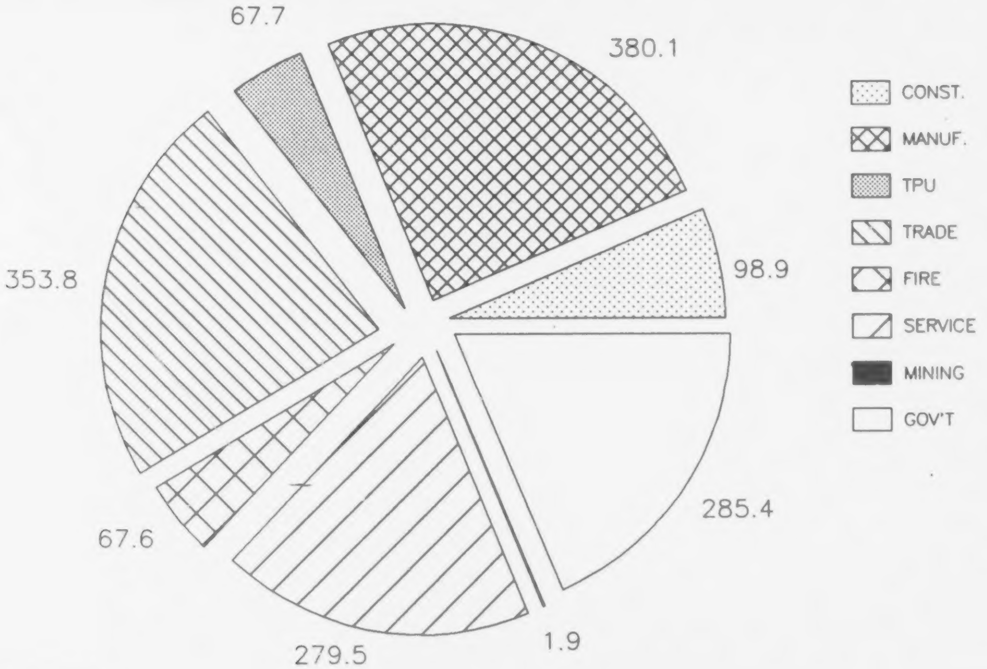
The public employment job count rose 900 in December thanks to an upswing in local government. Hiring of additional substitute teachers and bus drivers boosted employment in local

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PACES UPTURN IN PUBLIC SECTOR (Continued)

education by 900, whereas a 200 increase in other local government reflected temporary workers hired for Hurricane Hugo cleanup. The areas of federal and state government recorded losses of 100 each over the month.

South Carolina's nonfarm employment should taper off some in January as a result of post-holiday cutbacks.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DECEMBER, 1989

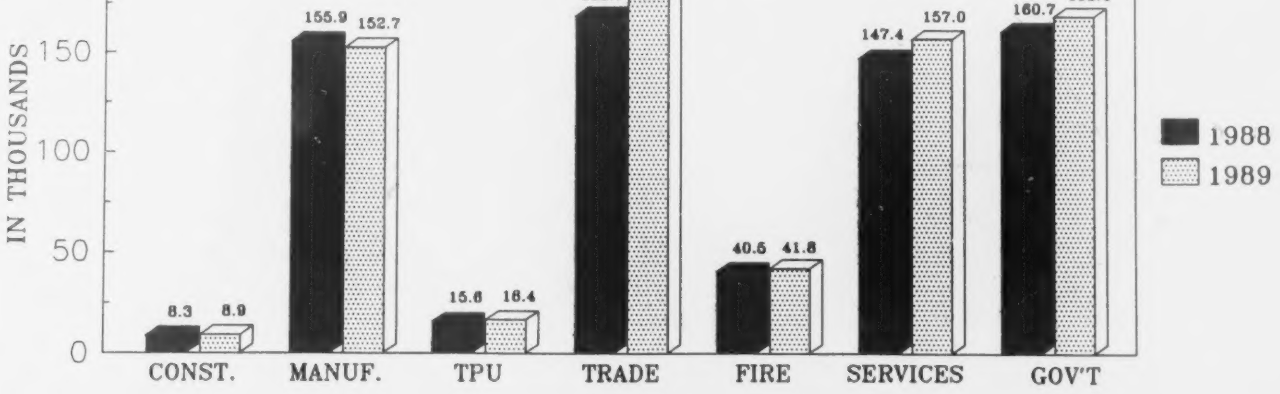


NOTE: DATA IN THOUSANDS

NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES EXPANSION

Holiday hiring in retail trade boosted female employment 2,700 in December to a record level of 723,500. There were 26,000 more females employed in nonfarm industries in South Carolina than in December, 1988. Nearly 2,000 women workers were added in the private sector with practically all of the increase occurring in retail trade. Many females took temporary jobs during the Christmas shopping season. Smaller gains were recorded in transportation and public utilities (+200), and construction (+100). Manufacturing dropped 200 jobs held by women as modest gains in durable-good manufacturing, were more than offset by small losses scattered throughout nondurable manufacturing. Services recorded a net loss of 100 as a 400-job gain in health services could not match the drop of 500 female employees in hotels and other lodging places. Finance, insurance, and real estate also lost 100 female-held jobs. The public sector added 800 jobs, all in local government, as substitute teachers were added in local schools.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT
DECEMBER, 1988 COMPARED TO DECEMBER, 1989



UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN IN DECEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped from 4.5% to 4.1% in December. This represented 71,400 jobless individuals, a drop of 7,000 from the November level. The decline in unemployment stemmed mainly from seasonal hiring in retail trade. Notable job additions were also recorded in construction, transportation and public utilities, and local government. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.3% in December.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
December, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,721,000	1,732,000	1,683,700	1,750,100	1,737,100	1,712,800
Total Employment	1,649,600	1,653,600	1,625,400	1,672,600	1,655,400	1,648,400
Total Unemployment	71,400	78,400	58,300	77,500	81,700	64,400
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.5	3.5	4.4	4.7	3.8

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	238,480	238,960	230,920	246,650	247,030	235,200
Total Employment	231,390	230,570	224,150	239,600	239,280	229,670
Total Unemployment	7,090	8,390	6,770	7,050	7,760	5,530
Unemployment Rate	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.4

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	352,640	354,040	341,190
Total Employment	341,860	342,150	333,190
Total Unemployment	10,770	11,890	8,000
Unemployment Rate	3.1	3.4	2.3

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	123,998	124,664	122,120	124,546	124,488	122,650
Total Employment	117,698	118,168	115,978	117,888	117,836	116,141
Total Unemployment	6,300	6,495	6,142	6,658	6,652	6,509
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment trends in the Charleston area appeared to be headed back to normal after two months of recovering from Hurricane Hugo. Employment rose 700 in December, a normal increase for the time of year. December's nonfarm job count of 203,000 was 7,600 above the comparable year-ago figure. The biggest increase occurred in retail trade (+800), reflecting job additions for the holiday season. The only other major industry groups to post job gains were services (+400); and transportation and public utilities (+100). Construction showed no change in December even following November's sizeable increase of 800. It was evident that post-Hugo rebuilding activity remained strong. The manufacturing sector lost 300 jobs, the result of decreased orders. The good-producing industry had posted declines in December in seven of the previous eight years, indicating that the manufacturing decline was seasonal in nature. The public sector dropped 200 jobs, all of which were in state schools, as work-study students were displaced during the holidays.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

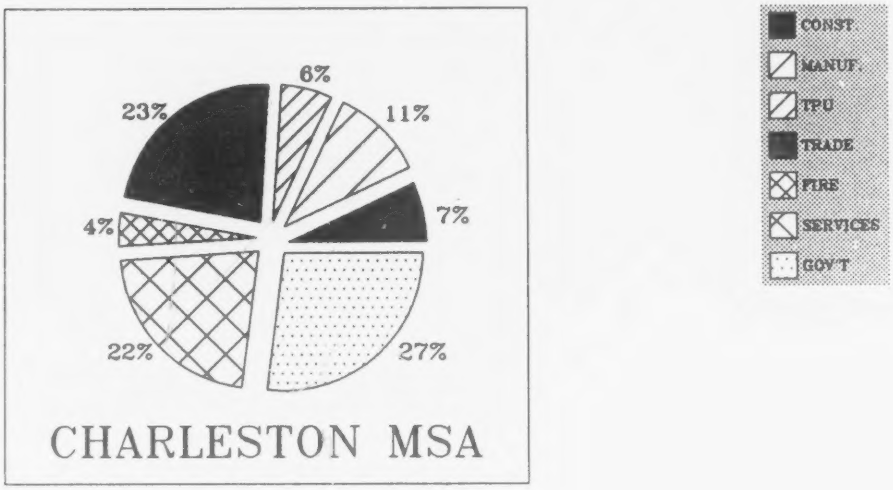
Columbia's total nonfarm employment reached an all-time high in December by posting a 1,400 increase in jobs over the month. Overall, 243,000 persons were employed throughout the Columbia area in December. Almost every major industry group posted gains. However, much of the sharp increase came in retail trade as stores geared up for the holiday shopping season. Within the private sector, trade was the leader with an 800-person rise in employment, while all other industry divisions were either unchanged or slightly above November's figures. The public sector job count remained stagnant in December at 65,500 positions. Slight gains in federal and local government were offset by a loss in state government. Overall, employment in the Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Area was up 11,000 over the year-ago level of 232,000.

MAJOR METROPOLITAN EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

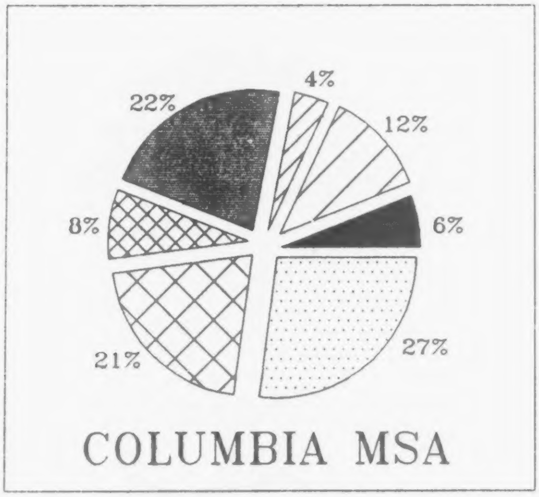
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Expansion in the private sector caused Greenville-Spartanburg nonfarm employment to increase 900 to 336,600 in December. This figure represented an 8,500 gain in workers compared to twelve months earlier. Trade, at 79,800, played a major role in the private sector's growth in jobs. Retail trade (+1,000) showed the largest gain thanks to the Christmas shopping season. Wholesale trade had a small increase in payrolls. Construction and manufacturing lost 100 workers each, influenced mainly by icy weather conditions and plant closings for the holidays. Remaining constant over the month were transportation and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Offsetting trends kept total government jobs at an even pace of 45,600. Local government added 200 persons to its payrolls while state government dropped 200. Federal government remained the same in December.

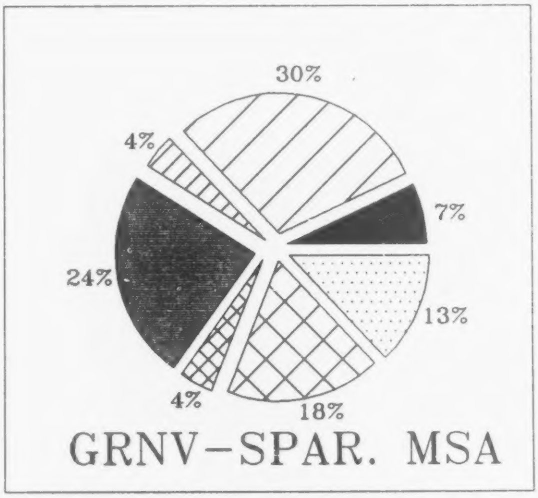
SOUTH CAROLINA MSA EMPLOYMENT
DECEMBER, 1989
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)



CHARLESTON MSA



COLUMBIA MSA



GRNV-SPAR. MSA

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate for December held steady at 5.3% . . . despite sluggish growth. Nonfarm payrolls increased a mere 142,000, with 55,000 of that total being communication workers returning following strike settlements. Services continued to lead the expansion, now in its eighth year, adding 84,000 jobs. More than one half of this total came in the health services area, which is projected to be among the fastest-growing industry groups throughout the 1990's. Following closely behind services was transportation and public utilities, which jumped 73,000. Much of this rise, as mentioned earlier, came in the communications field, but moderate growth was also reported in transportation. On the downside, construction declined 38,000 as harsh weather blanketed much of the country in December. Factory employment continued to slide, falling 25,000 over the month, and 195,000 since March. However, the majority of the monthly drop occurred in one industry, electrical and electronic equipment. Other groups throughout manufacturing showed little change, possibly indicating stabilization.

Average weekly hours fell 0.1 hour . . . to 34.5 in December, while the factory workweek held steady at 40.7. Overtime also remained constant, with factory workers punching in an extra 3.7 hours a week. Hourly pay rose over the month in manufacturing, increasing $0.09 to $10.67. This upturn in the pay rate also pushed average weekly pay higher, from $433.78 to $440.67.

Producer prices surged 0.7% in December . . . while consumer prices advanced only 0.4%. For the year, producer prices rose 4.8%, while consumer goods cost 4.6% more, both high marks since 1981. Rising energy prices (+1.4%) fueled the producer side over the month, with food costs (+0.5%) also pushing the figure higher. Excluding these two volatile groups, which were both hurt by cold weather, the Producer Price Index rose 0.6%. On the consumer side, moderate increases in food costs over the month inflated the Consumer Price Index. Both consumer prices and producer prices are expected to advance substantially in months ahead as the effects of the recent cold spell began to trickle through the food and energy categories.

Retail sales inched upward 0.2% in December . . . a poor showing for the season that is traditionally an oasis to retailers. For all of 1989, sales rose just 5.0%, the smallest gain in seven years. Automobile purchases, down 0.7% over the month, hurt not only December, but all of 1989 as well. Little or no growth was recorded in other retail establishments, including general merchandise stores, food stores, and apparel stores.

Housing starts concluded a rough year . . . by falling 8.0% in December. Higher interest rates in 1989 lowered starts for the entire year 7.6% from 1988. The immediate outlook offers no resurrection as building permits, considered a prime indication of future activity, declined 0.4% over the month.

HOURLY EARNINGS UP IN DECEMBER

Average hourly pay for productions workers in South Carolina's manufacturing companies rose $0.02 to $8.75 during the month. Higher incentives paid for piece work caused this climb in earnings. Nondurable goods advanced $0.04 while durable goods gained $0.02. Showing the highest increase in pay was printing and publishing (+$0.07). Significant advances were seen in textile mill products; apparel and other textile products; chemicals and allied products; and food and kindred products. Paper and allied products remained stagnant over the month. The only rise in hourly earnings in the hard-good sector was recorded in machinery, except electrical (+$0.06). Elsewhere in durables, the largest loss occurred in furniture and fixtures (-$0.08). Other notable declines were recorded in lumber and wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; fabricated metal products; and instruments and related products. Electrical and electronic equipment remained the same in December.

Nationally, average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers gained $0.09 to $10.67, with durable goods (+$0.11) the ruling force behind the increase. Nondurable goods advanced $0.06.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
December, 1989

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.75	$ 8.73	$ 8.36	$ 9.61	$ 9.57	$ 9.18
Average Weekly Earnings	$361.38	$358.80	$346.94	$395.93	$392.37	$374.54
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$286.58	$284.99	$287.92	$313.98	$311.65	$310.82

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.07	$ 9.04	$ 8.53	$ 8.80	$ 8.76	$ 8.32
Average Weekly Earnings	$379.13	$374.26	$355.70	$361.68	$359.16	$346.11
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$300.66	$297.27	$295.19	$286.82	$285.27	$287.23

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.67	$ 10.58	$ 10.37
Average Weekly Earnings	$440.67	$433.78	$432.43
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$349.46	$344.54	$358.86

PREMIUM HOURS UNCHANGED IN DECEMBER

Overtime hours for manufacturing production workers in South Carolina remained at 4.4 hours from November to December. Offsetting trends among the manufacturing industry groups were responsible for the stable condition in overtime. Compared to a year earlier, premium hours rose 0.1 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

December, 1989

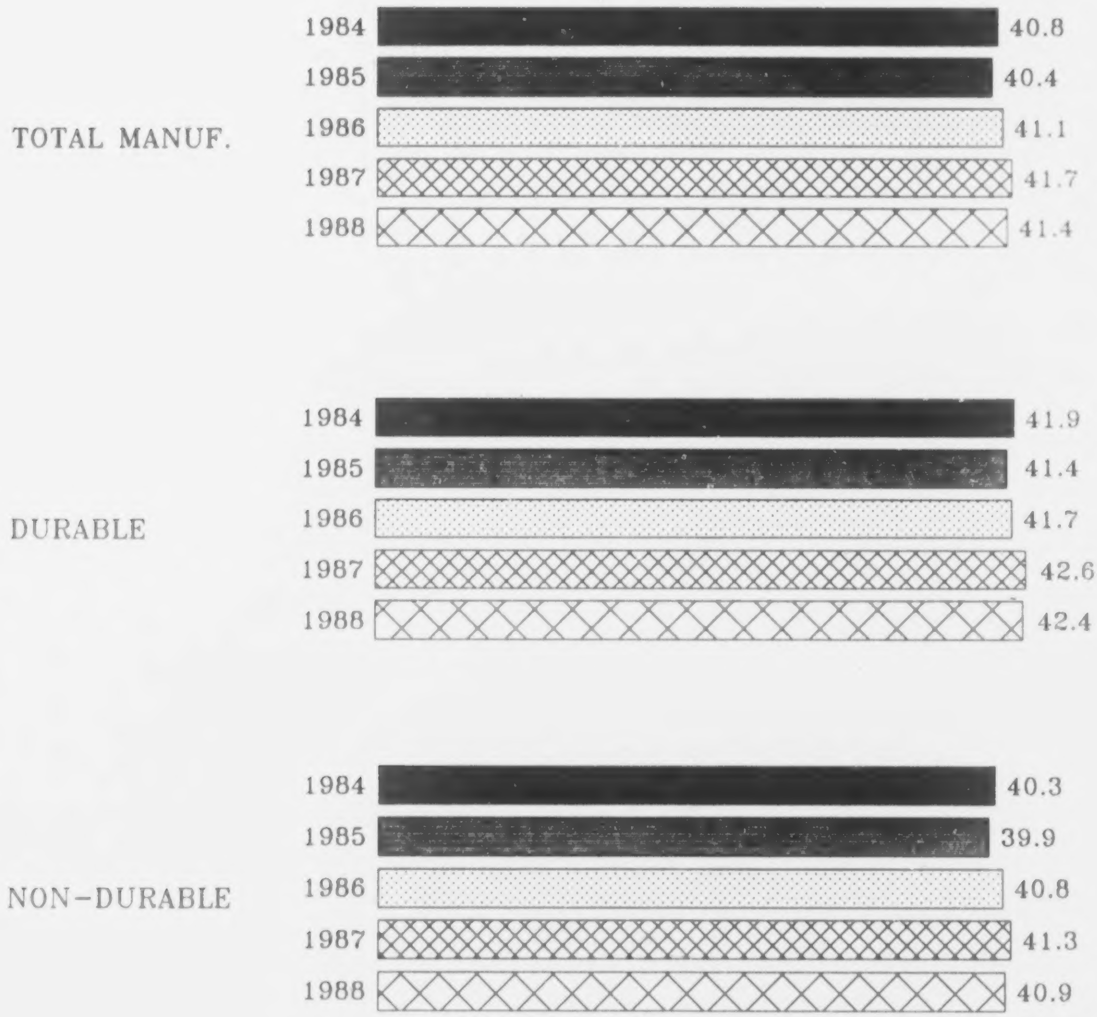
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.4	4.4	4.3
Durable Goods	4.5	4.6	4.7
Nondurable Goods	4.4	4.3	4.1

WEEKLY HOURS RISE IN DECEMBER

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers expanded 0.2 hour to 41.3 in December. Gains of 0.1 hour were recorded in both durable and nondurable goods. Demands for seasonal products for the holiday shopping season and completion of year-end contracts caused a longer scheduled workweek. Instruments and related products, within durable goods, showed the largest gain of 0.5 hour. Smaller increases were recorded in machinery, except electrical; and lumber and wood products. Furniture and fixtures (-0.5); and stone, clay, and glass products (-0.3) experienced reductions in hours while the workweek in fabricated metal products, and electrical and electronic equipment remained the same. Within the soft-good sector, gains in hours were produced in textile mill products; printing and publishing; apparel and other textile products; and paper and allied products. Dropping 0.5 hour was the food and kindred products industry while chemicals and allied products registered no change.

On the national side, hours worked by manufacturing production workers climbed 0.3 hour to 41.3. Contract completions caused overtime hours to jump to 4.0 hours.

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (1984–1988)



NOTE: Data represents industry annual averages.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX CONTINUES TO CLIMB

The manufacturing production-worker productivity index climbed 0.6 point to 106.6 in December. Expansions in average weekly hour (+41.3) and production workers (+300) pushed the index upward. Overall, all industry groups recorded gains in output per hour. Durable goods showed the largest increase up 1.2 points over the month. Compared to the previous year's level of 108.7, December's productivity index dropped 2.1 points.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
December, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	106.6	106.0	108.7
Durable-Good Productivity Index	117.4	116.2	118.6
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	101.8	101.7	104.3
Textile Productivity Index	93.6	92.9	96.8
Apparel Productivity Index	102.2	101.6	101.9

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
December, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to Dec., 1989 from-	
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
All items	126.1	125.9	120.5	+0.2	+4.6

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI–RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired	Annual Income Desired	Relocate?	Location of * Applicant
Const. Supt.	96	Boat Builder	99	14	Full	28,800	Yes	Beaufort
Secretary	17	None	N/A	14	Full	10,400	No	Chester
Welding Engineer	90	None	N/A	14	Full	36,000	Yes	Florence
Dir of Admission	48	None	N/A	16	Full	18,200	Yes	Gaffney
Office Manager	25	None	N/A	16	Full	20,000	Yes	Georgetown
Accountant	08	Auditor	08	16	Full	17,000	No	Greenvlle
Computer Programmer	60	Word Processing	48	17	Full	25,000	Yes	Greenwood
Teacher Secondary	38	None	N/A	16	Full	9,600	No	Hampton
Safety Manager	24	None	N/A	14	Full	18,000	No	Lancaster
Carpenter	99	None	N/A	12	Full	24,960	Yes	Marion
Food Inspector	99	None	N/A	14	Full	19,500	No	Newberry
Production Planner	74	None	N/A	16	Full	27,000	No	Rock Hill
Sales Manager	99	None	N/A	16	Full	30,000	No	Spartnbrg

* There are currently more than 80,825 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini–resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

# Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

December, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment..............	1534.9	1529.7	1479.4	+ 5.2	+55.5
Total Private................................	1249.5	1245.2	1208.2	+ 4.3	+41.3
Mining.....................................	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction................................	98.9	98.4	93.5	+ 0.5	+ 5.4
Heavy Construction Contractors............	14.7	14.9	14.5	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction..........	5.6	5.8	5.6	- 0.2	0.0
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	9.1	9.1	8.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Special Trade Contractors.................	47.1	47.0	44.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Electrical Work..........................	10.1	10.0	9.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)......	380.1	379.9	386.2	+ 0.2	- 6.1
Durable Goods............................	127.2	126.7	129.9	+ 0.5	- 2.7
Nondurable Goods.........................	252.9	253.2	256.3	- 0.3	- 3.4
Transportation and Public Utilities.........	67.7	67.1	63.9	+ 0.6	+ 3.8
Trucking and Warehousing.................	21.2	21.0	19.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Water Transportation.....................	4.6	4.5	4.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Communication............................	13.3	13.2	12.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)..	8.4	8.4	8.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services......	16.1	16.1	15.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Electric Services........................	9.7	9.7	9.7	0.0	0.0
Combination Utility Services.............	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade..................	353.8	350.4	337.9	+ 3.4	+15.9
Wholesale Trade..........................	60.7	60.5	59.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods............	33.3	33.2	32.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.......	13.4	13.4	13.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods..........	27.4	27.3	27.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Groceries and Related Products...........	8.6	8.5	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.........	4.0	3.9	4.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods...........	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

December, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Retail Trade	293.1	289.9	278.2	+ 3.2	+14.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.5	12.4	11.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer.	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	41.6	39.9	38.7	+ 1.7	+ 2.9
Department Stores	24.8	23.8	22.9	+ 1.0	+ 1.9
Food Stores	51.5	51.4	49.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Grocery Stores	48.3	48.4	46.0	- 0.1	+ 2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	67.6	67.4	65.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.5
Banking	14.8	14.8	14.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank	14.4	14.4	14.4	0.0	0.0
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	14.7	14.6	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Life Insurance	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Services	279.5	280.1	259.8	- 0.6	+19.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	22.4	23.3	21.7	- 0.9	+ 0.7
Health Services	56.3	55.9	52.9	+ 0.4	+ 3.4
Hospitals	19.0	18.9	17.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Educational Services	23.0	23.2	22.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.4	13.6	13.4	- 0.2	0.0
Total Government	285.4	284.5	271.2	+ 0.9	+14.2
Total Federal Government	39.9	40.0	39.0	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Total State Government	98.7	98.8	90.4	- 0.1	+ 8.3
State Education	43.5	43.8	37.6	- 0.3	+ 5.9
Other State Government	55.2	55.0	52.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Total Local Government	146.8	145.7	141.8	+ 1.1	+ 5.0
Local Education	83.3	82.4	82.3	+ 0.9	+ 1.0
Other Local Government	63.5	63.3	59.5	+ 0.2	+ 4.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

December, 1989

	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Net Change From: Nov. 1989	Net Change From: Dec. 1988
Manufacturing	380.1	379.9	386.2	+ 0.2	- 6.1
Durable Goods	127.2	126.7	129.9	+ 0.5	- 2.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	15.1	15.8	0.0	- 0.7
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	4.9	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members.	3.9	4.0	4.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.8	0.0	- 0.7
Household Furniture	3.0	2.9	3.6	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	3.0	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	8.2	8.4	- 0.2	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	15.9	15.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.9	32.1	32.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.3	1.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.7	5.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	7.5	7.0	7.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.1	22.0	22.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Household Appliances	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.7	7.7	8.3	0.0	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation Equipment	10.1	10.2	10.6	- 0.1	- 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	3.9	4.0	4.7	- 0.1	- 0.8
Medical Instruments and Supplies	1.8	1.8	2.6	0.0	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

December, 1989

	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Net Change From: Nov. 1989	Net Change From: Dec. 1988
Nondurable Goods............................	252.9	253.2	256.3	- 0.3	- 3.4
Food and Kindred Products..................	16.2	16.1	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Meat Products............................	5.6	5.6	5.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages................................	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products......................	103.0	103.3	106.1	- 0.3	- 3.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton....................	26.8	27.1	27.8	- 0.3	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics................	28.9	28.7	30.3	+ 0.2	- 1.4
Knitting Mills...........................	8.7	8.7	9.2	0.0	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...........	14.3	14.3	14.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton...............	7.9	7.9	7.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric...... and Silks............................	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Floor Covering Mills.....................	4.5	4.4	4.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills....................	9.3	9.4	9.8	- 0.1	- 0.5
Yarn Spinning Mills.....................	8.3	8.4	8.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods..............	7.0	7.1	7.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products........	45.6	45.5	46.3	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings..............	10.5	10.5	10.6	0.0	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear....	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear............	13.1	13.0	14.4	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts..............	4.4	4.4	5.2	0.0	- 0.8
Women's and Children's Undergarments.....	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.0	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear.....................	6.1	6.2	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories....	2.3	2.4	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod....	10.4	10.2	9.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products................	16.7	16.6	16.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Paperboard Mills.........................	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products...	4.8	4.7	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes..........	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing..................	10.8	10.8	11.0	0.0	- 0.2
Newspapers...............................	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.0	- 0.1
Commercial Printing......................	4.9	4.9	5.1	0.0	- 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products............	34.4	34.7	35.2	- 0.3	- 0.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics........	14.0	14.3	14.7	- 0.3	- 0.7
Industrial Organic Chemicals.............	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products.	25.0	25.0	24.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Else-.... where Classified.......................	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products...........	13.3	13.3	12.9	0.0	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

December, 1989

	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Net Change From:	
				Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1528.2	1522.8	1477.4	+ 5.4	+50.8
Total Private	1250.2	1246.6	1205.0	+ 3.6	+45.2
Construction	99.2	97.9	93.6	+ 1.3	+ 5.6
Manufacturing	379.2	379.2	384.2	0.0	- 5.0
Durable Goods	127.0	126.7	129.4	+ 0.3	- 2.4
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	15.2	15.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.5	11.4	- 0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	8.3	8.4	- 0.3	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	15.9	15.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	33.2	32.3	32.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.9
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.9	7.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.0	21.8	22.4	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	252.2	252.5	254.8	- 0.3	- 2.6
Food and Kindred Products	16.1	16.0	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Textile Mill Products	103.0	103.3	105.9	- 0.3	- 2.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.7	27.0	27.6	- 0.3	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.8	28.6	30.3	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.8	9.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.3	14.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.4	9.8	- 0.1	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	45.1	46.1	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.6	10.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	12.9	14.4	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	10.2	9.9	9.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	16.7	16.7	16.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Printing and Publishing	10.8	10.8	10.8	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	34.5	34.7	35.3	- 0.2	- 0.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.1	14.3	14.8	- 0.2	- 0.7

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

December, 1989

				Net Change From:	
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	67.1	66.5	63.4	+ 0.6	+ 3.7
Trucking and Warehousing...............	21.2	20.8	19.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Communication..........................	13.3	13.2	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.1	16.2	15.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade...............	350.3	350.0	333.7	+ 0.3	+16.6
Wholesale Trade..........................	61.1	60.7	60.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Retail Trade.............................	289.2	289.3	273.4	- 0.1	+15.8
General Merchandise Stores..............	37.7	38.2	35.0	- 0.5	+ 2.7
Food Stores.............................	51.1	51.1	48.4	0.0	+ 2.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	68.2	67.9	65.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Insurance Carriers......................	14.5	14.6	13.6	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Services.................................	284.3	283.2	262.7	+ 1.1	+21.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	25.2	24.9	24.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Educational Services....................	22.2	22.1	21.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Total Government.........................	278.0	276.2	272.4	+ 1.8	+ 5.6
Total Federal Government................	39.8	40.1	38.9	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Total State Government..................	97.5	95.7	97.6	+ 1.8	- 0.1
Total Local Government..................	140.7	140.4	135.9	+ 0.3	+ 4.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

December, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.........	336.6	335.7	328.1	243.0	241.6	232.0
Construction...........................	23.8	23.9	22.8	15.6	15.6	14.2
Heavy Construction Contractors.......	2.2	2.3	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors...........	11.4	11.4	11.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing..........................	102.1	102.2	103.4	30.1	30.0	29.3
Durable Goods........................	31.5	31.5	31.9	14.4	14.3	14.0
Lumber and Furniture................	1.6	1.6	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products......	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries............	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals........	5.8	5.9	5.7	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products............	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.9
Machinery, Except Electrical.........	12.5	12.4	12.7	3.6	3.5	3.4
Metalworking Machinery..............	2.2	2.2	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery..........	5.0	4.9	5.1	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment..	6.3	6.3	6.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Nondurable Goods.....................	70.6	70.7	71.5	15.7	15.7	15.3
Food and Kindred Products............	2.8	2.9	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.7
Textile Mill Products...............	32.8	32.8	33.1	1.9	1.9	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton..............	9.8	9.8	9.9	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics..........	9.9	9.9	10.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills.....................	1.7	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool......	3.6	3.6	3.6	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills...............	2.6	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills..............	1.9	1.9	2.1	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	9.6	9.7	9.5	2.2	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.........	1.2	1.2	1.4	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear.... and Undergarments................	4.8	4.9	4.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products...........	5.0	5.0	4.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.6	3.6	3.5	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.............	-	-	-	2.5	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products........	8.4	8.4	8.8	3.3	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.3	4.3	4.6	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics.... Products.........................	9.1	9.0	9.1	-	-	-

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TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

December, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	13.0	13.0	12.5	10.8	10.6	10.5
Trucking and Warehousing............	5.4	5.4	5.2	-	-	-
Communication.......................	-	-	-	3.3	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade............	79.8	78.7	76.9	52.4	51.6	51.2
Wholesale Trade......................	16.6	16.5	16.4	12.6	12.7	12.5
Retail Trade.........................	63.2	62.2	60.5	39.8	38.9	38.7
General Merchandise Stores..........	8.2	7.9	7.8	6.1	5.7	5.6
Food Stores.........................	-	-	-	5.4	5.3	5.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.1	12.1	12.0	18.5	18.4	18.0
Banking.............................	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	5.4
Insurance Carriers..................	-	-	-	6.1	6.0	5.6
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services..............................	59.9	59.9	57.7	49.7	49.5	45.5
Business Services...................	-	-	-	12.6	12.5	12.3
Health Services.....................	-	-	-	8.9	8.9	8.5
Membership Organizations............	-	-	-	3.0	2.9	2.8
Total Government......................	45.6	45.6	42.5	65.5	65.5	63.0
Total Federal Government............	2.1	2.1	2.0	7.9	7.8	7.8
Total State Government..............	13.1	13.3	11.8	38.0	38.2	34.9
Total Local Government..............	30.4	30.2	28.7	19.6	19.5	20.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE CHARLESTON AND ROCK HILL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

December, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	203.0	202.3	195.4	45.2	45.1	45.1
Construction........................	14.2	14.2	13.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Manufacturing.......................	21.6	21.9	21.7	12.9	12.8	13.0
Durable Goods......................	12.7	13.0	12.7	2.8	2.7	2.8
Lumber and Wood Products...........	1.7	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.......	3.3	3.3	3.0	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	2.2	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods...................	8.9	8.9	9.0	10.1	10.1	10.2
Food and Kindred Products..........	0.6	0.6	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products..............	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	4.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Printing and Publishing............	1.1	1.1	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	11.7	11.6	11.7	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade..........	47.0	46.2	46.0	9.7	9.7	9.7
Wholesale Trade....................	8.0	8.0	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade.......................	39.0	38.2	38.4	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	8.3	8.4	8.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services............................	44.4	44.0	41.6	8.5	8.5	8.5
Total Government....................	55.7	55.9	52.6	7.0	7.0	6.8
Total Federal Government...........	19.8	19.8	19.6	-	-	-
Total State Government.............	14.7	14.9	14.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government.............	21.2	21.2	18.2	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

December, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	52.1	52.8	52.7	51.7	51.4	51.0
Construction.........................	1.9	2.4	2.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
Manufacturing........................	20.1	20.3	20.4	13.5	13.5	13.5
Durable Goods.......................	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.5
Nondurable Goods....................	15.0	15.1	15.3	9.2	9.2	9.0
Textile Mill Products..............	9.0	9.0	9.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.9	2.8	2.7
Services.............................	7.6	7.6	7.7	9.0	8.9	8.7
Total Government.....................	7.9	7.9	7.8	9.5	9.4	9.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 11

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

December, 1989

	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Net Change From Nov. 1989	Net Change From Dec. 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	723.5	720.8	697.4	+ 2.7	+26.1
Total Private	555.1	553.2	536.7	+ 1.9	+18.4
Construction	8.9	8.8	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Manufacturing	152.7	152.9	155.9	- 0.2	- 3.2
Durable Goods	38.8	38.4	39.6	+ 0.4	- 0.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.2	2.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.2	8.9	8.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.1	11.1	11.4	0.0	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	2.4	2.5	2.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	113.9	114.5	116.3	- 0.6	- 2.4
Food and Kindred Products	5.8	5.9	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	44.1	44.2	45.6	- 0.1	- 1.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.3	11.4	11.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.4	12.3	13.0	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Knitting Mills	6.2	6.2	6.5	0.0	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.6	38.7	39.4	- 0.1	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.7	9.7	0.0	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.3	11.4	12.6	- 0.1	- 1.3
Paper and Allied Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.4	4.5	4.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.6	8.7	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod.	8.7	8.7	8.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	16.4	16.2	15.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Communication	6.0	5.9	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

December, 1989

	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Net Change From	
				Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	177.9	175.9	168.7	+ 2.0	+ 9.2
Wholesale Trade.........................	16.3	16.3	16.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods.........	8.4	8.3	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods......	7.9	8.0	7.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade............................	161.6	159.6	152.7	+ 2.0	+ 8.9
General Merchandise Stores..............	31.6	30.5	29.4	+ 1.1	+ 2.2
Food Stores.............................	22.3	22.2	21.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	41.8	41.9	40.5	- 0.1	+ 1.3
Banking.................................	11.5	11.5	11.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers......................	8.3	8.4	7.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Services..................................	157.0	157.1	147.4	- 0.1	+ 9.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	14.2	14.7	13.8	- 0.5	+ 0.4
Health Services.........................	46.3	45.9	43.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.9
Hospitals...............................	15.8	15.7	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Educational Services....................	14.1	14.3	14.0	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Total Government..........................	168.4	167.6	160.7	+ 0.8	+ 7.7
Total Federal Government................	13.2	13.2	12.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Total State Government..................	56.6	56.6	52.2	0.0	+ 4.4
State Education.........................	21.3	21.4	18.4	- 0.1	+ 2.9
Other State Government..................	35.3	35.2	33.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Total Local Government..................	98.6	97.8	95.7	+ 0.8	+ 2.9
Local Education.........................	65.0	64.3	64.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.8
Other Local Government..................	33.6	33.5	31.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

DECEMBER, 1989

	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
MANUFACTURING	295.5	295.2	300.2	361.38	358.80	346.94	41.3	41.1	41.5	8.75	8.73	8.36
DURABLE GOODS	97.7	97.0	99.5	382.55	380.80	364.22	42.6	42.5	42.5	8.98	8.96	8.57
Lumber and Wood Products	12.4	12.3	12.8	329.64	330.15	314.16	42.7	42.6	41.5	7.72	7.75	7.57
Furniture and Fixtures	3.4	3.4	3.9	278.21	284.92	278.72	41.4	41.9	41.6	6.72	6.80	6.70
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	8.8	8.8	392.83	397.00	437.25	39.6	39.9	44.8	9.92	9.95	9.76
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.6	11.6	394.90	395.76	351.11	43.3	43.3	41.7	9.12	9.14	8.42
Machinery, Except Electrical	24.0	23.2	23.4	412.22	404.89	395.15	43.3	42.8	44.2	9.52	9.46	8.94
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.8	435.59	424.35	401.38	45.9	45.0	45.2	9.49	9.43	8.88
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.8	16.7	17.1	367.18	367.18	336.49	42.4	42.4	41.8	8.66	8.66	8.05
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.3	3.8	365.03	360.52	350.18	44.3	43.7	43.5	8.24	8.25	8.05
NONDURABLE GOODS	197.8	198.2	200.7	350.78	348.30	338.25	40.6	40.5	41.0	8.64	8.60	8.25
Food and Kindred Products	11.2	11.2	10.9	318.24	320.90	293.88	40.8	41.3	39.5	7.80	7.77	7.44
Textile Mill Products	89.5	89.7	92.3	339.08	333.74	322.60	41.1	40.7	41.2	8.25	8.20	7.83
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.1	24.4	25.0	340.25	332.03	323.11	40.7	40.1	40.9	8.36	8.28	7.90
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.3	26.1	27.5	353.08	348.43	331.70	41.2	40.8	40.5	8.57	8.54	8.19
Knitting Mills	7.6	7.6	8.0	307.22	305.31	296.31	40.8	40.6	41.5	7.53	7.52	7.14
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.4	11.4	11.3	361.65	354.48	343.63	42.9	42.2	42.9	8.43	8.40	8.01
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.4	3.5	351.96	348.60	342.50	42.1	41.5	43.3	8.36	8.40	7.91
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.2	8.5	304.44	307.85	297.91	39.9	40.4	41.9	7.63	7.62	7.11
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.6	38.6	39.1	232.32	229.20	210.92	38.4	38.2	37.8	6.05	6.00	5.58
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.6	9.5	219.85	219.16	197.78	37.2	37.4	36.9	5.91	5.86	5.36
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	10.8	10.7	11.9	197.25	192.15	190.76	37.5	36.6	38.0	5.26	5.25	5.02
Paper and Allied Products	11.6	11.6	11.4	578.53	577.23	556.96	44.4	44.3	44.7	13.03	13.03	12.46
Printing and Publishing	5.9	5.9	6.0	349.16	343.76	334.40	36.6	36.3	37.7	9.54	9.47	8.87
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.4	20.6	20.8	473.46	471.90	522.95	39.0	39.0	42.9	12.14	12.10	12.19

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

December, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	15.5	15.6	15.4	395.93	392.37	374.54
Durable Goods......................	9.6	9.7	9.6	402.48	400.33	380.03
Nondurable Goods...................	5.9	5.9	5.8	384.92	379.89	366.28

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.2	41.0	40.8	9.61	9.57	9.18
Durable Goods......................	43.0	43.0	42.7	9.36	9.31	8.90
Nondurable Goods...................	38.3	37.8	37.8	10.05	10.05	9.69

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	21.3	21.1	20.6	379.13	374.26	355.70
Durable Goods......................	9.9	9.8	9.5	361.88	360.59	337.02
Fabricated Metal Products.........	2.4	2.3	2.3	384.48	385.83	329.94
Machinery, Except Electrical......	2.0	2.0	1.9	369.95	359.45	350.22
Nondurable Goods...................	11.4	11.3	11.1	393.54	386.78	372.70
Textile Mill Products.............	1.8	1.8	1.9	358.24	346.42	320.32
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	1.8	1.8	1.8	200.31	199.69	200.16

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.8	41.4	41.7	9.07	9.04	8.53
Durable Goods......................	41.5	41.4	41.0	8.72	8.71	8.22
Fabricated Metal Products.........	43.2	43.4	39.8	8.90	8.89	8.29
Machinery, Except Electrical......	40.3	39.5	41.3	9.18	9.10	8.48
Nondurable Goods...................	42.0	41.5	42.4	9.37	9.32	8.79
Textile Mill Products.............	41.9	40.9	41.6	8.55	8.47	7.70
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.3	38.7	40.6	5.23	5.16	4.93

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TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

December, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	77.1	77.2	77.7	361.68	359.16	346.11
Durable Goods.....................	22.6	22.6	23.4	415.92	411.94	377.50
Machinery, Except Electrical......	9.1	9.0	9.2	481.95	473.52	423.70
Nondurable Goods..................	54.5	54.6	54.3	340.98	338.08	332.91
Textile Mill Products.............	28.4	28.5	28.1	333.23	329.11	322.67
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	8.8	8.9	8.9	326.02	320.72	308.88
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	9.1	9.1	9.2	343.98	344.00	340.85
Knitting Mills..................	1.4	1.4	1.4	269.18	268.78	248.51
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	2.8	2.8	2.8	319.87	316.34	334.59
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	8.2	8.2	8.1	226.58	228.33	210.55
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	1.1	1.1	1.2	183.45	181.51	163.76
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.7	4.7	4.8	479.10	472.78	458.98

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
All Manufacturing..................	41.1	41.0	41.6	8.80	8.76	8.32
Durable Goods.....................	43.1	43.0	42.8	9.65	9.58	8.82
Machinery, Except Electrical......	45.9	45.4	44.6	10.50	10.43	9.50
Nondurable Goods..................	40.4	40.2	41.1	8.44	8.41	8.10
Textile Mill Products.............	40.1	39.7	41.0	8.31	8.29	7.87
Weaving Mills, Cotton............	38.4	38.0	39.0	8.49	8.44	7.92
Weaving Mills, Synthetics........	42.0	41.9	42.5	8.19	8.21	8.02
Knitting Mills..................	35.7	35.6	35.4	7.54	7.55	7.02
Textile Finishing, Except Wool...	39.2	39.2	44.2	8.16	8.07	7.57
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.6	38.7	37.8	5.87	5.90	5.57
Men's and Boys' Furnishings......	35.9	35.8	35.6	5.11	5.07	4.60
Chemicals and Allied Products....	42.1	42.1	43.3	11.24	11.23	10.60

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
DECEMBER

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	DEC. 1989	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988	DEC. 1989	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988	DEC. 1989	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988
Abbeville	6,680	6,660	6,900	3,520	3,480	3,730	3,160	3,180	3,170
Aiken	46,700	47,000	47,500	17,800	17,900	18,900	28,900	29,100	28,600
Allendale	3,770	3,760	3,530	1,380	1,390	1,340	2,390	2,370	2,190
Anderson	52,100	52,800	52,700	20,100	20,300	20,400	32,000	32,500	32,300
Bamberg	4,370	4,370	4,410	1,470	1,480	1,520	2,900	2,890	2,890
Barnwell	6,980	7,020	7,330	2,680	2,730	3,100	4,300	4,290	4,230
Beaufort	32,210	32,150	31,520	1,070	1,090	1,170	31,140	31,060	30,350
Berkeley	26,500	26,500	25,700	6,900	7,000	6,600	19,600	19,500	19,100
Calhoun	3,460	3,610	3,780	1,740	1,880	2,040	1,720	1,730	1,740
Charleston	157,400	156,600	151,500	9,600	9,800	10,000	147,800	146,800	141,500
Cherokee	17,720	17,760	18,010	8,840	8,870	9,050	8,880	8,890	8,960
Chester	11,540	11,310	11,850	5,850	5,620	6,150	5,690	5,690	5,700
Chesterfield	14,120	13,860	13,930	8,010	8,000	7,790	6,110	5,860	6,140
Clarendon	6,550	6,440	6,430	1,640	1,560	1,630	4,910	4,880	4,800
Colleton	9,890	9,860	9,770	2,590	2,550	2,490	7,300	7,310	7,280
Darlington	20,980	20,990	21,350	7,590	7,590	7,510	13,390	13,400	13,840
Dillon	9,570	9,580	9,540	3,790	3,790	3,830	5,780	5,790	5,710
Dorchester	19,100	19,200	18,200	5,100	5,100	5,100	14,000	14,100	13,100
Edgefield	4,500	4,500	4,600	1,970	1,970	2,090	2,530	2,530	2,510
Fairfield	7,810	7,850	7,930	3,250	3,300	3,390	4,560	4,550	4,540
Florence	51,700	51,400	51,000	13,500	13,500	13,500	38,200	37,900	37,500
Georgetown	15,300	15,310	15,150	4,360	4,370	4,350	10,940	10,940	10,800
Greenville	192,000	191,400	188,400	51,300	51,400	51,500	140,700	140,000	136,900
Greenwood	29,120	29,100	28,910	11,630	11,670	11,900	17,490	17,430	17,010
Hampton	5,320	5,310	5,260	1,820	1,830	1,790	3,500	3,480	3,470
Horry	56,350	57,000	55,600	6,060	6,060	5,970	50,290	50,940	49,630
Jasper	3,700	3,720	3,730	180	180	200	3,520	3,540	3,530
Kershaw	15,630	15,680	16,790	6,530	6,520	7,280	9,100	9,160	9,510
Lancaster	18,130	17,910	18,310	8,440	8,250	8,660	9,690	9,660	9,650
Laurens	19,720	19,720	19,600	8,060	8,100	8,200	11,660	11,620	11,400
Lee	3,430	3,420	3,410	1,180	1,170	1,170	2,250	2,250	2,240
Lexington	57,900	57,500	53,900	14,900	14,800	14,200	43,000	42,700	39,700
McCormick	1,840	1,860	1,880	760	770	800	1,080	1,090	1,080
Marion	12,480	12,380	12,510	5,950	5,870	6,040	6,530	6,510	6,470
Marlboro	8,670	8,660	8,660	4,040	4,050	4,240	4,630	4,610	4,420
Newberry	11,480	11,480	11,710	4,990	5,000	5,230	6,490	6,480	6,480
Oconee	25,360	25,330	24,890	10,960	10,920	10,580	14,400	14,410	14,310
Orangeburg	30,250	30,200	29,940	10,460	10,430	10,190	19,790	19,770	19,750
Pickens	36,100	36,000	35,500	12,100	12,100	12,500	24,000	23,900	23,000
Richland	185,100	184,100	178,100	15,200	15,200	15,100	169,900	168,900	163,000
Saluda	3,540	3,530	3,400	1,330	1,320	1,430	2,210	2,210	1,970
Spartanburg	108,500	108,300	104,200	38,700	38,700	39,400	69,800	69,600	64,800
Sumter	32,000	31,930	31,680	9,540	9,520	9,350	22,460	22,410	22,330
Union	10,600	10,620	10,530	5,750	5,780	5,890	4,850	4,840	4,640
Williamsburg	10,510	10,470	10,820	4,640	4,620	4,860	5,870	5,850	5,960
York	45,200	45,100	45,100	12,900	12,800	13,000	32,300	32,300	32,100

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
DECEMBER, 1989

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	DEC. 1989	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988	DEC. 1989	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988	DEC. 1989	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,420	10,660	10,700	570	790	460	5.5	7.4	4.3
AIKEN........	61,620	61,270	60,910	2,500	2,240	2,100	4.1	3.7	3.4
ALLENDALE....	5,580	5,720	5,270	310	450	260	5.5	7.9	4.9
ANDERSON.....	69,570	70,740	69,770	2,780	3,020	2,390	4.0	4.3	3.4
BAMBERG......	6,590	6,730	6,680	420	460	400	6.4	6.9	6.0
BARNWELL.....	8,650	8,940	8,800	730	900	470	8.4	10.1	5.3
BEAUFORT.....	36,250	35,630	35,220	1,180	1,240	940	3.3	3.5	2.7
BERKELEY.....	56,030	56,020	54,490	1,100	1,290	1,280	2.0	2.3	2.3
CALHOUN......	4,550	4,820	4,950	240	270	230	5.3	5.5	4.6
CHARLESTON...	145,070	145,570	140,160	5,130	6,130	4,590	3.5	4.2	3.3
CHEROKEE.....	23,160	24,280	23,160	1,160	2,100	770	5.0	8.7	3.3
CHESTER......	13,880	13,640	13,780	1,100	1,060	650	7.9	7.7	4.7
CHESTERFIELD.	21,150	21,000	20,850	850	900	740	4.0	4.3	3.5
CLARENDON....	11,700	11,930	11,620	560	790	560	4.7	6.7	4.8
COLLETON.....	17,710	17,830	17,700	580	630	730	3.3	3.5	4.1
DARLINGTON...	28,140	28,680	28,550	1,340	1,620	1,170	4.8	5.6	4.1
DILLON.......	14,870	15,160	14,690	820	940	570	5.5	6.2	3.9
DORCHESTER...	37,390	37,370	36,280	870	970	900	2.3	2.6	2.5
EDGEFIELD....	7,290	7,370	7,350	390	380	250	5.3	5.2	3.4
FAIRFIELD....	10,930	11,000	10,520	950	950	420	8.7	8.7	4.0
FLORENCE.....	56,630	57,310	56,010	2,250	2,590	1,920	4.0	4.5	3.4
GEORGETOWN...	21,080	21,130	20,510	2,200	2,170	1,710	10.4	10.2	8.3
GREENVILLE...	181,830	182,500	176,540	4,790	5,310	3,980	2.6	2.9	2.3
GREENWOOD....	29,390	29,650	29,220	1,440	1,540	1,370	4.9	5.2	4.7
HAMPTON......	7,210	7,440	7,160	340	500	310	4.7	6.7	4.3
HORRY........	68,890	70,030	66,960	6,440	6,300	4,970	9.3	9.0	7.4
JASPER.......	6,620	6,790	6,710	240	330	240	3.6	4.8	3.6
KERSHAW......	18,720	18,880	20,140	920	910	1,020	4.9	4.8	5.1
LANCASTER....	24,990	24,880	25,190	1,190	1,220	1,050	4.7	4.9	4.2
LAURENS......	24,090	24,310	23,700	1,080	1,140	750	4.5	4.7	3.2
LEE..........	8,540	8,680	8,670	330	370	410	3.9	4.3	4.7
LEXINGTON....	99,270	99,350	94,150	2,820	3,020	1,680	2.8	3.0	1.8
McCORMICK....	2,620	2,670	2,690	230	230	230	8.7	8.5	8.6
MARION.......	14,940	15,030	14,980	960	1,020	860	6.4	6.8	5.7
MARLBORO.....	12,370	12,610	11,980	1,150	1,280	660	9.3	10.1	5.5
NEWBERRY.....	15,140	15,350	15,360	750	810	650	5.0	5.3	4.2
OCONEE.......	30,970	30,980	30,220	1,380	1,250	1,080	4.5	4.0	3.6
ORANGEBURG...	40,070	40,650	40,550	1,950	2,220	2,540	4.9	5.5	6.3
PICKENS......	50,560	50,670	49,490	1,350	1,420	1,530	2.7	2.8	3.1
RICHLAND.....	147,380	147,680	141,070	4,240	4,740	3,850	2.9	3.2	2.7
SALUDA.......	8,180	8,290	7,830	550	560	260	6.7	6.8	3.3
SPARTANBURG..	120,260	120,870	115,180	4,640	5,160	2,490	3.9	4.3	2.2
SUMTER.......	36,130	36,530	35,860	1,480	1,750	1,370	4.1	4.8	3.8
UNION........	14,720	14,820	14,330	1,050	1,040	700	7.1	7.0	4.9
WILLIAMSBURG.	16,920	17,210	17,010	1,370	1,490	870	8.1	8.6	5.1
YORK.........	72,990	73,290	70,770	2,730	2,890	1,900	3.7	3.9	2.7
CHAS MSA.....	238,480	238,960	230,930	7,090	8,390	6,770	3.0	3.5	2.9
COLA MSA.....	246,650	247,030	235,210	7,050	7,760	5,530	2.9	3.1	2.4
GRNV MSA.....	352,640	354,040	341,200	10,770	11,890	8,000	3.1	3.4	2.3
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,721.0	1,732.0	1,683.7	71.4	78.4	58.3	4.1	4.5	3.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
DECEMBER, 1989

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	DEC. 1989	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988	DEC. 1989	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988	DEC. 1989	NOV. 1989	DEC. 1988
ANDERSON	13,370	13,600	13,380	700	760	600	5.2	5.6	4.5
CHARLESTON	38,830	38,960	37,520	1,340	1,600	1,200	3.4	4.1	3.2
COLUMBIA	48,060	48,190	45,980	1,650	1,850	1,500	3.4	3.8	3.3
FLORENCE	15,620	15,810	15,450	580	670	500	3.7	4.3	3.2
GREENVILLE	35,210	35,360	34,160	1,110	1,230	930	3.2	3.5	2.7
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	12,320	12,540	12,050	820	800	630	6.6	6.4	5.2
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,100	23,270	22,290	1,250	1,490	1,110	5.4	6.4	5.0
ROCK HILL	23,210	23,310	22,450	1,030	1,090	720	4.4	4.7	3.2
SPARTANBURG . . .	24,540	24,690	23,420	1,140	1,270	610	4.6	5.1	2.6
SUMTER	10,950	11,080	10,870	460	550	430	4.2	4.9	4.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 14) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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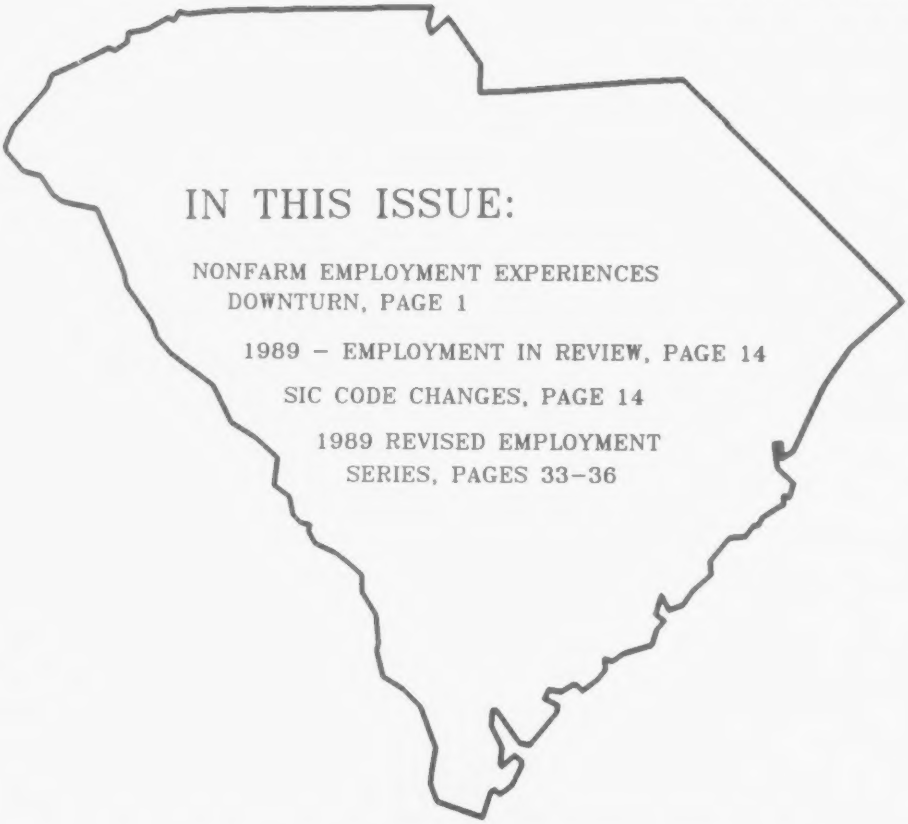
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

JANUARY, 1990



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1989 - EMPLOYMENT IN REVIEW, PAGE 14
SIC CODE CHANGES, PAGE 14
1989 REVISED EMPLOYMENT SERIES, PAGES 33-36

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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES DOWNTURN

SEASONAL ACTIVITY BRINGS ABOUT DECLINES

Total nonfarm employment in South Carolina fell 21,500 to a level of 1,512,900 in January. The decline occurred across virtually all industries in the state; however, it was sharpest in the private sector where seasonal cutbacks pushed employment down 15,000 postions. The public sector also recorded setbacks due mostly to seasonal drops in education positions. Compared to the year-ago level, employment was up 56,500.

RETAIL TRADE LEADS THE DOWNWARD TREND IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

All private sector industries except construction and mining experienced downturns in January. A leading cause of this slump was trade which dropped 9,500 jobs over the month. Retail trade accounted for 95% of the reduction in trade positions. The setbacks in the retail area were mostly seasonal as temporary workers hired to meet the demand of the Christmas shopping season were let go.

Another private industry division affected by seasonal cutbacks was services which experienced a 3,000 job decline in January. Most of this drop came in educational services which typically experience a decline as schools close for the holidays, and hotels and other lodging places which reach a low-point during winter months.

Manufacturing saw a reduction of 2,200 positions over the month, mostly due to temporary or permanent layoffs in nondurable goods. Posting the largest declines in nondurable goods were textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products with declines of 700 and 600, respectively.

RETAIL TRADE LEADS THE DOWNWARD TREND IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR (Continued)

Construction typically experiences a downturn in January due to adverse weather conditions. However, the unseasonably warm weather coupled with rebuilding efforts associated with Hurricane Hugo averted the regular seasonal decline and held the jobcount steady at 97,500. Mining employment remained the same as well with 1,800 postions.

The two other private sector industries - transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate - each saw slight decreases in employment over the month.

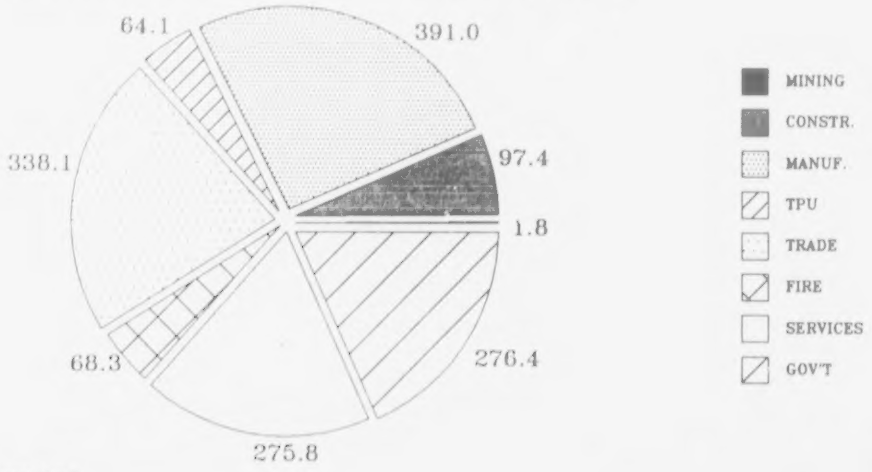
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ALSO DECREASES

The public sector reported a loss of 6,500 jobs in January. Most of the setbacks in government came in state and local education positions as nonfaculty workers such as bus drivers and maintenance workers were not working due to the Christmas holidays. In fact, 94% of the losses in government were related to education.

OUTLOOK FOR FEBRUARY: MODERATELY POSITIVE

The outlook for February should be positive as education employees return to work and construction work continues as the weather remains unseasonably mild. However, cutbacks in retail trade and manufacturing could keep the gains at a moderate level.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY JANUARY, 1990



NOTE: DATA IN THOUSANDS

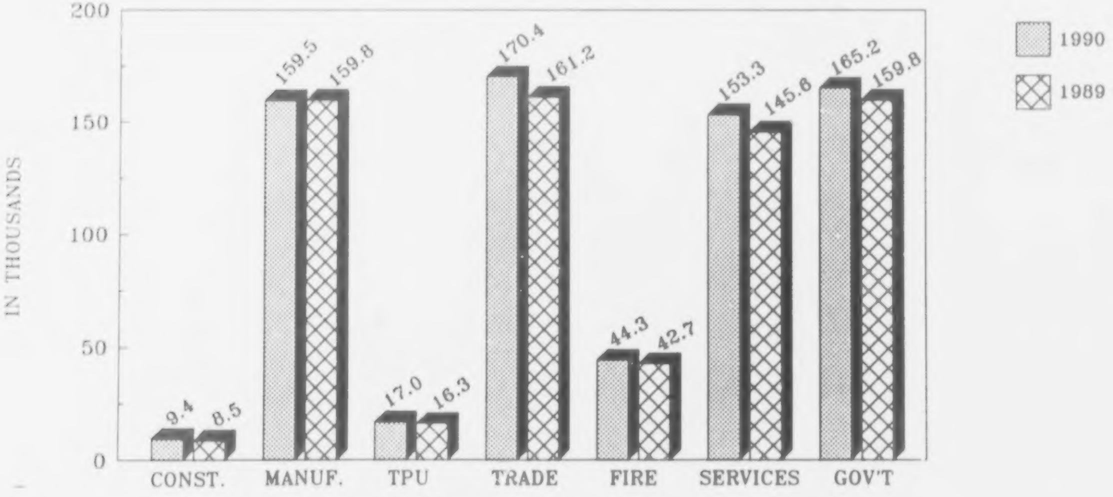
NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT REDUCED IN JANUARY

After reaching an all-time high of 732,400 during December, South Carolina's nonfarm female employment dropped 13,200 to 719,200 in January. Seasonal job losses in the private sector of 9,300 accounted for 70% of the monthly decline. Government experienced a decline of 3,900 positions because of seasonal decreases in educational employment. Within government, state and local education declined 1,900 and 1,800, respectively. Other state and local government also recorded losses of 100 each while the number of females employed by the federal government was unchanged at 13,500.

In the private sector, female employment in trade fell 6,300 as merchants trimmed their payrolls in response to the after-Christmas slowdown in consumer purchases. Within trade, the retail division, which was down 6,000, was responsible for 95% of the decline, with general merchandise stores leading the decrease. Wholesalers reduced their job count by 300 during the month. Services lost 1,400 women workers from the previous month as educational services dropped 1,100. Manufacturing suffered a downturn of 1,500 women because of plant closures and temporary layoffs. Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate was down 300 in January. Females employed in the construction industry held steady at 9,400 over the month. Transportation and public utilities (+200) was the only major industry exhibiting growth during the month. Compared to the year-ago level of 694,000, female nonfarm employment in South Carolina increased 25,200.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

JANUARY, 1990 COMPARED TO JANUARY, 1989



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JANUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed from 4.1% to 4.8% in January. This represented 80,500 jobless individuals, a rise of 9,100 from the December level. The upturn in unemployment was attributed mainly to seasonal losses in trade and services, together with layoffs in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.3% in January.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
January, 1990

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,686,000	1,721,000	1,696,400	1,705,000	1,750,100	1,715,400
Total Employment	1,605,500	1,649,600	1,619,000	1,632,800	1,672,600	1,646,300
Total Unemployment	80,500	71,400	77,400	72,200	77,500	69,100
Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	226,560	238,480	231,260	233,840	246,650	236,670
Total Employment	218,600	231,390	222,290	225,620	239,600	229,060
Total Unemployment	7,960	7,090	8,980	8,220	7,050	7,610
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.5	2.9	3.2

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	336,700	352,640	339,380
Total Employment	324,340	341,860	328,340
Total Unemployment	12,360	10,770	11,040
Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.1	3.3

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	123,293	123,998	122,095	124,397	124,546	123,265
Total Employment	116,037	117,698	114,786	117,863	117,888	116,640
Total Unemployment	7,256	6,300	7,309	6,535	6,658	6,625
Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.1	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson (Anderson County), and Florence (Florence County) Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #13 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Charleston area dropped 1,700 to a level of 199,700 in January. Seasonal cutbacks in both the public and private sectors caused the decline. Within the private sector, trade saw the sharpest cutback, down 1,300 jobs. Almost all of this loss was in retail trade as retailers terminated employees who were hired to help with the busy Christmas shopping season. Services, acting on seasonal declines in educational services, lost 400 jobs over the month. Meanwhile, other private industries saw positive movement. Construction and mining increased the job count by 300 as unseasonably mild weather over the month aided in the rebuilding after Hurricane Hugo. Manufacturing, an area which had been decreasing in recent months in Charleston, saw some improvement when 200 jobs were added to the payrolls. Also showing an increase in January was transportation and public utilities which rose 100. Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate remained steady at 8,400. Within the public sector, a total of 600 jobs were lost in January, most of which came in education due to the closing of public schools for the holidays. The government job reduction was split evenly among the federal, state, and local sectors. Overall, nonfarm employment in Charleston was 7,100 above the year-ago level.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Seasonal job losses in trade and services caused nonfarm employment in the Columbia area to drop 2,700 in January to a level of 239,700. With the holiday shopping season coming to a close, most stores began laying off the temporary workers hired during December causing trade to drop 1,000 jobs. Services recorded a loss of 600 as tourism and entertainment activities were curtailed in January. Scattered short-term layoffs dropped employment levels in manufacturing (-100), and transportation and public utilities (-100). Construction, which typically declines in January, benefited from unseasonably warm weather and boosted its payrolls by 200. Government was down 900 in January because nonfaculty staff in state and local schools had not returned from Christmas vacations. Overall, nonfarm employment was 4,400 above the comparable year-ago figure.

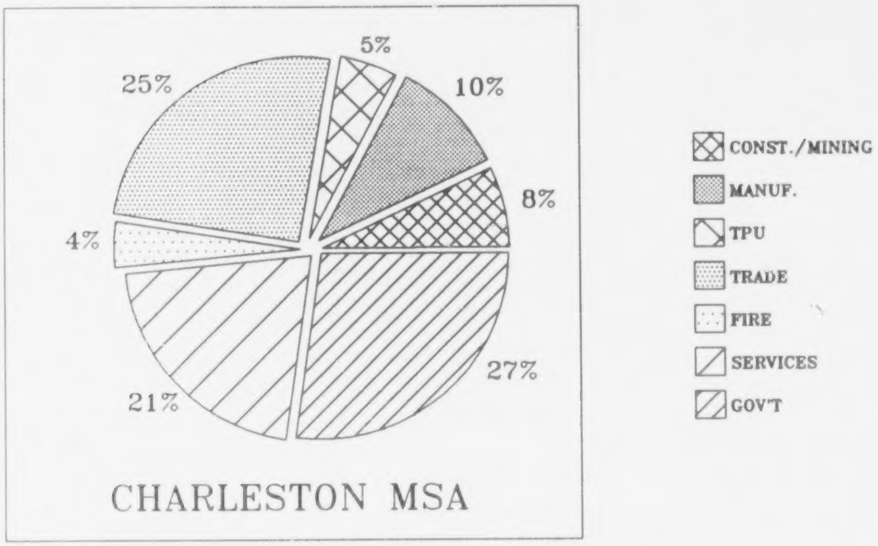
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Greenville-Spartanburg's nonfarm employment dropped sharply in January to a level of 335,100. Losses occurred in six of the seven major industry groups for a net loss of 4,300 jobs. Seasonal losses were particularly heavy with retail trade alone dropping 2,500 as temporary workers hired for the Christmas rush were released. Government also experienced seasonal losses as nonfaculty school personnel such as cafeteria workers, janitors, and bus drivers were still on Christmas breaks at the time of the survey. Construction, which usually drops in January lost 300 positions. Other than the seasonal influences, temporary layoffs resulted in job reductions in manufacturing (-400); transportation and public utilities (-200); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-200). Services (+200) posted the only gain for the month. January's count of nonfarm jobs was 9,600 higher than a year earlier, with trade and services accounting for over 90% of the increase.

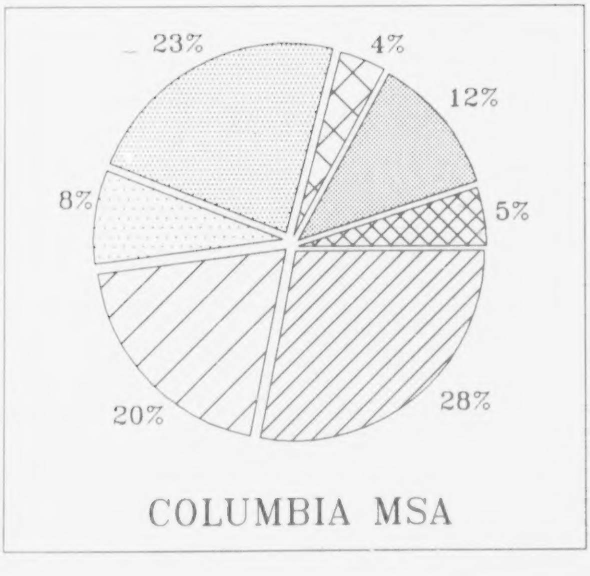
SOUTH CAROLINA MSA EMPLOYMENT

JANUARY, 1990

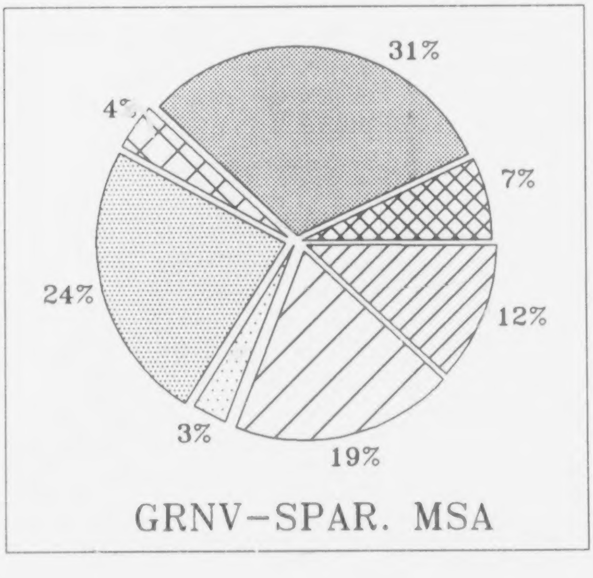
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)



CHARLESTON MSA



COLUMBIA MSA



GRNV-SPAR. MSA

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

Despite the addition of 275,000 jobs during January . . . the U. S. unemployment rate remained unchanged from December at a seasonally adjusted 5.3% of the civilian labor force. Manufacturing employment continued to decline but other industries registered surprising job growth, bolstered by weather and seasonal factors. Manufacturing reduced its payrolls by 110,000 employees during the month, the 10th decline in a row. Temporary layoffs in the auto industry alone accounted for a loss of 90,000 positions. Construction employment was one of the big gainers as building jobs soared by 105,000 after seasonal adjustments. Retail trade also reported a large employment increase, but analysts attributed the steep upturn to less seasonal hiring during December, resulting in fewer workers laid off in January. Health services continued to expand rapidly with other service industries exhibiting steady growth.

Average hourly pay for factory workers fell in January . . . from $10.66 to $10.60. The average weekly paycheck of factory workers was $430.36 compared to $440.26 in December.

Consumer prices rose 1.1% in January . . . fueled by a sharp jump in energy and food costs. The consumer price index was up 127.4% of the 1982-84 average from 126.1% in December. The monthly increase was the sharpest in more than seven years. Excluding the volatile energy and food categories, prices climbed 0.6%, doubling the 0.3% rise experienced in December. Energy prices jumped 5.1% during the month, with fuel oil prices skyrocketing a record 2 .9%. Gasoline prices were up 7.7% and food costs increased 1.8% overall. Fruit and vegetable prices rose a record 10.2% following the cold snap which wiped out many crops. The only major category not experiencing price increases during January was apparel, where prices held steady after a decline of 0.3% a month earlier.

Producers' prices were up 1.8% in January . . . the largest hike since November, 1974. Energy prices, which rose 13.6%, were blamed for the rise. Food costs increased 2.1%. Economists contributed the increases to an unseasonably cold December and rising world oil prices. Prices of raw materials were up 2.4% while prices of intermediate goods, those that have some processing, climbed 1.2%.

Housing starts leaped a record 29.6% in January . . . as unseasonably warm weather aided the home building sector, following a brutally cold December. Construction on houses and apartments was initiated at an annual rate of 1,625,000 units during the month, up from 1,254,000 in December. Before seasonal adjustments, construction was begun on 102,000 homes and apartments in January compared to a level of 73,300 the previous month. Starts on single-family homes jumped 24.8%, the largest gain since March, 1979. The number of building permits issued in January grew 26.7%. Permits for apartment buildings of five units or more swelled 90.9% as builders scrambled to acquire permits to beat deadlines for new fair-housing rules requiring construction of special access for the handicapped.

HOURLY EARNINGS STAGNANT IN JANUARY

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers remained unchanged in January at $8.64. Less demand for piece work and insignificant overtime kept payrolls constant. Durable goods had a small decline of $0.02 while nondurable goods had a minute gain of $0.01. In the hard-good sector, electronic and other electric equipment lost $0.05 followed by lumber and wood products (-0.03); and stone, clay, and glass products (-0.01). Fabricated metal products recorded the only gain in durables of $0.02. Even though nondurables experienced an increase in average pay, decreases were recorded in printing and publishing (-$0.05), and apparel and other textile products (-$0.03). Notable gains were displayed in food and kindred products, and paper and allied products. Holding constant were textile mill products, and chemicals and allied products.

At the national level, hourly earnings declined $0.06 to $10.60. Less incentive paid for piece work caused average pay in durable goods to drop $0.14 while nondurables gained $0.04.

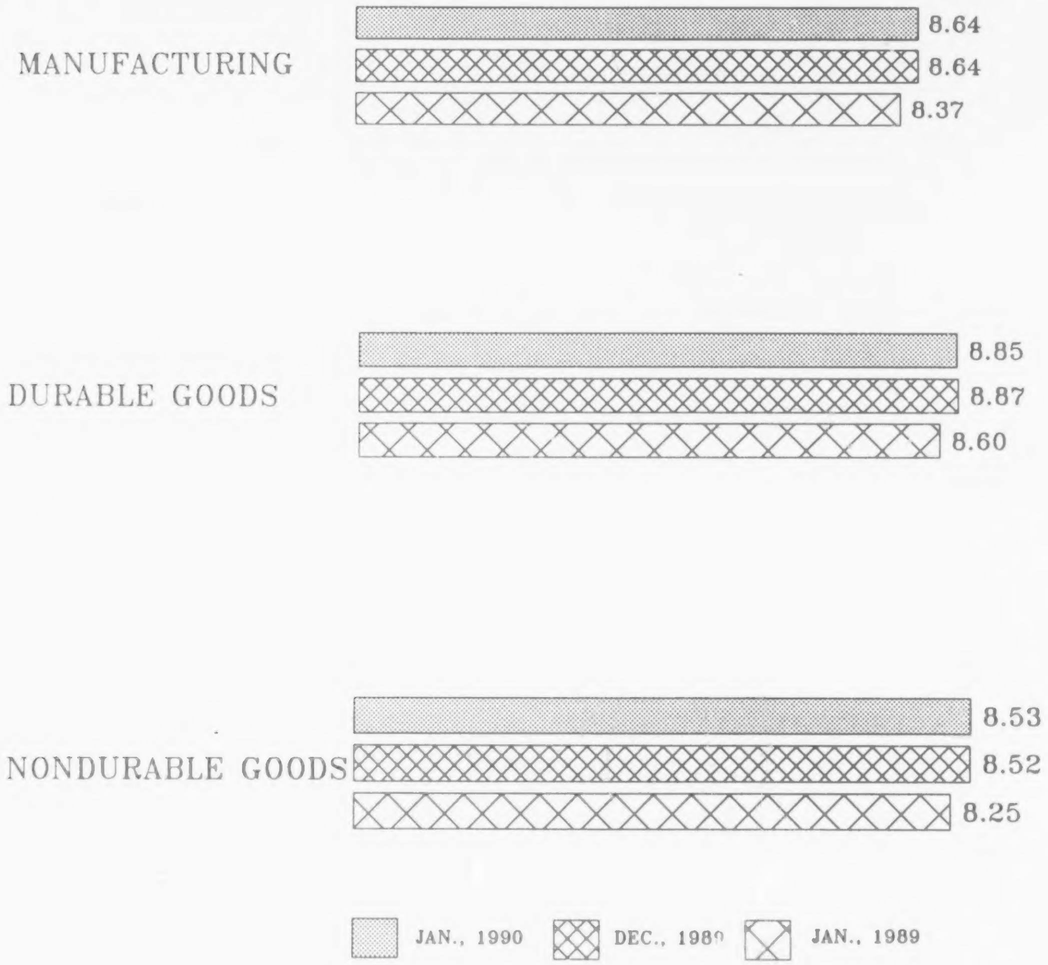
TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
January, 1990

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.64	$ 8.64	$ 8.37	$ 9.44	$ 9.46	$ 9.05
Average Weekly Earnings	$355.97	$359.42	$346.52	$380.43	$382.18	$355.66
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$279.41	$285.03	$286.14	$298.61	$303.08	$293.69

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.86	$ 8.86	$ 8.61	$ 8.51	$ 8.48	$ 8.21
Average Weekly Earnings	$370.35	$370.35	$358.18	$354.87	$353.62	$334.97
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$290.70	$293.70	$295.77	$278.55	$280.43	$276.61

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.60	$ 10.66	$ 10.37
Average Weekly Earnings	$430.36	$440.26	$425.17
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$337.80	$349.14	$351.09

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
JANUARY, 1990



PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DECLINES IN JANUARY

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index dropped 0.8 point to 108.2 in January. Reductions in production workers (-2,300) and average weekly hours (-0.4) pushed the index down over the month. Overall, all industry groups recorded losses in output per hour. Apparel showed the sharpest decrease of 1.9 points, with total nondurables declining 1.0 points. Compared to the year-ago level of 108.4, January's productivity index lost 0.2 point.

TABLE 3
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
January, 1990

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	108.2	109.0	108.4
Durable-Good Productivity Index	122.5	122.9	124.3
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	101.7	102.7	101.8
Textile Productivity Index	95.5	96.2	96.2
Apparel Productivity Index	95.3	97.2	94.3

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
January, 1990

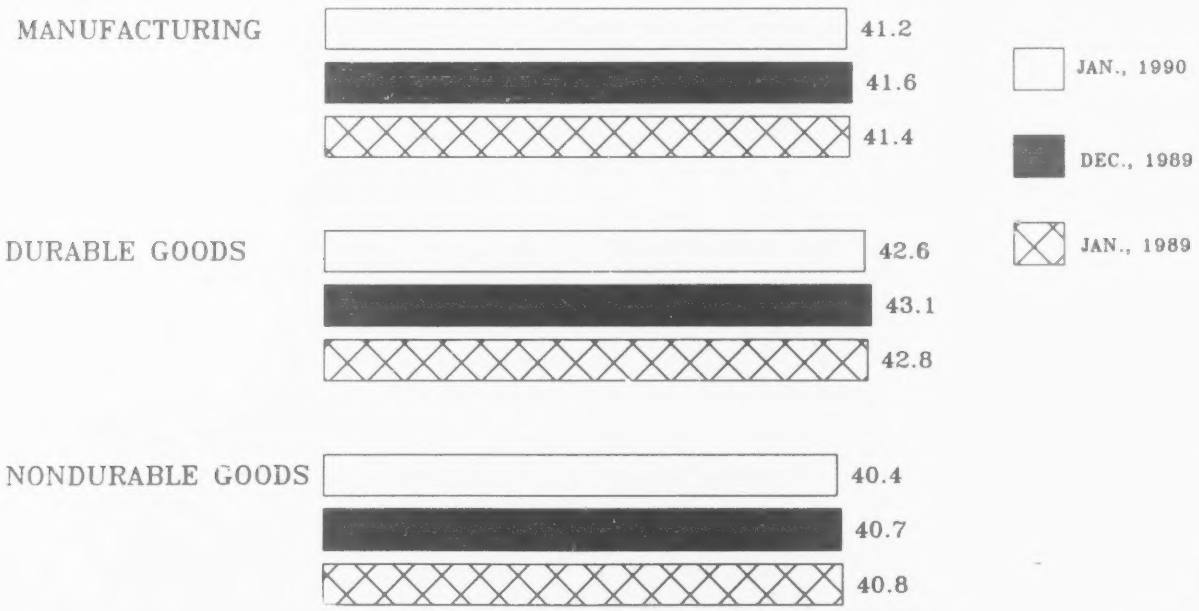
				Unadjusted percent change to Jan., 1990 from-	
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
All items	127.4	126.1	121.1	+1.0	+5.2

WEEKLY HOURS DOWN IN JANUARY

The production workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers declined 0.4 hour to 41.2 in January. Overall, less demand for piece work and a shorter scheduled workweek caused average weekly hours to drop. Decreases occurred in both the hard-good and soft-good sectors, down 0.5 hour and 0.3 hour, respectively. Within durables, furniture and fixtures showed the largest loss of 1.0 hour. Both industrial machinery and equipment and instruments and related products recorded decreases of 0.7 hour. Notable losses were also seen in lumber and wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; fabricated metal products; and electronic and electric equipment. On the soft-good side, chemicals and allied products experienced a downturn of 0.8 hour while smaller losses were seen in apparel and other textile products; printing and publishing; and textile mill products. Significant gains in hours were displayed in food and kindred products (+0.3); and paper and allied products (+0.1).

Nationally, weekly hours slipped 0.7 hour to 40.6 in January as both durables and nondurables experienced the same drop. Cutbacks in production caused overtime hours to plummet to 3.5.

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS
JANUARY, 1990



1989 - EMPLOYMENT IN REVIEW

South Carolina's total nonfarm employment climbed 53,900 to a yearly average of 1,502,400 in 1989. The economy produced major job gains in all seven major industry groups in 1989 with record employment levels reached in virtually all categories. The state's private sector accounted for most of the growth with an addition of 44,600 jobs. Several factors were responsible for the tremendous job growth in 1989. First of all, South Carolina's economy continued to prosper during the year following the national trend. Unemployment remained well below 5.0% as the demand for workers increased. Secondly, the state's economy continued to shift from a manufacturing base to a service-oriented base. Tourism, which has become a dominant force in South Carolina, fed thousands of jobs into the service and trade industries. A third factor affecting the state's labor market in 1989 was Hurricane Hugo, which ripped through the coastal and midlands areas of the state September 21st and 22nd. Hugo threw hundreds of thousands into temporary joblessness as businesses, and power and water systems were destroyed. However, what followed was a massive rebuilding effort which created thousands of jobs for South Carolinians and for many who came from out of state to help. The following is a synopsis of industry employment trends in South Carolina in 1989.

Services led the way with a gain of nearly 18,000 jobs. Significant increases were recorded in virtually all areas of services, particularily business services, educational services, health services, amusement and recreational services, and membership organizations.

Trade followed with a pickup of almost 15,000 jobs. Approximately 80% of this increase occurred in the retail sector. Among the retail establishments posting large job gains were eating and drinking places, general merchandise stores, food stores, and apparel stores.

1989 - EMPLOYMENT IN REVIEW (Continued)

Manufacturing, showing advances in both the durable and nondurable categories, gained 5,700 jobs over the year. Despite continued scattered temporary layoffs in the state's dominant textile industry, new plants and plant expansions resulted in an overall increase for the good-producing industry.

Other industries in the private sector recording moderate gains during the year were finance, insurance, and real estate (+2,600); construction (+2,300); and transportation and public utilities (+1,300).

In the public sector, state government and local government were responsible for the majority of the upturn as educational employment continued to grow in both areas. Federal government also added employees to the payroll in 1989. The number of public employees in South Carolina expanded over 9,000 over the year.

SIC CODE CHANGES

The industry data published in this publication are based on the new 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual and in many instances are not comparable with data prior to 1988, except at the total levels. The new 1987 industry codes were effective with the first quarter of 1988 data. Prior to this revision, industries were classified according to the 1972 SIC. In South Carolina, the manufacturing and services sectors were the most heavily impacted by the SIC code change.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	#Mths Exper	Other Exper	#Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired Annual Income Desired	Relocate? Location of * Applicant
Production Manager	10	Inventory Control	60	16	Full 18,000	Yes Beaufort
Pipelayer	99	None	N/A	11	Full 9,360	No Chester
Maintenance Mechanic	99	None	N/A	12	Full 20,000	Yes Conway
Manager Analyst	99	None	N/A	13	Full 25,000	Yes Florence
Program Analyst	16	Computer Programmer	01	14	Full 26,500	Yes Georgetown
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	Full 45,000	Yes Greenville
Computer Operator	42	Secretary	18	16	Full 20,000	Yes Greenwood
Administrative Assistant	99	None	N/A	13	Full 11,440	No Hampton
X-Ray Technician	72	None	N/A	14	Full 12,000	Yes Hartsville
Timber Cruiser	12	Driver, Sales Rt.	11	13	Full 18,200	No Kingstree
Methods Engineer	14	None	N/A	14	Full 12,480	No Lancaster
Personnel Manager	99	None	N/A	16	Full 35,000	No Rock Hill
Plumber	48	None	N/A	12	Full 16,000	Yes Sumter

* There are currently more than 87,448 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience - "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

January, 1990

	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Net Change From: Dec. 1989	Net Change From: Jan. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1512.9	1534.4	1456.4	-21.5	+56.5
Total Private	1236.5	1251.5	1190.1	-15.0	+46.4
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 0.1
Construction	97.4	97.4	89.1	0.0	+ 8.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Building	12.6	12.5	11.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Highway and Street Construction	3.2	3.3	2.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.4	9.2	9.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	46.5	46.7	43.4	- 0.2	+ 3.1
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	11.5	11.7	11.4	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Electrical Work	9.7	9.9	9.7	- 0.2	0.0
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	391.0	393.2	389.2	- 2.2	+ 1.8
Durable Goods	134.3	134.6	135.5	- 0.3	- 1.2
Nondurable Goods	256.7	258.6	253.7	- 1.9	+ 3.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	64.1	64.2	62.9	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Trucking and Warehousing	19.7	19.9	19.5	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Water Transportation	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Communications	12.4	12.5	12.4	- 0.1	0.0
Telephone Communications	8.3	8.3	8.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.0	15.9	16.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electric Services	9.6	9.6	10.2	0.0	- 0.6
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	338.1	347.6	323.0	- 9.5	+15.1
Wholesale Trade	60.9	61.4	59.4	- 0.5	+ 1.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	34.6	34.6	33.5	0.0	+ 1.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	10.0	10.0	9.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.3	26.8	25.9	- 0.5	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	8.8	9.0	8.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.9	4.0	3.9	- 0.1	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.9	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

January, 1990

	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Net Change From: Dec. 1989	Net Change From: Jan. 1989
Retail Trade	277.2	286.2	263.6	- 9.0	+13.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.0	11.9	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.0	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	38.6	41.9	36.0	- 3.3	+ 2.6
Food Stores	49.6	50.3	46.6	- 0.7	+ 3.0
Grocery Stores	46.5	47.2	44.1	- 0.7	+ 2.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	68.3	68.5	65.4	- 0.2	+ 2.9
Depository Institutions	21.7	21.7	21.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Commercial Banks	14.3	14.3	14.1	0.0	+ 0.2
National Commercial Banks	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	14.9	14.7	13.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Life Insurance	7.2	7.1	7.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	275.8	278.8	258.6	- 3.0	+17.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.7	21.1	20.4	- 0.4	- 0.3
Health Services	56.3	56.2	52.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.4
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	11.4	11.5	10.7	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Hospitals	19.0	18.9	17.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Educational Services	21.1	22.9	21.3	- 1.8	- 0.2
Colleges and Universities	11.8	13.3	12.2	- 1.5	- 0.4
Total Government	276.4	282.9	266.3	- 6.5	+10.1
Total Federal Government	40.1	40.2	38.8	- 0.1	+ 1.3
Total State and Local Government	236.3	242.7	227.5	- 6.4	+ 8.8
Total State Government	91.1	95.0	86.5	- 3.9	+ 4.6
State Government Education	36.1	39.9	33.4	- 3.8	+ 2.7
Other State Government	55.0	55.1	53.1	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	145.2	147.7	141.0	- 2.5	+ 4.2
Local Government Education	82.3	84.6	81.8	- 2.3	+ 0.5
Other Local Government	62.9	63.1	59.2	- 0.2	+ 3.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

January, 1990

	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Net Change From:	
				Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
Manufacturing	391.0	393.2	389.2	- 2.2	+ 1.8
Durable Goods	134.3	134.6	135.5	- 0.3	- 1.2
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.2	16.0	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.0	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members.	3.8	3.8	4.2	0.0	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.9	4.7	0.0	- 0.8
Household Furniture	2.9	2.9	3.5	0.0	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.8	10.5	- 0.5	+ 0.8
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.1	3.5	3.4	- 0.4	- 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.8	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.2	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	17.4	17.3	17.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.4	6.4	6.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	36.1	36.1	35.3	0.0	+ 0.8
Metalworking Machinery	6.8	6.7	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.3	6.3	6.6	0.0	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	7.6	7.6	7.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	22.3	22.4	22.8	- 0.1	- 0.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	2.4	2.4	2.7	0.0	- 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.5	7.6	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.7
Transportation Equipment	10.7	10.8	11.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.0	5.1	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	256.7	258.6	253.7	- 1.9	+ 3.0
Food and Kindred Products	16.2	16.5	15.1	- 0.3	+ 1.1
Meat Products	6.2	6.2	5.3	0.0	+ 0.9
Beverages	2.6	2.7	2.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	106.2	106.9	106.6	- 0.7	- 0.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	26.9	27.4	28.4	- 0.5	- 1.5
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	27.3	27.2	29.0	+ 0.1	- 1.7
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.5	9.4	- 0.2	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.3	17.5	14.0	- 0.2	+ 3.3
Finishing Plants, Cotton	9.9	10.0	7.3	- 0.1	+ 2.6
Finishing Plants, Manmade	6.5	6.6	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	9.9	10.3	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	9.2	9.0	9.3	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.5	7.5	7.3	0.0	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

January, 1990

	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Net Change From: Dec. 1989	Net Change From: Jan. 1989
Apparel and Other Textile Products.........	44.4	45.0	44.7	- 0.6	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings..............	9.3	9.4	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts................	5.8	5.8	6.1	0.0	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear............	13.6	13.8	14.8	- 0.2	- 1.2
Women's and Misses' Blouses and Shirts.	4.5	4.6	5.3	- 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Children's Undergarments......	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.0	- 0.2
Girls & Children's Outerwear.............	5.1	5.2	5.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories.....	2.3	2.4	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.....	11.0	11.1	9.4	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Paper and Allied Products.................	16.7	16.7	16.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills.........................	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes...........	5.6	5.6	5.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products....	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing..................	11.2	11.3	11.2	- 0.1	0.0
Newspapers...............................	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Commercial Printing......................	4.7	4.8	4.7	- 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products.............	35.9	35.8	36.3	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.........	15.2	15.3	16.1	- 0.1	- 0.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals.............	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products.	25.3	25.5	22.7	- 0.2	+ 2.6
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Else-..... where Classified.......................	2.1	2.1	2.5	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, Not...... Elsewhere Classified...................	11.2	11.3	10.7	- 0.1	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

January, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	335.1	339.4	325.5	239.7	242.4	235.3
Total Private	293.5	296.3	285.3	173.1	174.9	171.3
Construction and Mining	23.0	23.3	23.0	14.1	13.9	14.2
Special Trade Contractors	10.6	10.8	10.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	102.6	103.0	103.9	28.3	28.4	28.7
Durable Goods	33.7	33.6	33.3	13.3	13.3	13.9
Lumber and Wood Products Including Furniture	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Primary Metal Industries and Fabricated Metal Products	6.4	6.4	6.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	13.2	13.2	12.9	-	-	-
Metalworking Machinery	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.6	4.6	4.7	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5
Computer and Office Equipment	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	6.7	6.6	6.6	1.9	1.9	2.1
Nondurable Goods	68.9	69.4	70.6	15.0	15.1	14.8
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	31.3	31.8	33.7	1.9	2.0	2.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	8.9	9.3	10.0	-	-	-
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	8.5	8.6	9.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Carpets and Rugs	3.1	3.1	3.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.5	8.7	8.7	2.0	1.9	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.1	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outer and Underwear	3.8	3.8	4.2	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	5.0	5.0	4.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod.	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.1	8.9	9.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.4	4.7	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

January, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities...	13.1	13.3	12.6	10.8	10.9	10.9
Communications.....................	-	-	-	3.1	3.2	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade............	78.7	80.6	75.9	54.6	55.8	53.4
Wholesale Trade......................	18.5	17.9	18.0	12.8	13.0	13.0
Retail Trade.........................	60.2	62.7	57.9	41.8	42.8	40.4
General Merchandise Stores..........	8.2	8.8	7.7	5.5	6.0	5.3
Food Stores.........................	-	-	-	5.7	5.8	5.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.2	12.4	12.0	18.4	18.4	17.8
Insurance Carriers..................	-	-	-	5.5	5.5	5.0
Services.............................	63.9	63.7	57.9	46.9	47.5	46.3
Health Services.....................	10.9	11.0	10.6	9.1	9.0	8.6
Hospitals..........................	3.0	3.0	2.8	-	-	-
Membership Organizations............	-	-	-	2.4	2.5	2.9
Total Government.....................	41.6	43.1	40.2	66.6	67.5	64.0
Total Federal Government............	2.1	2.1	2.0	7.7	7.7	7.8
Total State and Local Government.....	39.5	41.0	38.2	58.9	59.8	56.2
Total State Government.............	11.5	12.8	10.9	37.2	37.8	36.1
Total Local Government.............	28.0	28.2	27.3	21.7	22.0	20.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ANDERSON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

January, 1990

	CHARLESTON			ANDERSON		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.......	199.7	201.4	192.6	54.0	54.0	53.0
Total Private..........................	145.6	146.7	140.5	-	-	-
Construction and Mining.............	14.4	14.1	13.1	2.1	2.0	2.3
Manufacturing........................	20.7	20.5	21.1	20.4	20.6	20.5
Durable Goods.......................	11.6	11.6	12.1	4.9	5.1	5.1
Lumber and Wood Products Including. Furniture.......................	2.0	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.0	1.0	1.1	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industry and fabri-.. cated Metal Products.............	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	3.1	3.1	3.0	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	1.8	1.8	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods....................	9.1	8.9	9.0	15.5	15.5	15.4
Textile Mill Products and Apparel..	2.7	2.6	2.7	9.0	9.1	8.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.8
Paper and Allied Products..........	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	10.5	10.4	10.1	1.7	1.7	1.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	49.8	51.1	47.4	12.4	12.5	11.8
Wholesale Trade.....................	8.5	8.6	8.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade........................	41.3	42.5	38.8	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	8.4	8.4	8.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Services.............................	41.8	42.2	40.2	8.1	8.0	7.9
Total Government.....................	54.1	54.7	52.1	7.8	7.7	7.9
Total Federal Government............	19.8	20.0	19.7	-	-	-
Total State and Local Government....	34.3	34.7	32.4	-	-	-
Total State Government.............	15.9	16.1	14.4	-	-	-
Total Local Government.............	18.4	18.6	18.0	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

January, 1990

	FLORENCE		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	54.4	54.7	52.1
Construction and Mining.............	3.1	3.1	3.0
Manufacturing.......................	13.5	13.6	13.3
Durable Goods......................	4.5	4.4	4.4
Nondurable Goods...................	9.0	9.1	8.9
Textile Mill Products.............	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	2.1	2.1	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade..........	13.0	13.1	12.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	3.6	3.5	2.9
Services............................	9.7	9.9	9.3
Total Government....................	9.6	9.6	9.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

January, 1990

	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Net Change From Dec. 1989	Net Change From Jan. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	719.2	732.4	694.0	-13.2	+25.2
Total Private	554.0	563.3	534.2	- 9.3	+19.8
Construction	9.4	9.4	8.5	0.0	+ 0.9
Manufacturing	159.5	161.0	159.8	- 1.5	- 0.3
Durable Goods	42.7	43.3	43.5	- 0.6	- 0.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	4.2	4.3	4.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	10.7	10.8	10.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	11.9	12.0	12.3	- 0.1	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.1	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	116.8	117.7	116.3	- 0.9	+ 0.5
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	5.1	4.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	46.8	46.9	47.2	- 0.1	- 0.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	11.6	11.8	12.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	12.3	12.2	13.1	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Knitting Mills	6.8	6.9	6.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.6	37.0	37.0	- 0.4	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.3	8.4	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.9	12.1	12.9	- 0.2	- 1.0
Paper and Allied Products	3.7	3.6	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	4.8	4.9	4.8	- 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.6	9.7	9.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod.	10.1	10.3	9.1	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	17.0	16.8	16.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Communications	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 9 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

January, 1990

	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Net Change From Dec. 1989	Net Change From Jan. 1989
Wholesale and Retail Trade..............	170.4	176.7	161.2	- 6.3	+ 9.2
Wholesale Trade........................	16.8	17.1	16.5	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods........	8.5	8.5	8.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods.....	8.3	8.6	8.2	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Retail Trade...........................	153.6	159.6	144.7	- 6.0	+ 8.9
General Merchandise Stores.............	29.2	31.7	27.2	- 2.5	+ 2.0
Food Stores............................	23.2	23.5	21.6	- 0.3	+ 1.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	44.3	44.6	42.7	- 0.3	+ 1.6
Insurance Carriers.....................	9.2	9.2	8.3	0.0	+ 0.9
Services..................................	153.3	154.7	145.6	- 1.4	+ 7.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	13.1	13.3	12.8	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Health Services........................	46.6	46.5	43.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.8
Hospitals..............................	15.8	15.7	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Educational Services...................	13.6	14.7	13.9	- 1.1	- 0.3
Total Government..........................	165.2	169.1	159.8	- 3.9	+ 5.4
Total Federal Government................	13.5	13.5	13.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Total State and Local Government........	151.7	155.6	146.8	- 3.9	+ 4.9
Total State Government.................	52.9	54.9	50.4	- 2.0	+ 2.5
State Government Education............	17.7	19.6	16.4	- 1.9	+ 1.3
Other State Government................	35.2	35.3	34.0	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Total Local Government.................	98.8	100.7	96.4	- 1.9	+ 2.4
Local Government Education............	64.2	66.0	63.8	- 1.8	+ 0.4
Other Local Government................	34.6	34.7	32.6	- 0.1	+ 2.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JANUARY, 1990

	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
MANUFACTURING	300.6	302.9	299.8	355.97	359.42	346.52	41.2	41.6	41.4	8.64	8.64	8.37
DURABLE GOODS	102.0	102.3	103.0	377.01	382.30	368.08	42.6	43.1	42.8	8.85	8.87	8.60
Lumber and Wood Products	12.6	12.4	13.0	333.22	339.29	331.85	41.6	42.2	41.9	8.01	8.04	7.92
Furniture and Fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.7	283.14	289.93	277.67	41.7	42.7	40.3	6.79	6.79	6.89
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.8	9.3	8.4	412.00	418.35	439.35	41.7	42.3	44.2	9.88	9.89	9.94
Fabricated Metal Products	12.6	12.5	12.4	382.80	386.32	353.64	43.5	44.0	41.9	8.80	8.78	8.44
Industrial Machinery And Equip.	26.3	26.5	25.9	406.35	412.96	395.60	43.0	43.7	44.3	9.45	9.45	8.93
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.3	4.4	431.05	426.42	412.64	46.3	46.1	45.9	9.31	9.25	8.99
Electronic And Other Elec. Equip.	16.7	16.6	16.9	333.29	337.79	325.82	41.3	41.6	41.4	8.07	8.12	7.87
Instruments and Related Products	3.8	3.9	4.3	366.74	372.53	375.65	44.4	45.1	45.7	8.26	8.26	8.22
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.6	200.6	196.8	344.61	346.76	336.60	40.4	40.7	40.8	8.53	8.52	8.25
Food and Kindred Products	11.1	11.4	10.4	306.54	303.42	293.96	39.3	39.0	39.3	7.80	7.78	7.48
Textile Mill Products	91.5	92.2	92.4	332.10	333.72	317.79	41.0	41.2	40.9	8.10	8.10	7.77
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	24.2	24.7	25.6	335.32	339.46	323.14	40.4	40.8	40.8	8.30	8.32	7.92
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	24.6	24.5	26.1	335.64	343.58	318.76	40.1	41.0	39.5	8.37	8.38	8.07
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.2	8.2	325.18	314.61	302.57	43.3	42.4	42.2	7.51	7.42	7.17
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.8	14.1	11.3	345.98	344.77	341.12	42.4	42.2	42.8	8.16	8.17	7.97
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.7	8.6	8.9	307.69	305.78	295.18	40.7	40.5	41.4	7.56	7.55	7.13
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.4	37.1	36.5	223.06	226.56	207.75	38.0	38.4	37.5	5.87	5.90	5.54
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.3	8.4	8.5	214.02	211.02	199.29	36.9	36.7	36.3	5.80	5.75	5.49
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.2	11.4	12.1	195.05	199.93	190.26	37.8	38.3	37.9	5.16	5.22	5.02
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.2	579.02	577.30	568.75	45.7	45.6	45.5	12.67	12.66	12.50
Printing and Publishing	6.0	6.1	6.0	356.46	361.17	342.00	39.0	39.3	38.6	9.14	9.19	8.86
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.7	21.7	22.0	476.71	486.41	503.52	39.3	40.1	42.1	12.13	12.13	11.96

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

January, 1990

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
All Manufacturing	14.6	14.7	14.7	380.43	382.18	355.66
Durable Goods	8.8	8.8	9.1	383.72	383.72	352.08
Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.6	5.6	376.81	379.94	360.05

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
All Manufacturing	40.3	40.4	39.3	9.44	9.46	9.05
Durable Goods	41.8	41.8	40.1	9.18	9.18	8.78
Nondurable Goods	38.1	38.3	37.9	9.89	9.92	9.50

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
All Manufacturing	18.2	18.2	18.7	370.35	370.35	358.18
Durable Goods	8.4	8.5	8.9	355.21	353.94	346.93
Fabricated Metals	2.1	2.1	2.2	390.28	383.66	353.63
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	1.6	1.6	1.7	363.62	366.66	357.43
Nondurable Goods	9.8	9.7	9.8	384.02	384.93	367.79
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	2.0	328.80	335.27	315.65
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	202.24	199.14	199.98

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
All Manufacturing	41.8	41.8	41.6	8.86	8.86	8.61
Durable Goods	41.4	41.3	41.4	8.58	8.57	8.38
Fabricated Metal Products	44.1	43.4	41.8	8.85	8.84	8.46
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	41.7	42.0	42.4	8.72	8.73	8.43
Nondurable Goods	42.2	42.3	41.7	9.10	9.10	8.82
Textile Mill Products	41.1	41.7	41.1	8.00	8.04	7.68
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.5	39.2	39.6	5.12	5.08	5.05

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

January, 1990

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
All Manufacturing..................	77.1	77.7	79.2	354.87	353.62	334.97
Durable Goods......................	24.2	24.2	24.1	407.18	406.73	375.36
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	9.9	9.9	9.8	456.06	459.94	422.91
Special Industry Machinery........	3.1	3.2	3.3	420.88	418.13	409.47
Nondurable Goods...................	52.9	53.5	55.1	330.47	329.67	317.60
Textile Mill Products..............	26.6	27.2	28.9	332.09	332.07	322.73
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade..	8.0	8.1	9.1	337.43	345.24	334.94
Knitting Mills....................	1.4	1.3	1.3	266.88	264.62	255.06
Textile Finishing, Except Wool....	2.8	2.9	2.8	335.12	328.32	336.68
Apparel and Other Textile Product..	7.0	7.2	7.4	215.65	217.17	193.86
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.......	.9	.9	1.1	177.26	172.54	163.66
Chemicals and Allied Products......	5.5	5.3	5.4	445.84	443.10	429.24

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
All Manufacturing..................	41.7	41.7	40.8	8.51	8.48	8.21
Durable Goods......................	44.5	44.5	42.8	9.15	9.14	8.77
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	46.3	46.6	44.8	9.85	9.87	9.44
Special Industry Machinery........	45.5	45.4	45.7	9.25	9.21	8.96
Nondurable Goods...................	40.4	40.5	40.0	8.18	8.14	7.94
Textile Mill Products..............	41.1	41.2	40.8	8.08	8.06	7.91
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade..	41.2	42.0	41.3	8.19	8.22	8.11
Knitting Mills....................	36.8	36.6	36.7	7.25	7.23	6.95
Textile Finishing, Except Wool....	42.8	42.2	44.3	7.83	7.78	7.60
Apparel and Other Textile Product..	37.9	38.1	36.1	5.69	5.70	5.37
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.......	36.7	36.4	35.5	4.83	4.74	4.61
Chemicals and Allied Products......	42.1	42.0	42.0	10.59	10.55	10.22

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
JANUARY, 1990

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989
Abbeville	6,920	6,940	6,890	3,670	3,670	3,770	3,250	3,270	3,120
Aiken	54,200	54,300	50,200	19,100	19,100	19,000	35,100	35,200	31,200
Allendale	3,650	3,650	3,350	1,320	1,310	1,220	2,330	2,340	2,130
Anderson	54,000	54,000	53,000	20,400	20,600	20,500	33,600	33,400	32,500
Bamberg	4,590	4,630	4,390	1,520	1,530	1,470	3,070	3,100	2,920
Barnwell	7,680	7,600	7,290	3,040	2,930	3,210	4,640	4,670	4,080
Beaufort	35,010	35,430	30,100	940	1,010	1,000	34,070	34,420	29,100
Berkeley	26,000	25,900	25,100	6,600	6,500	6,800	19,400	19,400	18,300
Calhoun	3,690	3,830	4,080	1,910	1,960	2,250	1,780	1,870	1,830
Charleston	154,900	156,400	148,300	9,200	9,200	9,300	145,700	147,200	139,000
Cherokee	19,110	19,090	18,070	9,300	9,290	9,090	9,810	9,800	8,980
Chester	12,840	12,860	12,290	6,960	6,990	6,780	5,880	5,870	5,510
Chesterfield	14,380	14,330	13,720	7,890	7,800	7,690	6,490	6,530	6,030
Clarendon	7,000	7,030	6,540	1,580	1,560	1,590	5,420	5,470	4,950
Colleton	10,610	10,620	9,820	2,630	2,610	2,450	7,980	8,010	7,370
Darlington	22,530	22,640	20,910	7,760	7,770	7,710	14,770	14,870	13,200
Dillon	9,640	9,620	9,630	3,860	3,830	3,820	5,780	5,790	5,810
Dorchester	18,800	19,100	19,200	4,900	4,800	5,000	13,900	14,300	14,200
Edgefield	4,790	4,780	4,720	2,190	2,170	2,180	2,600	2,610	2,540
Fairfield	8,060	8,280	8,330	3,120	3,280	3,430	4,940	5,000	4,900
Florence	54,400	54,700	52,100	13,500	13,600	13,300	40,900	41,100	38,800
Georgetown	17,110	17,230	15,600	4,580	4,510	4,420	12,530	12,720	11,180
Greenville	192,800	195,200	187,400	51,600	51,800	52,200	141,200	143,400	135,200
Greenwood	29,810	29,790	28,920	11,200	11,230	11,350	18,610	18,560	17,570
Hampton	5,800	5,930	5,540	1,830	1,830	1,880	3,970	4,100	3,660
Horry	59,220	60,050	54,890	6,060	6,120	5,870	53,160	53,930	49,020
Jasper	3,970	4,070	3,740	360	360	330	3,610	3,710	3,410
Kershaw	16,720	16,770	16,800	6,440	6,410	6,800	10,280	10,360	10,000
Lancaster	18,870	19,050	18,350	8,240	8,250	8,500	10,630	10,800	9,850
Laurens	20,830	21,170	20,270	7,910	8,150	8,070	12,920	13,020	12,200
Lee	3,960	3,960	3,600	1,370	1,380	1,280	2,590	2,580	2,320
Lexington	56,700	57,200	55,600	14,000	14,100	14,200	42,700	43,100	41,400
McCormick	2,220	2,270	2,170	770	790	830	1,450	1,480	1,340
Marion	12,640	12,730	12,540	6,280	6,350	6,280	6,360	6,380	6,260
Marlboro	9,330	9,310	8,570	4,400	4,390	4,150	4,930	4,920	4,420
Newberry	11,700	11,800	11,910	4,780	4,830	5,230	6,920	6,970	6,680
Oconee	25,130	25,390	24,630	10,180	10,290	10,070	14,950	15,100	14,560
Orangeburg	31,330	31,500	29,240	9,710	9,760	9,480	21,620	21,740	19,760
Pickens	34,700	35,300	33,900	12,100	12,200	12,400	22,600	23,100	21,500
Richland	183,000	185,200	179,700	14,300	14,300	14,500	168,700	170,900	165,200
Saluda	3,550	3,590	3,370	1,430	1,420	1,430	2,120	2,170	1,940
Spartanburg	107,600	108,900	104,200	38,900	39,000	39,300	68,700	69,900	64,900
Sumter	34,520	34,540	32,050	10,130	10,130	9,690	24,390	24,410	22,360
Union	10,860	10,930	10,570	5,800	5,770	5,860	5,060	5,160	4,710
Williamsburg	11,270	11,320	11,610	5,180	5,180	5,600	6,090	6,140	6,010
York	47,900	48,000	46,400	13,500	13,500	13,800	34,400	34,500	32,600

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
JANUARY, 1990

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989
ABBEVILLE....	10,400	10,420	10,810	630	570	600	6.0	5.5	5.6
AIKEN........	62,720	61,620	61,310	2,370	2,500	2,540	3.8	4.1	4.1
ALLENDALE....	5,150	5,580	5,400	270	310	350	5.3	5.5	6.2
ANDERSON.....	68,820	69,570	71,130	3,280	2,780	3,170	4.8	4.0	4.5
BAMBERG......	6,670	6,590	6,880	520	420	560	7.7	6.4	8.1
BARNWELL.....	9,050	8,650	9,040	800	730	600	8.8	8.4	6.6
BEAUFORT.....	37,460	36,250	35,350	1,400	1,180	1,230	3.7	3.3	3.5
BERKELEY.....	51,130	56,030	54,390	1,340	1,100	1,630	2.6	2.0	3.0
CALHOUN......	4,650	4,550	5,080	290	240	270	6.2	5.3	5.3
CHARLESTON...	139,560	145,070	140,660	5,690	5,130	6,230	4.1	3.5	4.4
CHEROKEE.....	23,910	23,160	23,500	1,340	1,160	990	5.6	5.0	4.2
CHESTER......	14,790	13,880	14,110	1,270	1,100	920	8.6	7.9	6.5
CHESTERFIELD.	20,620	21,150	20,920	960	850	860	4.6	4.0	4.1
CLARENDON....	11,960	11,700	11,740	650	560	670	5.4	4.7	5.7
COLLETON.....	18,130	17,710	18,070	730	580	880	4.0	3.3	4.9
DARLINGTON...	29,010	28,140	29,140	1,650	1,340	1,670	5.7	4.8	5.7
DILLON.......	14,420	14,870	15,030	940	820	760	6.5	5.5	5.1
DORCHESTER...	35,860	37,390	36,210	930	870	1,120	2.6	2.3	3.1
EDGEFIELD....	7,300	7,290	7,460	320	390	350	4.3	5.3	4.7
FAIRFIELD....	10,870	10,930	10,600	1,100	950	570	10.1	8.7	5.4
FLORENCE.....	56,910	56,630	56,650	2,590	2,250	2,480	4.5	4.0	4.4
GEORGETOWN...	22,500	21,080	21,020	2,340	2,200	2,170	10.4	10.4	10.3
GREENVILLE...	173,900	181,830	175,320	5,540	4,790	5,290	3.2	2.6	3.0
GREENWOOD....	28,940	29,390	29,990	1,590	1,440	1,860	5.5	4.9	6.2
HAMPTON......	7,470	7,210	7,300	360	340	400	4.8	4.7	5.5
HORRY........	69,930	68,890	67,360	7,410	6,440	6,480	10.6	9.3	9.6
JASPER.......	6,790	6,620	6,810	330	240	340	4.9	3.6	4.9
KERSHAW......	19,130	18,720	19,630	1,010	920	1,290	5.3	4.9	6.6
LANCASTER....	25,080	24,990	25,870	1,390	1,190	1,580	5.5	4.7	6.1
LAURENS......	24,570	24,090	23,960	1,370	1,080	1,030	5.6	4.5	4.3
LEE..........	9,150	8,540	8,860	360	330	530	3.9	3.9	5.9
LEXINGTON....	93,690	99,270	94,550	3,010	2,820	2,340	3.2	2.8	2.5
McCORMICK....	2,950	2,620	2,820	270	230	350	9.2	8.7	12.4
MARION.......	14,580	14,940	15,430	1,050	960	1,150	7.2	6.4	7.4
MARLBORO.....	12,270	12,370	12,270	1,260	1,150	860	9.9	9.3	7.0
NEWBERRY.....	14,940	15,140	15,520	870	750	900	5.8	5.0	5.8
OCONEE.......	29,590	30,970	30,460	1,530	1,380	1,500	5.2	4.5	4.9
ORANGEBURG...	39,720	40,070	41,200	2,070	1,950	2,900	5.2	4.9	7.0
PICKENS......	48,940	50,560	49,270	1,840	1,350	2,010	3.8	2.7	4.1
RICHLAND.....	140,150	147,380	142,120	5,210	4,240	5,280	3.7	2.9	3.0
SALUDA.......	7,920	8,180	8,320	530	550	340	6.7	6.7	4.1
SPARTANBURG..	113,870	120,260	114,790	4,980	4,640	3,750	4.4	3.9	3.3
SUMTER.......	37,660	36,130	36,570	1,870	1,480	1,910	5.0	4.1	5.2
UNION........	14,450	14,720	14,660	1,080	1,050	890	7.5	7.1	6.1
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,270	16,920	17,470	1,420	1,370	1,130	8.2	8.1	6.5
YORK.........	70,630	72,990	71,320	2,750	2,730	2,680	3.9	3.7	3.8
CHAS MSA.....	226,560	238,480	231,260	7,960	7,090	8,980	3.5	3.0	3.9
COLA MSA.....	233,840	246,650	236,670	8,220	7,050	7,610	3.5	2.9	3.2
GRNV MSA.....	336,710	352,640	339,380	12,360	10,770	11,040	3.7	3.1	3.3

Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.

*S CAROLINA..	1,686.0	1,721.0	1,696.4	80.5	71.4	77.4	4.8	4.1	4.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JANUARY, 1990

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1989	JAN. 1989
ANDERSON	13,260	13,370	13,690	820	700	790	6.2	5.2	5.8
CHARLESTON	37,350	38,830	37,640	1,480	1,340	1,630	4.0	3.4	4.3
COLUMBIA	45,780	48,060	46,420	2,030	1,650	2,060	4.4	3.4	4.4
FLORENCE	15,690	15,620	15,620	670	580	650	4.3	3.7	4.1
GREENVILLE	33,710	35,210	33,980	1,290	1,110	1,230	3.8	3.2	3.6
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	12,460	12,320	12,040	940	820	820	7.5	6.6	6.8
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,290	23,100	22,510	1,380	1,250	1,510	6.2	5.4	6.7
ROCK HILL	22,460	23,210	22,680	1,040	1,030	1,020	4.6	4.4	4.5
SPARTANBURG . . .	23,260	24,540	23,390	1,220	1,140	920	5.3	4.6	3.9
SUMTER	11,420	10,950	11,090	580	460	600	5.1	4.2	5.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
1989 on 1989
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Montnly Average 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment...........	1456.4	1465.8	1479.4	1493.4	1506.4	1515.2	1499.5	1506.7	1520.8	1521.8	1528.8	1534.4	1502.4
Total Private............................	1190.1	1192.5	1205.3	1219.4	1232.2	1247.0	1247.9	1252.9	1250.1	1243.6	1247.1	1251.5	1231.6
Mining..................................	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Construction............................	89.1	89.2	89.3	89.0	90.3	92.8	94.5	96.4	95.7	95.9	97.0	97.4	93.0
Heavy Construction, Excluding Building...	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.3	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.5
Highway and Street Construction.........	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway...	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.1
Special Trade Contractors................	43.4	43.5	43.7	43.6	44.3	45.8	46.4	46.6	46.1	46.1	46.6	46.7	45.2
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning.	11.4	11.2	11.2	10.9	11.0	11.4	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.4
Electrical Work.........................	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.8
Manufacturing (See detail on Table # 16)..	389.2	389.1	389.4	389.3	390.4	392.1	389.8	391.6	391.4	390.8	392.2	393.2	390.7
Durable Goods............................	135.5	135.3	135.5	135.1	135.8	136.4	134.8	134.9	134.3	133.3	133.8	134.6	134.9
Nondurable Goods.........................	253.7	253.8	253.9	254.2	254.6	255.7	255.0	256.7	257.1	257.5	258.4	258.6	255.8
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	62.9	62.5	62.8	62.8	63.3	64.2	64.3	64.4	64.3	64.1	63.8	64.2	63.6
Trucking and Warehousing.................	19.5	19.4	19.7	19.5	19.6	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.6	19.8	19.9	19.8
Water Transportation.....................	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.2
Communication............................	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.6
Telephone Communications................	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services.....	16.3	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.1	15.9	15.9	16.0	15.9	15.9
Electric Services.......................	10.2	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7
Combination Utility Services............	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	323.0	322.2	327.5	334.1	340.0	346.9	347.0	347.9	345.1	342.0	344.8	347.6	339.0
Wholesale Trade..........................	59.4	59.4	59.8	60.5	60.9	61.6	61.7	62.1	61.8	61.6	61.5	61.4	61.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods...........	33.5	33.7	33.8	34.3	34.4	34.7	34.6	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.4
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.....	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods........	25.9	25.7	26.0	26.2	26.5	26.9	27.1	27.2	27.0	26.9	26.9	26.8	26.6
Groceries and Related Products.........	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Groceries and General Line............	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.......	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9

TABLE 15 (Continued)
1989 on 1989
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Monthly Average 1989
Retail Trade............................	263.6	262.8	267.7	273.6	279.1	285.3	285.3	285.8	283.3	280.4	283.3	286.2	278.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies.	11.7	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.2	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials...	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6
General Merchandise Stores.............	36.0	35.1	35.6	34.8	36.0	37.1	36.8	37.0	37.2	38.1	40.4	41.9	37.2
Food Stores............................	46.6	46.4	46.7	48.1	48.5	49.2	49.6	49.5	49.8	50.0	50.4	50.3	48.8
Grocery Stores.........................	44.1	43.8	44.1	45.3	45.7	46.3	46.6	46.5	46.7	47.0	47.4	47.2	45.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate......	65.4	65.7	66.4	67.5	68.4	69.6	70.2	70.1	69.1	68.7	68.6	68.5	68.2
Depository Institutions..................	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.2	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.8
Commercial Banks.........................	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4
National Commercial Banks.............	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Insurance Carriers.......................	13.5	13.7	13.8	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.5
Life Insurance..........................	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2
Services.................................	258.6	261.9	268.0	274.9	277.9	279.5	280.2	280.7	282.7	280.3	278.9	278.8	275.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	20.4	21.3	23.0	25.5	26.5	27.6	27.4	27.3	26.0	23.4	22.2	21.1	24.3
Health Services..........................	52.9	52.9	53.3	53.6	54.0	54.5	54.8	55.2	55.5	55.6	55.8	56.2	54.5
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities...	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.2
Hospitals..............................	17.8	17.7	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.9	18.3
Educational Services.....................	21.3	22.1	22.2	22.3	21.9	18.6	17.8	17.8	21.6	22.7	22.9	22.9	21.2
Colleges and Universities.............	12.2	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.5	10.5	10.1	10.2	12.5	13.2	13.3	13.3	12.2
Total Government.........................	266.3	273.3	274.1	274.0	274.2	268.2	251.6	253.8	270.7	278.2	281.7	282.9	270.8
Total Federal Government...............	38.8	38.7	38.9	39.0	39.4	40.0	40.5	40.8	40.3	40.1	40.1	40.2	39.7
Total State Government.................	86.5	91.4	91.6	91.9	90.7	87.0	86.9	87.3	91.1	94.3	95.1	95.0	90.7
State Government Education.............	33.4	37.7	37.6	37.8	36.2	32.0	31.3	32.1	36.2	39.5	40.1	39.9	36.2
Other State Government.................	53.1	53.7	54.0	54.1	54.5	55.0	55.6	55.2	54.9	54.8	55.0	55.1	54.6
Total Local Government.................	141.0	143.2	143.6	143.1	144.1	141.2	124.2	125.7	139.3	143.8	146.5	147.7	140.3
Local Government Education.............	81.8	83.5	83.8	83.3	83.5	79.5	62.1	63.9	77.8	81.4	83.6	84.6	79.1
Other Local Government.................	59.2	59.7	59.8	59.8	60.6	61.7	62.1	61.8	61.5	62.4	62.9	63.1	61.2
Total State and Local Government........	227.5	234.6	235.2	235.0	234.8	228.2	211.1	213.0	230.4	238.1	241.6	242.7	231.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
1989 on 1989
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Monthly Average 1989
Manufacturing	389.2	389.1	389.4	389.3	390.4	392.1	389.8	391.6	391.4	390.8	392.2	393.2	390.7
Durable Goods	135.5	135.3	135.5	135.1	135.8	136.4	134.8	134.9	134.3	133.3	133.8	134.6	134.9
Lumber and Wood Products	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.8	16.0	15.9	15.5	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Mem.	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.3
Household Furniture	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.6	11.8	10.8
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.4
Fabricated Metal Products	17.2	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	35.3	35.7	35.8	35.6	35.9	36.3	35.6	36.2	35.9	35.9	35.3	36.1	35.8
Metalworking Machinery	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4
General Industrial Machinery	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.6	7.6
Electronic and other Electric Equipment	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.2	23.0	22.6	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Household Appliances	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.6	8.1
Transportation Equipment	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.8	11.0
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6
Nondurable Goods	253.7	253.8	253.9	254.2	254.6	255.7	255.0	256.7	257.1	257.5	258.4	258.6	255.8
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.4	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.3	16.6	16.5	15.8
Meat Products	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.8
Beverages	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5

TABLE 16 (Continued)
1989 on 1989
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Monthly Average 1989
Textile Mill Products	106.6	106.4	106.4	106.3	105.9	106.0	105.5	106.1	106.6	106.7	106.7	106.9	106.3
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	28.4	28.3	28.4	28.7	28.5	28.5	28.0	28.2	27.7	27.8	27.7	27.4	28.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	29.0	28.9	28.7	28.3	27.9	27.9	27.8	27.3	27.5	27.5	27.0	27.2	27.9
Knitting Mills	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.8	14.3	14.7	15.7	16.3	17.0	17.5	14.9
Finishing Plants, Cotton	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.7	8.0	8.6	9.1	9.5	10.0	8.1
Finishing Plants, Manmade	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.7	44.9	44.4	44.2	44.5	44.7	43.2	44.2	44.3	44.5	44.9	45.0	44.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.8	6.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.5	14.4	14.3	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.8	13.8	14.2
Women's and Misses' Blouses and Shirts	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3
Girls and Children's Outerwear	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Product	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.4	10.1	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.1	10.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.6
Paperboard Mills	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Printing and Publishing	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4
Newspapers	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Commercial Printing	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	36.3	36.1	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.9	36.8	36.6	36.3	36.1	35.8	36.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.1	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.6	15.3	15.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.4	23.6	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.5	24.6	25.2	25.5	24.0
Fabricated Rubber Products, NEC	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, NEC	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1989 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 12) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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S7155-2

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

FEBRUARY, 1990

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- PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DECLINES, PAGE 12
- WEEKLY HOURS DROP, PAGE 13

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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS

SEASONALITY PUSHES EMPLOYMENT UPWARD

South Carolina's nonfarm employment added 8,800 jobs during February, reaching a level of 1,521,100. This figure was 55,300 above the year earlier level of 1,465,800. February's job growth resulted from seasonal increases in both the public and private sectors. Excluding seasonal factors, nonfarm employment rose 3,700 during February.

EDUCATIONAL JOBS INCREASE

Government employment led February's upturn with gains in state and local nonfaculty educational positions of 3,200 and 2,200, respectively. State government, other than schools posted an additional 900 jobs aided by the legislature's return to session. Employment in federal government was down 100 to 39,800 in February.

SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION TRIGGER GROWTH

The private sector produced 2,800 net new jobs in February. The service industry was responsible for 89% of the overall monthly expansion with the addition of 2,500 employees. Within services, seasonality pushed hotels and other lodging places up 900. Both health services and educational services continued their contributions with 400 new jobs each. Construction gained 1,100 positions as building and rebuilding work continued after Hurricane Hugo in preparation of the highly awaited tourist season. Transportation and public utilities experienced a 400 increase in the job count attributed to an upturn in water transportation. Finance, insurance, and real estate also rose 400 from the previous month.

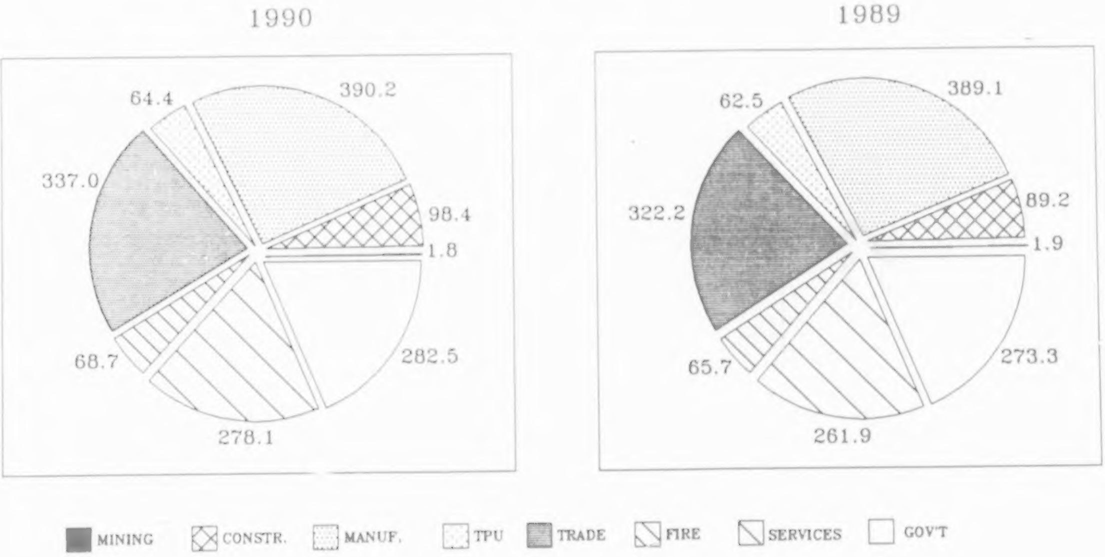
MANUFACTURING AND TRADE DECLINE

Employment in manufacturing and trade was down during February. Manufacturing led the decline with a loss of 1,100 employees because of scattered temporary layoffs in nondurable goods (-1,500). Within nondurables, textile mill products; and apparel fell 700 and 600, respectively. Trade decreased its workforce by 500 jobs as general merchandise stores (-1,600) in the retail sector continued to trim their payrolls after the holiday season. Wholesale trade (+400), however, hired additional workers in response to increased demand for machinery, equipment and supplies.

OUTLOOK POSITIVE

South Carolina's nonfarm employment is expected to experience brisk seasonal expansion during March. Services and trade should lead the increase as hotels and other lodging places, and eating and drinking places kick off the start of the tourist season.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
FEBRUARY, 1990 COMPARED TO FEBRUARY, 1989



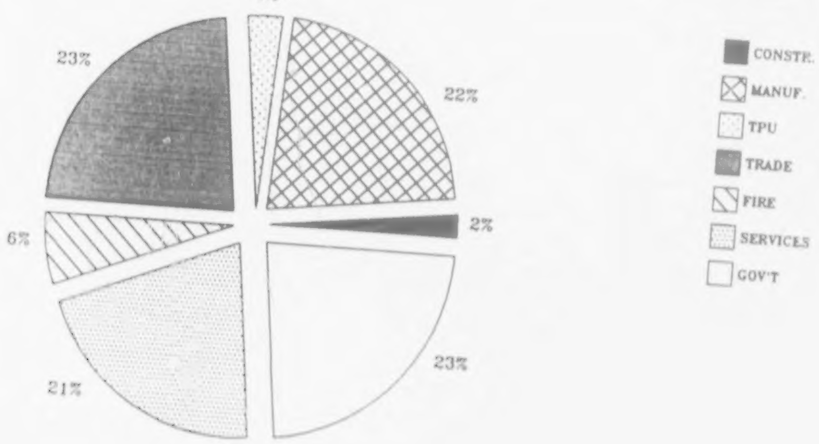
NOTE: DATA IN THOUSANDS

NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT UP

South Carolina's nonfarm female employment climbed 4,400 to 723,800 during February. Seasonal employment gains in education accounted for the addition of 3,300 female employees, pushing the public sector up 3,500 to 168,800. Females employed in other state government also rose 600 while other local government experienced a loss of 200 workers. February's federal job count dropped 200 from the previous month to 13,300.

In the private sector, services responded to the start of tourism by increasing female employment by 2,000. Within services, hotels and other lodging places (+600), health services (+400), and educational services (+300) all reported healthy gains. Finance, insurance, and real estate was the only other major industry in the private sector with job advances during the month. The construction workforce was unchanged from 9,400 in January. Manufacturing and trade each lost 700 positions during February. In manufacturing, textiles accounted for 86% of the decrease resulting from temporary layoffs. Within trade, retailers were responsible for an 800 downturn as general merchandise stores trimmed employment by 1,200. Wholesalers provided a slight offset with 100 new female workers during the month. Employment in transportation and public utilities slipped 100 to 16,700 in February. Compared to a year-ago, nonfarm female employment in South Carolina was up 25,100.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
FEBRUARY, 1990



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP SLIGHTLY IN FEBRUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from 4.8% to 5.0% in February. The slight increase was due primarily to temporary layoffs in manufacturing, together with seasonal reductions in retail trade. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.3% in February.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
February, 1990

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,678,700	1,686,000	1,653,000	1,685,900	1,704,600	1,660,200
Total Employment	1,594,400	1,605,500	1,573,500	1,609,800	1,630,500	1,588,900
Total Unemployment	84,300	80,500	79,500	76,100	74,100	71,300
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.3

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	225,770	226,570	222,760	232,220	233,850	232,530
Total Employment	217,870	218,610	213,790	224,420	225,630	224,990
Total Unemployment	7,900	7,960	8,970	7,800	8,220	7,540
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.2

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	336,530	336,720	331,570
Total Employment	322,460	324,350	320,140
Total Unemployment	14,070	12,360	11,430
Unemployment Rate	4.2	3.7	3.4

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	123,442	123,293	121,906	124,630	124,397	123,117
Total Employment	116,308	116,037	115,023	118,035	117,863	116,757
Total Unemployment	7,134	7,256	6,883	6,594	6,535	6,360
Unemployment Rate	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.2

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Charleston area rose 1,200 to 201,100 during February, an increase of 7,400 above the year-ago level. The private sector gained 1,400 positions as five out of six industry divisions reported employment gains. Services jumped 900 to 42,700 reflecting the beginning of tourist activity. Transportation and public utilities climbed 300, and manufacturing rose 200. Within manufacturing, both durable and nondurable goods edged upward 100 each. Also showing growth of 100 each were construction and mining; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The only private sector division to decline was trade. Although wholesale trade advanced 100, seasonality caused a 300 drop in retail trade. Total government, at 53,700, was down 200 from the previous month. State government saw a return of 100 more faculty workers to school while local government decreased 300. Federal government remained unchanged in February.

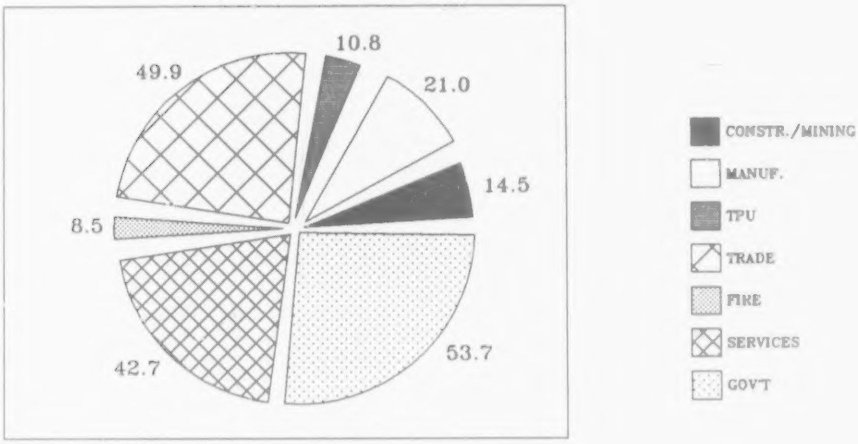
COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonfarm employment, under the influence of seasonal expansion, rose 2,600 to 240,700 in February. Employment growth in the public sector accounted for 65% of the increase. State government's increase of 900 was attributed largely to the start of the legislative session. Local government added 700 employees, mainly educational workers. The federal job count was up 100 to 7,800. Overall, total government employment in Columbia rose 1,700 to 67,800. In the private sector, employers created 900 new jobs, led by growth of 600 in services. Construction and mining provided an additional 400 because of mild weather conditions. Manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate gained 100 jobs each. On the downside, trade lost 200 jobs, all in the retail division, and transportation and public utilities recorded a downturn of 100. Compared to a year earlier, nonfarm employment in Columbia grew 3,400.

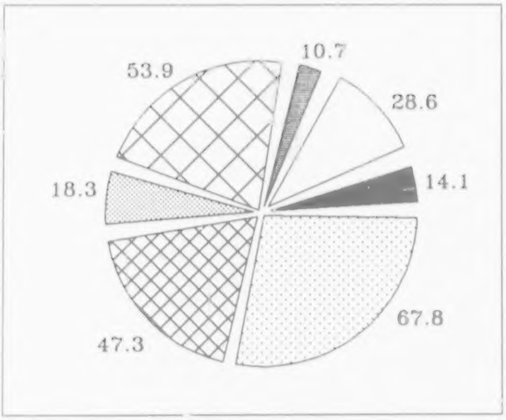
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The Greenville-Spartanburg area, fueled by sharp increases in services and government added 1,600 workers in February, bringing total nonfarm employment to a level of 337,500. The private and public sectors contributed equally to this jump by employing 800 new workers each. Within the private sector, services produced the only increase among major industry groups, recording a gain of 1,300 employees. The majority of this rise came in two areas: educational services, which rebounded from the holiday downturn; and business services, which include the expanding temporary agency industry. The only other private industry divisions recording any movement in February were trade and manufacturing, both of which saw job losses. Trade reduced its workforce by 300 workers, mostly due to the continued slimming down from the holiday season. Manufacturing was down 200, all the result of layoffs in textile-related industries. All other private industry groups remained stable during February. State and local government accounted for all 800 additions to the public sector payrolls in February. State government added 500 workers, while local government hired 300. Virtually all of this jump was due to non-salaried educational employees, such as bus drivers and maintenance workers, returning to jobs after the holidays. Overall, government employed 43,500 workers in February. Compared to a year earlier, the Greenville-Spartanburg area's total nonfarm jobcount was up 10,200, or 3%.

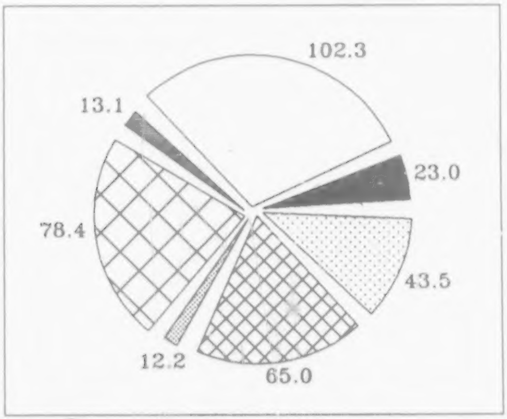
SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
FEBRUARY, 1990



CHARLESTON MSA



COLUMBIA MSA



GRVL-SPAR. MSA

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate was unchanged at a seasonally adjusted 5.3% in February . . . for the ninth consecutive month. Job growth, however, experienced its sharpest increase since June, 1988. Nonfarm payrolls added 372,000 new workers during February. January's job growth was also revised up from 275,000 to 332,000, indicating that the economy is resisting any recessionary pressures. Expansion in the service industry once again led the increase with 145,000 additional jobs, in February as employment in health and business-related services continued to exhibit strong gains. Manufacturing employers hired 90,000 workers in February, the first increase in 11 months. Within manufacturing, the auto industry was still sluggish, down 50,000 jobs from a year earlier. Construction reported 60,000 more jobs, attributed to record warm temperatures. Transportation; and finance, insurance, and real estate also posted solid increases over the month.

The average hourly pay of factory workers rose during February . . . to $10.69 from $10.59 in January. Average weekly hours experienced a slight decline of 0.2 hour during the month. Overtime work was down 0.1 hour.

Retail sales fell 0.9% during February . . . to a seasonally adjusted $146.54 billion from a revised $147.94 billion in January. February's decline was blamed on poor auto sales which plunged 6%. Excluding auto dealers, most other retailers, including department stores (+2.0%), clothing stores (+1.6%), and building supply dealers (+1.4%), reported healthy gains in sales. Furniture sales also rose 0.5%. The Commerce Department revised its January retail sales to a 2.8% increase from its original estimate of 1.6%. Economists believe the retail sales figures indicate that consumer spending is strong enough to keep the economy expanding.

Personal income experienced a 0.9% jump in February . . . fueled by farm subsidy payments and a pay raise for federal employees. Excluding these special factors, personal income still rose 0.7%. Despite the sharp increase in personal income, personal spending only rose 0.4% as Americans saved 5.7% of their after-tax income, up from 5.3% in January.

Producer prices showed no change in February . . . after experiencing a 1.8% jump in January. Energy prices fell 5% during the month, helping to offset a 0.9% increase in food costs. Home heating oil prices dropped 30.2% while vegetable prices climbed 23.3% after a 58% leap in January. Fruit prices were up 8%. Dairy prices dropped after increasing sharply during the past year. Outside the energy and food sectors, producer prices actually grew 0.4% in February.

Housing starts fell 7% during February . . . to a seasonally adjusted rate of 1,477,000 units from a revised 1,588,000 units in January. Construction of single-family homes grew 5.1% but building of multi-family units tumbled 35.1%. The rate of building permits issued in February dropped 25% to an annual rate of 1,308,000, due to the lag in multi-family permits. Despite the monthly decline in housing starts, starts were still at a rate higher than in most of 1989.

HOURLY EARNINGS UNCHANGED IN FEBRUARY

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers were unchanged over the month at a level of $8.67. Offsetting trends in durables and nondurables brought about the lack of change overall. Within durables, every subgroup saw setbacks with the most notable coming in lumber and wood products (-$0.10), and instruments and related products (-$0.05). Nondurables, on the other hand, had some areas that posted slight upturns in hourly wages causing the overall level of hourly wages to increase to $8.57. Gains in nondurables were seen in food and kindred products, textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products. Decreases in the soft-good sector occurred in paper and allied products, and chemicals and allied products.

Nationally, a sharp $0.14 jump in durable wages helped push manufacturing production workers' average hourly wages up $0.10 to a level of $10.69. More incentive pay for piecework helped push durable goods up over the month.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
February, 1990

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.67	$ 8.67	$ 8.39	$ 9.44	$ 9.44	$ 9.09
Average Weekly Earnings	$356.34	$357.20	$347.35	$379.49	$380.43	$359.96
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$278.39	$280.38	$285.65	$296.48	$298.61	$296.02

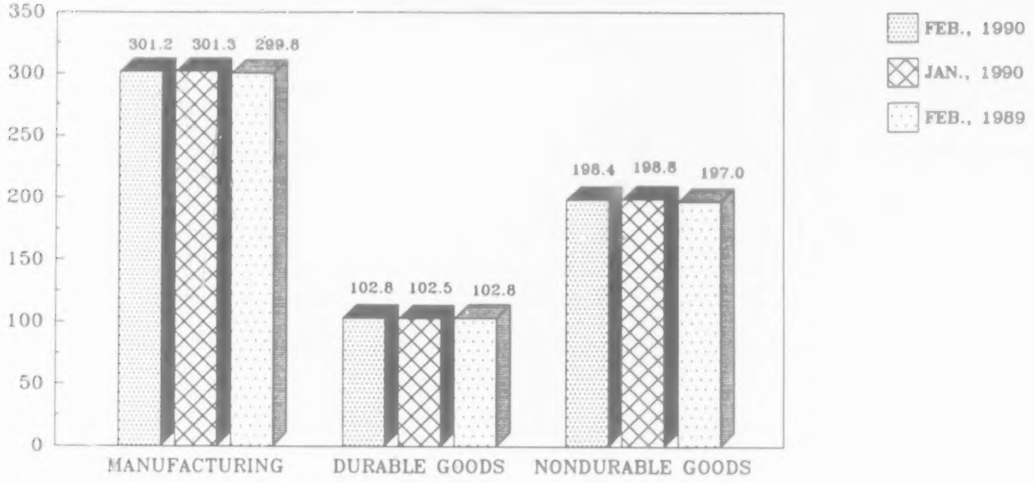
	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.87	$ 8.88	$ 8.63	$ 8.58	$ 8.56	$ 8.20
Average Weekly Earnings	$368.99	$370.30	$358.14	$356.93	$355.24	$333.74
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$288.27	$290.66	$294.52	$278.85	$278.84	$274.46

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.69	$ 10.59	$ 10.38
Average Weekly Earnings	$431.88	$429.95	$423.50
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$337.41	$337.48	$348.27

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

FEBRUARY, 1990

DATA IN THOUSANDS

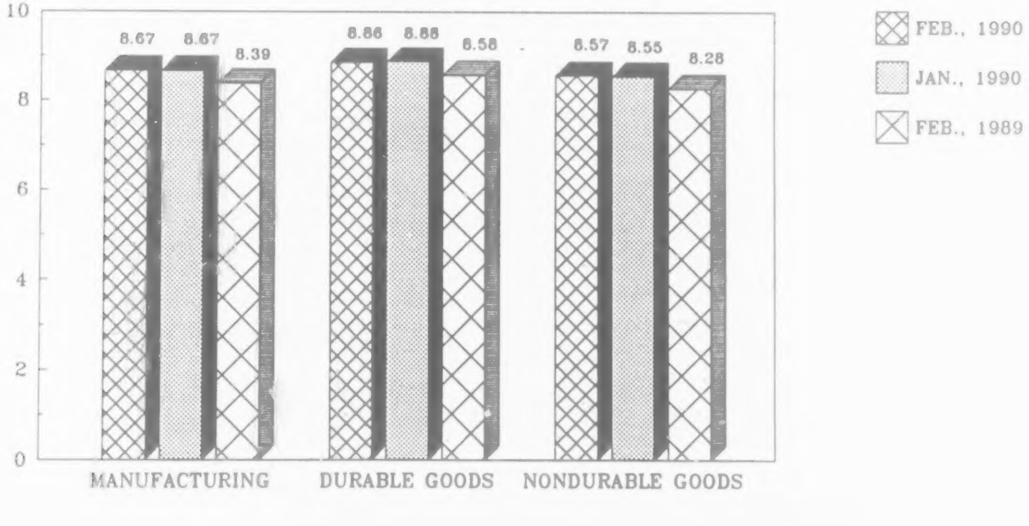


SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

FEBRUARY, 1990

IN DOLLARS PER HOUR



PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DECLINES IN FEBRUARY

The productivity index for South Carolina's production workers declined for the second straight month in February to a level of 108.1 from 108.4 a month earlier. A reduction in both the workweek (-0.1 hour) and production workers (-100) caused the index to decline. Three of the four industry groups, for which the productivity index is developed saw a decrease in output per hour over the month. Durables, due to an increase in production workers, was the only category with a gain, climbing 0.1 point to a level of 123.8. Compared to the year earlier level of 108.4, February's productivity index was down 0.3 point.

TABLE 3
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
February, 1990

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	108.1	108.4	108.4
Durable-Good Productivity Index	123.8	123.7	123.5
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	101.3	101.5	101.9
Textile Productivity Index	94.9	95.0	96.2
Apparel Productivity Index	95.3	95.6	94.9

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
February, 1990

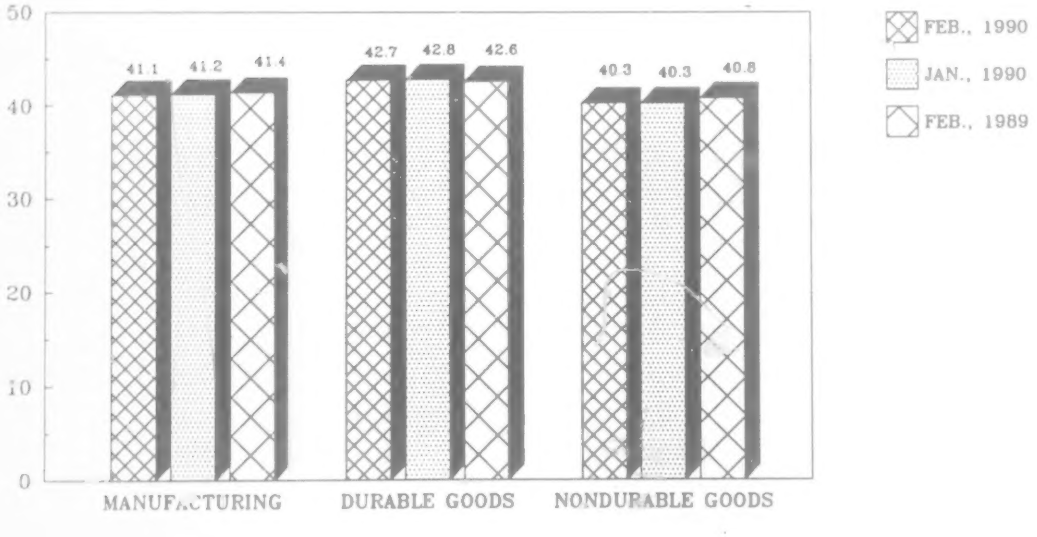
				Unadjusted percent change to Feb., 1990 from-	
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
All items	128.0	127.4	121.6	+0.5	+5.3

WEEKLY HOURS DROP IN FEBRUARY

The average workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers decreased for the second straight month, dropping 0.1 hour in February to a level of 41.1 hours. This slowdown followed two straight months of increases at the end of 1989. A lack of orders for manufactured goods, especially durables, caused the recent shortening of the workweek. Overall, durable goods declined 0.1 hour to a level of 42.7 hours. Within durables, the sharpest declines came in instruments and related products (-0.5), and furniture and fixtures (-0.5). The other subgroups in durables saw little or no change in the workweek. The workweek for nondurable production workers remained steady overall for the month at 41.3 hours, but the hours worked in the component industries varied widely. The sharpest setbacks occurred in food and kindred products (-0.8), knitting mills (-0.4), and chemicals and allied products (-0.4). On the other hand, expanding hours were witnessed in yarn and thread mills (+0.7); broadwoven fabric mills, manmade (+0.3); and printing and publishing (+0.2).

On the national level, average weekly hours for production workers fell 0.2 hour to 40.4, as both durables and nondurables slipped. Overtime, due to a slowdown of orders, declined 0.1 hour to 3.5 hours.

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS
FEBRUARY, 1990



IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI—RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired	Annual Income Desired	Relocate?	Location of * Applicant
Truck Driver, Heavy	99	None	N/A	12	Full	15,360	Yes	Beaufort
Dental Assistant	90	None	N/A	13	Full	17,000	No	Chester
Account Analyst	10	None	N/A	16	Full	16,000	Yes	Columbia
Programmer Analyst	99	None	N/A	16	Full	25,000	Yes	Conway
Construction Engineer	90	None	N/A	14	Full	36,000	Yes	Florence
Quality Control Director	99	None	N/A	12	Full	30,000	Yes	Greenville
Purchasing Clerk	36	Supply Clerk	30	13	Full	18,000	Yes	Greenwood
Electrician	90	Maintenance Mechanic	90	14	Full	20,800	No	Allendale
Audit Clerk	18	None	N/A	12	Full	12,480	No	Lancaster
Social Worker	99	None	N/A	16	Full	11,000	Yes	Newberry
Warehouse Manager	15	None	N/A	12	Full	13,520	No	Rock Hill
Maintenance Mechanic	99	None	N/A	12	Full	12,000	No	Spartnbrg.
Retail Store Manager	30	Hotel Manager	99	16	Full	25,000	Yes	Sumter

* There are currently more than 92,987 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini—resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience — "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

February, 1990

	Feb. 1990	Jan 1990	Feb. 1989	Net Change From: Jan 1990	Net Change From: Feb. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1521.1	1512.3	1465.8	+ 8.8	+55.3
Total Private	1238.6	1235.8	1192.5	+ 2.8	+46.1
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Construction	98.4	97.3	89.2	+ 1.1	+ 9.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Building	12.8	12.5	12.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Highway and Street Construction	3.2	3.2	3.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.6	9.3	9.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Special Trade Contractors	47.2	46.6	43.5	+ 0.6	+ 3.7
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	11.6	11.6	11.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
Electrical Work	10.0	9.7	9.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	390.2	391.3	389.1	- 1.1	+ 1.1
Durable Goods	134.9	134.5	135.3	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	255.3	256.8	253.8	- 1.5	+ 1.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	64.4	64.0	62.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Trucking and Warehousing	19.6	19.7	19.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Water Transportation	3.6	3.3	3.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Communications	12.5	12.4	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Telephone Communications	8.4	8.3	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.0	16.0	15.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Electric Services	9.6	9.6	9.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	337.0	337.5	322.2	- 0.5	+14.8
wholesale Trade	61.1	60.7	59.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	34.5	34.3	33.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	9.9	9.9	10.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.6	26.4	25.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Groceries and Related Products	8.9	8.9	8.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Groceries, General Line	4.0	4.0	3.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.8	3.9	+0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

February, 1990

	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Net Change From: Jan. 1990	Net Change From: Feb. 1989
Retail Trade	275.9	276.8	262.8	- 0.9	+13.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.1	12.0	11.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials	6.5	6.5	6.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
General Merchandise Stores	37.0	38.6	35.1	- 1.6	+ 1.9
Food Stores	49.7	49.5	46.4	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Grocery Stores	46.5	46.4	43.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	68.7	68.3	65.7	+ 0.4	+ 3.0
Depository Institutions	21.7	21.8	21.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Banks	14.2	14.3	14.2	- 0.1	+ 0.0
National Commercial Banks	8.2	8.3	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Insurance Carriers	14.9	14.8	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Life Insurance	7.2	7.2	7.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Services	278.1	275.6	261.9	+ 2.5	+16.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.5	20.6	21.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.2
Health Services	56.9	56.5	52.9	+ 0.4	+ 4.0
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	11.4	11.4	10.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.7
Hospitals	19.4	19.1	17.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Educational Services	21.5	21.1	22.1	+ 0.4	- 0.6
Colleges and Universities	12.2	11.9	12.8	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Total Government	282.5	276.5	273.3	+ 6.0	+ 9.2
Total Federal Government	39.8	39.9	38.7	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Total State and Local Government	242.7	236.6	234.6	+ 6.1	+ 8.1
Total State Government	95.8	91.7	91.4	+ 4.1	+ 4.4
State Government Education	39.7	36.5	37.7	+ 3.2	+ 2.0
Other State Government	56.1	55.2	53.7	+ 0.9	+ 2.4
Total Local Government	146.9	144.9	143.2	+ 2.0	+ 3.7
Local Government Education	84.1	81.9	83.5	+ 2.2	+ 0.6
Other Local Government	62.8	63.0	59.7	- 0.2	+ 3.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

February, 1990

				Net Change From:	
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
Manufacturing	390.2	391.3	389.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.1
Durable Goods	134.9	134.5	135.3	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.4	16.0	+ 0.0	- 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.1	4.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members.	3.9	3.8	4.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	3.9	4.7	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Household Furniture	3.0	2.9	3.5	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.4	10.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.3	3.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	3.0	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.4	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	17.6	17.5	17.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.9	2.9	2.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.5	6.4	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	36.1	36.1	35.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
Metalworking Machinery	6.9	6.8	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.3	6.3	6.6	+ 0.0	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	7.5	7.6	7.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	22.0	22.3	22.8	- 0.3	- 0.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.3	2.3	2.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	2.4	2.4	2.7	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.3	7.5	8.2	- 0.2	- 0.9
Transportation Equipment	10.8	10.7	11.3	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.0	5.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	4.1	3.9	3.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Nondurable Goods	255.3	256.8	253.8	- 1.5	+ 1.5
Food and Kindred Products	16.1	16.3	15.1	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Meat Products	6.3	6.2	5.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Beverages	2.6	2.6	2.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	105.5	106.2	106.4	- 0.7	- 0.9
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	26.8	26.9	28.3	- 0.1	- 1.5
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	27.3	27.3	28.9	+ 0.0	- 1.6
Knitting Mills	9.2	9.4	9.5	- 0.2	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.3	17.3	13.9	+ 0.0	+ 3.4
Finishing Plants, Cotton	9.8	9.9	7.3	- 0.1	+ 2.5
Finishing Plants, Manmade	6.6	6.5	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	10.0	10.2	- 0.3	- 0.5
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.9	9.1	9.3	- 0.2	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.5	7.5	7.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

February, 1990

	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Net Change From: Jan. 1990	Net Change From: Feb. 1989
Apparel and Other Textile Products.........	43.8	44.4	44.9	- 0.6	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings...............	9.4	9.3	9.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts................	5.9	5.8	6.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear............	13.8	13.7	14.8	+ 0.1	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Blouses and Shirts.	4.6	4.6	5.3	+ 0.0	- 0.7
Women's and Children's Undergarments......	2.1	2.1	2.3	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Girls & Children's Outerwear.............	5.0	5.1	5.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories.....	2.3	2.3	2.4	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.....	10.7	10.9	9.5	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Paper and Allied Products.................	16.8	16.7	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Paperboard Mills.........................	3.5	3.5	3.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes...........	5.6	5.6	5.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products....	4.6	4.5	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing..................	11.4	11.3	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Newspapers...............................	4.4	4.4	4.5	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Commercial Printing......................	4.8	4.8	4.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.............	35.8	35.8	36.1	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.........	15.1	15.2	15.9	- 0.1	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals..............	2.9	2.9	2.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products.	25.1	25.3	22.9	- 0.2	+ 2.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Else-..... where Classified........................	2.1	2.1	2.5	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, Not...... Elsewhere Classified....................	11.1	11.2	10.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

February, 1990

				Net Change From:	
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1542.2	1538.5	1485.3	+ 3.7	+56.9
Total Private	1265.3	1263.1	1217.7	+ 2.2	+47.6
Construction	101.2	101.1	91.7	+ 0.1	+ 9.5
Manufacturing	391.2	392.3	390.0	- 1.1	+ 1.2
Durable Goods	135.5	135.0	135.9	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.5	16.1	+ 0.0	- 0.6
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	3.9	4.6	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.7	11.6	10.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.4	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	17.7	17.5	17.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	36.0	36.1	35.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Special Industry Machinery	6.3	6.3	6.6	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Electronic & Other Electrical Equip	22.3	22.6	23.1	- 0.3	- 0.8
Nondurable Goods	255.7	257.3	254.2	- 1.6	+ 1.5
Food and Kindred Products	16.4	16.5	15.4	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Textile Mill Products	105.3	106.0	106.2	- 0.7	- 0.9
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	27.0	27.0	28.5	+ 0.0	- 1.5
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	27.2	27.2	28.8	+ 0.0	- 1.6
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.5	9.6	- 0.2	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.2	17.1	13.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	10.0	10.2	- 0.3	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	43.5	44.5	44.6	- 1.0	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	9.8	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.7	13.8	14.7	- 0.1	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	10.8	10.9	9.6	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.8	16.7	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Printing and Publishing	11.5	11.4	11.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.9	35.9	36.2	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Plastic Materials & Synthetics	15.2	15.2	16.0	+ 0.0	- 0.8

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

February, 1990

	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Net Change From: Jan. 1990	Net Change From: Feb. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	65.2	64.6	63.2	+ 0.6	+ 2.0
Trucking and Warehousing...............	20.0	20.1	19.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication..........................	12.6	12.4	12.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.0	15.8	15.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade...............	350.7	349.1	335.4	+ 1.6	+15.3
Wholesale Trade.........................	62.4	61.9	60.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.8
Retail Trade............................	288.3	287.2	274.6	+ 1.1	+13.7
General Merchandise Stores..............	38.1	38.6	36.2	- 0.5	+ 1.9
Food Stores.............................	51.7	51.2	48.3	+ 0.5	+ 3.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	70.1	69.6	67.1	+ 0.5	+ 3.0
Insurance Carriers......................	15.0	15.0	13.8	+ 0.0	+ 1.2
Services..................................	285.1	284.6	268.5	+ 0.5	+16.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	24.7	24.6	24.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Educational Services....................	20.6	20.8	21.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
Total Government..........................	276.9	275.4	267.8	+ 1.5	+ 9.1
Total Federal Government................	40.2	40.2	39.1	+ 0.0	+ 1.1
Total State Government..................	93.8	92.6	89.5	+ 1.2	+ 4.3
Total Local Government..................	142.9	142.6	139.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

February, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	337.5	335.9	327.3	240.7	238.1	237.3
Total Private	294.0	293.2	286.2	172.9	172.0	171.6
Construction and Mining	23.0	23.0	22.9	14.1	13.7	14.2
Special Trade Contractors	10.6	10.6	10.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	102.3	102.5	104.3	28.6	28.5	29.1
Durable Goods	33.6	33.6	33.3	13.4	13.2	14.1
Lumber and Wood Products Including Furniture	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Primary Metal Industries and Fabricated Metal Products	6.4	6.4	6.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	13.2	13.2	12.9	-	-	-
Metalworking Machinery	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.6	4.6	4.7	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.6
Computer and Office Equipment	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	6.6	6.6	6.6	1.9	1.9	2.1
Nondurable Goods	68.7	68.9	71.0	15.2	15.3	15.0
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	31.0	31.3	33.8	2.0	2.0	2.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	8.7	8.9	10.0	-	-	-
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	8.5	8.5	9.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Carpets and Rugs	3.1	3.1	3.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.3	8.5	8.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.1	1.1	1.4	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outer and Underwear	3.7	3.8	4.2	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	5.0	5.0	4.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod.	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.3	9.1	9.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.6	4.7	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

February, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.1	13.1	12.6	10.7	10.8	10.8
Communications	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	78.4	78.7	75.3	53.9	54.1	53.1
Wholesale Trade	18.4	18.5	17.9	12.8	12.8	13.0
Retail Trade	60.0	60.2	57.4	41.1	41.3	40.1
General Merchandise Stores	8.0	8.2	7.5	5.5	5.5	5.2
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.9	5.8	5.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	12.2	12.2	12.0	18.3	18.2	17.7
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.4	5.5	4.8
Services	65.0	63.7	59.1	47.3	46.7	46.7
Health Services	10.9	10.9	10.6	9.2	9.1	8.6
Hospitals	3.0	3.0	2.8	-	-	-
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.2	2.3	3.0
Total Government	43.5	42.7	41.1	67.8	66.1	65.7
Total Federal Government	2.1	2.1	2.0	7.8	7.7	7.8
Total State and Local Government	41.4	40.6	39.1	60.0	58.4	57.9
Total State Government	13.1	12.6	11.6	37.9	37.0	37.5
Total Local Government	28.3	28.0	27.5	22.1	21.4	20.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ANDERSON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

February, 1990

	CHARLESTON			ANDERSON		
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.......	201.1	199.9	193.7	53.8	54.0	53.5
Total Private........................	147.4	146.0	140.6	-	-	-
Construction and Mining..............	14.5	14.4	13.0	2.1	2.1	2.4
Manufacturing........................	21.0	20.8	20.9	20.3	20.4	20.5
Durable Goods........................	11.8	11.7	12.1	4.9	4.9	5.1
Lumber and Wood Products Including. Furniture........................	2.2	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.0	1.0	1.1	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industry and Fabri-.. cated Metal Products.............	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	3.0	3.1	2.9	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	1.9	1.8	2.2	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods.....................	9.2	9.1	8.8	15.4	15.5	15.4
Textile Mill Products and Apparel..	2.8	2.7	2.6	9.0	9.0	8.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.8
Paper and Allied Products..........	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	10.8	10.5	10.2	1.7	1.7	1.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	49.9	50.1	47.3	12.4	12.4	11.8
Wholesale Trade......................	8.6	8.5	8.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade.........................	41.3	41.6	38.6	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	8.5	8.4	8.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Services.............................	42.7	41.8	40.7	8.0	8.1	7.8
Total Government.....................	53.7	53.9	53.1	7.8	7.8	8.1
Total Federal Government............	19.5	19.5	19.7	-	-	-
Total State and Local Government....	34.2	34.4	33.4	-	-	-
Total State Government.............	16.0	15.9	15.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government.............	18.2	18.5	18.3	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

February, 1990

	FLORENCE		
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	54.5	54.4	52.7
Construction and Mining.............	3.2	3.1	2.8
Manufacturing.......................	13.5	13.5	13.3
Durable Goods......................	4.5	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods...................	9.0	9.0	8.9
Textile Mill Products.............	3.1	3.1	3.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	2.1	2.1	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.9	1.9	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade..........	12.9	13.0	12.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	3.6	3.6	3.1
Services............................	9.7	9.7	9.4
Total Government....................	9.7	9.6	9.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

February, 1990

	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Net Change From	
				Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	723.8	719.4	698.7	+ 4.4	+25.1
Total Private	555.0	554.1	535.1	+ 0.9	+19.9
Construction	9.4	9.4	8.4	+ 0.0	+ 1.0
Manufacturing	159.3	160.0	160.0	- 0.7	- 0.7
Durable Goods	43.2	43.0	43.7	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.5	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	4.4	4.3	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	10.8	10.7	10.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electronic and other Electric Equipment	11.8	12.0	12.4	- 0.2	- 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.0	3.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	116.1	117.0	116.3	- 0.9	- 0.2
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	5.0	4.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	46.2	46.8	47.2	- 0.6	- 1.0
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	11.5	11.6	12.2	- 0.1	- 0.7
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	12.3	12.3	13.0	+ 0.0	- 0.7
Knitting Mills	6.7	6.9	6.9	- 0.2	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.5	36.6	37.0	- 0.1	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.3	8.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.1	11.9	12.8	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	3.7	3.7	3.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.6	9.6	9.9	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod.	10.0	10.2	9.2	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	16.7	16.8	16.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Communications	5.8	5.8	5.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 10 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

February, 1990

	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Net Change From	
				Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
Wholesale and Retail Trade	169.6	170.3	160.5	- 0.7	+ 9.1
Wholesale Trade	17.0	16.9	16.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.5	8.5	8.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	8.5	8.4	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	152.6	153.4	144.0	- 0.8	+ 8.6
General Merchandise Stores	28.0	29.2	26.6	- 1.2	+ 1.4
Food Stores	23.3	23.2	21.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	44.7	44.3	42.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Insurance Carriers	9.3	9.2	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Services	155.2	153.2	147.1	+ 2.0	+ 8.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.6	13.0	13.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Health Services	47.1	46.7	43.8	+ 0.4	+ 3.3
Hospitals	16.1	15.9	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Educational Services	14.0	13.7	14.2	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Total Government	168.8	165.3	163.6	+ 3.5	+ 5.2
Total Federal Government	13.3	13.5	12.8	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Total State and Local Government	155.5	151.8	150.8	+ 3.7	+ 4.7
Total State Government	55.4	53.2	52.8	+ 2.2	+ 2.6
State Government Education	19.5	17.9	18.5	+ 1.6	+ 1.0
Other State Government	35.9	35.3	34.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.6
Total Local Government	100.1	98.6	98.0	+ 1.5	+ 2.1
Local Government Education	65.6	63.9	65.2	+ 1.7	+ 0.4
Other Local Government	34.5	34.7	32.8	- 0.2	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
FEBRUARY, 1990

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
MANUFACTURING	301.2	301.3	299.8	356.34	357.20	347.35	41.1	41.2	41.4	8.67	8.67	8.39
DURABLE GOODS	102.8	102.5	102.8	378.32	380.06	365.51	42.7	42.8	42.6	8.86	8.88	8.58
Lumber and Wood Products	12.8	12.6	13.1	326.19	331.14	329.01	41.5	41.6	41.7	7.86	7.96	7.89
Furniture and Fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.7	277.69	283.14	283.46	41.2	41.7	41.2	6.74	6.79	6.88
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.1	9.0	8.1	428.36	431.08	431.64	43.4	43.5	43.6	9.87	9.91	9.90
Fabricated Metal Products	12.7	12.7	12.5	375.39	378.00	357.01	43.0	43.2	42.3	8.73	8.75	8.44
Industrial Machinery And Equip.	26.5	26.3	26.0	408.32	411.08	389.32	43.3	43.5	43.5	9.43	9.45	8.95
Special Industry Machinery	4.3	4.2	4.4	433.82	431.52	412.21	46.2	46.3	45.7	9.39	9.32	9.02
Electronic And Other Elec. Equip.	16.5	16.8	17.0	337.42	338.25	324.69	41.3	41.3	41.1	8.17	8.19	7.90
Instruments and Related Products	3.9	3.9	4.1	363.56	369.90	368.02	44.5	45.0	45.1	8.17	8.22	8.16
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.4	198.8	197.0	345.37	344.56	337.82	40.3	40.3	40.8	8.57	8.55	8.28
Food and Kindred Products	11.2	11.2	10.3	307.23	313.22	302.00	38.5	39.3	40.0	7.98	7.97	7.55
Textile Mill Products	91.2	91.5	92.4	332.11	330.48	319.02	40.9	40.8	40.9	8.12	8.10	7.80
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	24.1	24.2	25.5	336.10	332.40	323.95	40.3	40.0	40.8	8.34	8.31	7.94
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	24.6	24.6	26.1	335.56	336.04	320.36	39.9	40.1	39.6	8.41	8.38	8.09
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.2	8.3	315.78	319.60	305.41	42.5	42.9	42.3	7.43	7.45	7.22
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.0	13.8	11.3	346.46	346.06	345.29	42.2	42.1	43.0	8.21	8.22	8.03
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.6	8.8	310.78	303.06	295.71	41.0	40.3	40.9	7.58	7.52	7.23
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.3	36.4	36.7	225.93	225.17	210.38	38.1	38.1	37.5	5.93	5.91	5.61
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.3	8.6	216.29	215.50	199.63	37.1	36.9	36.1	5.83	5.84	5.53
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.3	11.2	12.1	200.64	199.73	191.89	38.0	37.9	37.7	5.28	5.27	5.09
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.2	573.30	576.75	563.98	45.0	45.2	45.3	12.74	12.76	12.45
Printing and Publishing	6.3	6.1	6.0	357.44	355.58	344.26	38.6	38.4	38.9	9.26	9.26	8.85
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.8	21.7	21.9	475.53	481.56	510.92	39.3	39.7	42.4	12.10	12.13	12.05

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

February, 1990

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	15.0	14.7	14.8	379.49	380.43	359.96
Durable Goods......................	9.1	8.9	9.2	381.47	383.72	355.92
Nondurable Goods...................	5.9	5.8	5.6	376.81	376.81	364.24

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	40.2	40.3	39.6	9.44	9.44	9.09
Durable Goods......................	41.6	41.8	40.4	9.17	9.18	8.81
Nondurable Goods...................	38.1	38.1	38.1	9.89	9.89	9.56

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	18.6	18.3	18.8	368.99	370.30	358.14
Durable Goods......................	8.7	8.4	9.0	352.26	353.53	346.51
Fabricated Metals.................	2.1	2.1	2.2	381.06	385.88	356.57
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	1.6	1.6	1.7	367.46	364.46	364.64
Nondurable Goods...................	9.9	9.9	9.8	382.97	385.22	369.93
Textile Mill Products..............	1.9	1.8	2.0	332.07	329.23	319.25
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.2	1.2	1.2	205.67	204.75	198.24

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	41.6	41.7	41.5	8.87	8.88	8.63
Durable Goods......................	41.2	41.3	41.3	8.55	8.56	8.39
Fabricated Metal Products..........	43.5	43.8	41.9	8.76	8.81	8.51
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	41.9	41.7	43.0	8.77	8.74	8.48
Nondurable Goods...................	41.9	42.1	41.8	9.14	9.15	8.85
Textile Mill Products..............	41.2	41.0	41.3	8.06	8.03	7.73
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	39.4	39.3	39.1	5.22	5.21	5.07

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TABLE 12 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

February, 1990

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	76.8	77.1	79.1	356.93	355.24	333.74
Durable Goods.......................	24.2	24.3	24.0	414.78	409.33	371.85
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	10.0	10.0	9.7	463.00	459.16	421.02
Special Industry Machinery........	3.1	3.1	3.2	428.23	424.08	410.84
Nondurable Goods....................	52.6	52.8	55.1	330.04	330.86	317.20
Textile Mill Products..............	26.3	26.6	28.8	331.70	331.70	323.14
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade..	7.9	8.0	9.1	340.72	338.25	335.34
Knitting Mills....................	1.4	1.4	1.3	273.80	271.22	261.10
Textile Finishing, Except Wool....	2.8	2.8	2.7	326.19	333.38	340.42
Apparel and Other Textile Product..	7.0	7.0	7.4	214.50	217.16	200.00
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.......	.9	.9	1.1	179.33	177.26	167.34
Chemicals and Allied Products......	5.5	5.4	5.4	454.12	454.54	426.78

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	41.6	41.5	40.7	8.58	8.56	8.20
Durable Goods.......................	44.6	44.3	42.4	9.30	9.24	8.77
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	46.3	46.1	44.6	10.00	9.96	9.44
Special Industry Machinery........	45.8	45.6	45.7	9.35	9.30	8.99
Nondurable Goods....................	40.2	40.3	40.0	8.21	8.21	7.93
Textile Mill Products..............	40.9	40.9	40.8	8.11	8.11	7.92
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade..	41.5	41.3	41.4	8.21	8.19	8.10
Knitting Mills....................	37.0	36.8	37.3	7.40	7.37	7.00
Textile Finishing, Except Wool....	41.5	42.2	44.5	7.86	7.90	7.65
Apparel and Other Textile Product..	38.1	38.3	36.9	5.63	5.67	5.42
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.......	36.9	36.7	36.3	4.86	4.83	4.61
Chemicals and Allied Products......	42.6	42.6	41.8	10.66	10.67	10.21

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
FEBRUARY, 1990

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	FEB. 1990	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989	FEB. 1990	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989	FEB. 1990	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989
Abbeville	6,980	6,930	6,960	3,670	3,670	3,750	3,310	3,260	3,210
Aiken	53,800	54,300	50,100	19,200	19,100	18,900	34,600	35,200	31,200
Allendale	3,680	3,650	3,430	1,340	1,320	1,280	2,340	2,330	2,150
Anderson	53,800	53,900	53,500	20,300	20,400	20,500	33,500	33,500	33,000
Bamberg	4,730	4,720	4,460	1,520	1,540	1,530	3,210	3,180	2,930
Barnwell	7,710	7,690	7,410	3,040	3,050	3,260	4,670	4,640	4,150
Beaufort	35,250	35,280	30,350	960	940	1,020	34,290	34,340	29,330
Berkeley	26,100	26,000	25,300	6,700	6,600	6,700	19,400	19,400	18,600
Calhoun	3,730	3,760	4,080	1,870	1,910	2,250	1,860	1,850	1,830
Charleston	156,000	155,000	149,500	9,400	9,300	9,300	146,600	145,700	140,200
Cherokee	19,210	19,110	18,150	9,330	9,300	9,120	9,880	9,810	9,030
Chester	12,780	12,820	12,470	6,920	6,960	6,910	5,860	5,860	5,560
Chesterfield	14,500	14,550	13,740	8,020	8,060	7,760	6,480	6,490	5,980
Clarendon	7,100	7,010	6,630	1,650	1,580	1,640	5,450	5,430	4,990
Colleton	10,620	10,610	9,910	2,670	2,630	2,490	7,950	7,980	7,420
Darlington	22,520	22,450	21,090	7,800	7,740	7,720	14,720	14,710	13,370
Dillon	9,620	9,640	9,640	3,830	3,860	3,810	5,790	5,780	5,830
Dorchester	19,000	18,900	18,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	14,100	14,000	14,000
Edgefield	4,740	4,770	4,650	2,140	2,190	2,130	2,600	2,580	2,520
Fairfield	8,090	8,060	8,380	3,080	3,120	3,440	5,010	4,940	4,940
Florence	54,500	54,400	52,700	13,500	13,500	13,300	41,000	40,900	39,400
Georgetown	17,280	17,120	15,910	4,560	4,580	4,430	12,720	12,540	11,480
Greenville	194,200	193,200	188,300	51,500	51,600	52,500	142,700	141,600	135,800
Greenwood	29,870	29,800	28,810	11,210	11,200	11,220	18,660	18,600	17,590
Hampton	5,930	5,930	5,530	1,830	1,830	1,880	4,100	4,100	3,650
Horry	59,260	58,030	56,200	5,810	6,060	5,810	53,450	51,970	50,390
Jasper	4,060	4,040	3,720	360	360	340	3,700	3,680	3,380
Kershaw	16,680	16,720	16,570	6,430	6,440	6,540	10,250	10,280	10,030
Lancaster	18,950	18,870	18,400	8,310	8,240	8,450	10,640	10,630	9,950
Laurens	20,680	20,810	20,270	7,740	7,890	8,130	12,940	12,920	12,140
Lee	3,970	3,960	3,620	1,370	1,370	1,310	2,600	2,590	2,310
Lexington	56,800	56,300	56,100	14,200	14,100	14,400	42,600	42,200	41,700
McCormick	2,270	2,220	2,220	790	770	830	1,480	1,450	1,390
Marion	12,590	12,640	12,090	6,210	6,280	6,230	6,380	6,360	5,860
Marlboro	10,090	10,070	8,680	5,150	5,140	4,230	4,940	4,930	4,450
Newberry	11,730	11,730	11,990	4,810	4,780	5,300	6,920	6,950	6,690
Oconee	25,250	25,120	24,610	10,240	10,180	10,000	15,010	14,940	14,610
Orangeburg	31,110	31,480	29,660	9,440	9,850	9,520	21,670	21,630	20,140
Pickens	35,000	34,800	34,400	12,100	12,100	12,400	22,900	22,700	22,000
Richland	183,900	181,800	181,200	14,400	14,400	14,700	169,500	167,400	166,500
Saluda	3,620	3,550	3,460	1,450	1,430	1,470	2,170	2,120	1,990
Spartanburg	108,300	107,900	104,700	38,700	38,800	39,400	69,600	69,100	65,300
Sumter	34,690	34,520	32,300	10,180	10,110	9,720	24,510	24,410	22,580
Union	10,780	10,860	10,700	4,750	5,800	5,950	6,030	5,060	4,750
Williamsburg	11,130	11,270	11,580	5,060	5,180	5,580	6,070	6,090	6,000
York	48,000	47,900	46,100	13,600	13,500	13,500	34,400	34,400	32,600

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
FEBRUARY, 1990

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	FEB. 1990	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989	FEB. 1990	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989	FEB. 1990	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989
ABBEVILLE....	10,440	10,400	10,560	690	630	650	6.6	6.0	6.2
AIKEN........	62,180	62,660	61,230	2,560	2,360	2,680	4.1	3.8	4.4
ALLENDALE....	5,120	5,150	4,980	280	270	340	5.4	5.3	6.8
ANDERSON MSA.	68,590	68,820	69,320	3,830	3,280	3,460	5.6	4.8	5.0
BAMBERG......	6,760	6,680	6,550	530	520	500	7.8	7.7	7.6
BARNWELL.....	9,020	9,050	8,650	850	800	610	9.4	8.8	7.1
BEAUFORT.....	37,210	37,460	32,950	1,370	1,400	1,220	3.7	3.7	3.7
BERKELEY.....	51,030	51,140	50,320	1,400	1,340	1,620	2.7	2.6	3.2
CALHOUN......	4,670	4,650	5,090	340	290	290	7.2	6.2	5.7
CHARLESTON...	138,760	139,570	137,150	5,330	5,690	6,220	3.8	4.1	4.5
CHEROKEE.....	23,980	23,910	22,660	1,550	1,340	960	6.5	5.6	4.2
CHESTER......	14,470	14,790	14,250	1,160	1,270	980	8.0	8.6	6.9
CHESTERFIELD.	20,670	20,620	20,020	1,080	960	970	5.2	4.6	4.8
CLARENDON....	11,950	11,960	11,630	650	650	780	5.5	5.4	6.7
COLLETON.....	17,940	18,130	17,410	770	730	910	4.3	4.0	5.2
DARLINGTON...	28,690	29,010	27,690	1,690	1,650	1,780	5.9	5.7	6.4
DILLON.......	14,250	14,420	14,550	980	940	940	6.8	6.5	6.5
DORCHESTER...	35,990	35,870	35,280	1,170	930	1,120	3.3	2.6	3.2
EDGEFIELD....	7,170	7,300	7,200	360	320	340	5.0	4.3	4.7
FAIRFIELD....	10,720	10,870	10,860	1,030	1,100	610	9.6	10.1	5.6
FLORENCE MSA.	56,600	56,910	55,940	2,660	2,590	2,620	4.7	4.6	4.7
GEORGETOWN...	22,320	22,500	21,010	2,210	2,340	2,060	9.9	10.4	9.8
GREENVILLE...	173,610	173,900	171,630	6,230	5,540	5,450	3.6	3.2	3.2
GREENWOOD....	28,670	28,940	28,550	1,560	1,590	1,870	5.4	5.5	6.5
HAMPTON......	7,570	7,470	7,220	390	360	360	5.2	4.8	5.0
HORRY........	68,370	69,930	65,770	6,560	7,410	5,740	9.6	10.6	8.7
JASPER.......	6,860	6,790	6,540	340	330	360	4.9	4.9	5.5
KERSHAW......	18,950	19,130	19,410	1,070	1,010	1,270	5.7	5.3	6.5
LANCASTER....	24,920	25,080	24,760	1,380	1,390	1,420	5.5	5.5	5.7
LAURENS......	24,240	24,570	23,750	1,460	1,370	940	6.0	5.6	4.0
LEE..........	9,110	9,150	8,820	420	360	480	4.6	3.9	5.4
LEXINGTON....	93,220	93,690	92,960	3,030	3,010	2,540	3.2	3.2	2.7
McCORMICK....	3,030	2,950	3,030	320	270	330	10.7	9.2	10.9
MARION.......	14,820	14,580	15,090	1,510	1,050	1,980	10.2	7.2	13.1
MARLBORO.....	13,740	12,770	12,060	1,480	1,260	1,200	10.7	9.9	10.0
NEWBERRY.....	14,770	14,940	15,330	840	870	860	5.7	5.8	5.6
OCONEE.......	29,530	29,590	29,290	1,630	1,530	1,560	5.5	5.2	5.3
ORANGEBURG...	40,250	39,720	39,100	3,300	2,070	3,030	8.2	5.2	7.7
PICKENS......	49,080	48,940	48,560	2,260	1,840	2,070	4.6	3.8	4.3
RICHLAND.....	139,000	140,160	139,570	4,780	5,210	5,000	3.4	3.7	3.6
SALUDA.......	7,970	7,920	7,680	570	530	360	7.1	6.7	4.7
SPARTANBURG..	113,840	113,870	111,390	5,590	4,980	3,910	4.9	4.4	3.5
SUMTER.......	37,330	37,660	35,730	1,770	1,870	2,010	4.8	5.0	5.6
UNION........	14,430	14,450	14,120	1,290	1,080	820	9.0	7.5	5.8
WILLIAMSBURG.	16,970	17,270	17,550	1,520	1,420	1,160	8.9	8.2	6.6
YORK.........	69,910	70,640	69,860	2,540	2,750	3,130	3.6	3.9	4.5
CHAS MSA.....	225,770	226,570	222,760	7,900	7,960	8,970	3.5	3.5	4.0
COLA MSA.....	232,220	233,850	232,530	7,800	8,220	7,540	3.4	3.5	3.2
GRNV MSA.....	336,530	336,720	331,570	14,070	12,360	11,430	4.2	3.7	3.4
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,678.7	1,686.0	1,653.0	84.3	80.5	79.5	5.0	4.8	4.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
FEBRUARY, 1990

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	FEB. 1990	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989	FEB. 1990	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989	FEB. 1990	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989
ANDERSON	13,250	13,260	13,360	960	820	870	7.2	6.2	6.5
CHARLESTON	37,140	37,350	36,700	1,390	1,480	1,620	3.7	4.0	4.4
COLUMBIA	45,380	45,780	45,580	1,860	2,030	1,950	4.1	4.4	4.3
FLORENCE	15,610	15,690	15,420	690	670	680	4.4	4.3	4.4
GREENVILLE	33,680	33,710	33,280	1,450	1,290	1,270	4.3	3.8	3.8
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	12,220	12,460	11,790	830	940	730	6.8	7.5	6.2
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,140	22,290	21,960	1,290	1,380	1,510	5.8	6.2	6.9
ROCK HILL	22,230	22,470	22,240	960	1,040	1,180	4.3	4.6	5.3
SPARTANBURG . . .	23,280	23,260	22,710	1,370	1,220	960	5.9	5.3	4.2
SUMTER	11,320	11,420	10,840	550	580	630	4.9	5.1	5.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1989 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 12) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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S7155-2

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

MARCH, 1990

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EMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CLIMBS

South Carolina's economy continued to exhibit strong growth patterns during March in comparison to the national economy. South Carolina's unemployment rate, responding to seasonal factors, dropped sharply below the national unadjusted rate of 5.4% to 4.3% in March. The state's economy, under the influence of tourism, produced 9,700 nonfarm jobs during the month. Total nonfarm employment reached 1,532,300 in March and was 52,900 above the year-ago level of 1,479,400. Private employers expanded their payrolls by 8,700, accounting for 90% of the expansion. The public sector grew by 1,000 from the previous month. Employment in the service and trade industries, heavily dominated by female employees, fueled the economic expansion with the creation of 7,900 jobs. Females landed 4,400 of those positions as retailers, hotels and other lodging places, and health services all hired additional workers to handle the influx of visitors to the state's beaches and resorts. Within retail trade, eating and drinking places, and miscellaneous retail outlets led the tourism advance. Counties such as Horry, Georgetown, Beaufort, and Charleston, all heavily dependent on the state's tourist trade, recorded sharp drops in their unemployment rates. Horry and Georgetown counties experienced the largest declines in their unemployment rates of 3.0% and 2.4%, respectively.

WARM WEATHER AIDS CONSTRUCTION WHILE MANUFACTURING FALTERS

Construction employment was at an all-time high of 100,000 in March. Construction employers reported healthy job gains during the month of 1,200, attributed to continual favorable weather conditions. Special trade contractors triggered the growth by increasing their employment by 400 as building and rebuilding continued across the state. In manufacturing, employers reported temporary and permanent layoffs totaling 1,000 at textile mills during March. Overall, manufacturing employment was down 1,200 for the month with nondurable and durable goods recording losses of 1,100 and 100, respectively. Female workers were hit particularly hard with a decrease of 800.

WARM WEATHER AIDS CONSTRUCTION WHILE MANUFACTURING FALTERS (Continued)

South Carolina's manufacturing job losses are part of a widespread national downward trend occurring in the industry. Nationally, manufacturing employment was down 30,000 in March. As a result of the manufacturing layoffs in South Carolina, the industry's workweek in the state declined 0.2 hour to 40.9 hours; however, average hourly earnings edged up $0.03 to $8.73 since lower paid employees are usually the first affected by cutbacks. The manufacturing productivity index also followed its downward trend for the third consecutive month, dropping to 106.8 points from 107.9 in February. Textile productivity experienced the sharpest monthly decline of 1.6 points.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE CLIMBS, TPU UNCHANGED

The job count in finance, insurance, and real estate, benefiting from a sharp rise in the number of real estate positions, advanced 700 in March. Real estate employment usually begins its climb in March, tracking tourism. The after-effects of Hurricane Hugo were also a driving force behind increased industry activity. Females were hired into 500 of the 700 positions filled in finance, insurance, and real estate during the month. The transportation and public utilities job count was unchanged from a record high level of 64,000 in February.

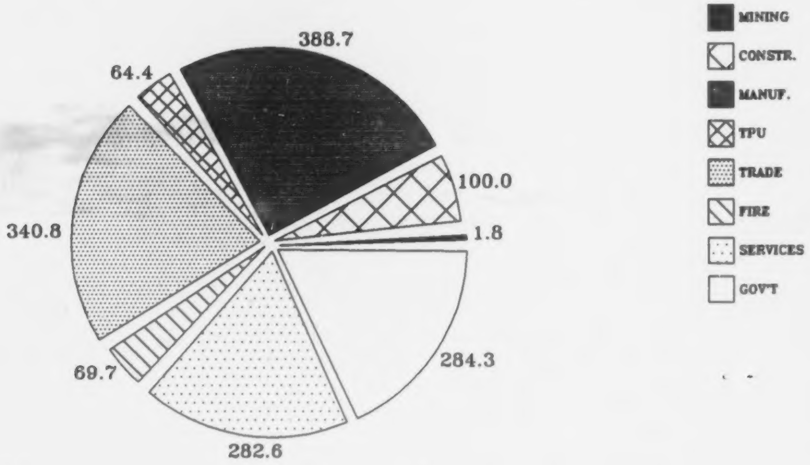
GOVERNMENT ADDS 1,000

Public sector employment rose to a record level 284,300 in March. Local government accounted for the entire monthly increase of 1,000 with an 800 gain in local education and 200 in other local government. State government was up 100 but was neutralized by a loss of 100 at the federal level. Females employed in government increased 800 to 170,100 in March.

OUTLOOK:

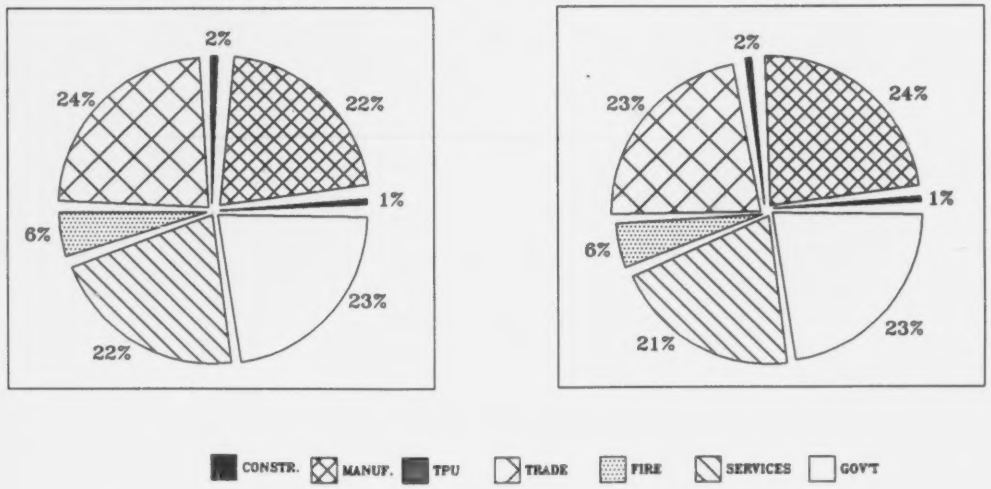
South Carolina's economy will continue to experience seasonal growth in April with trade and services leading the expansion. Manufacturing employment should begin to recover some of its losses as employers recall workers from temporary layoffs.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
MARCH, 1990



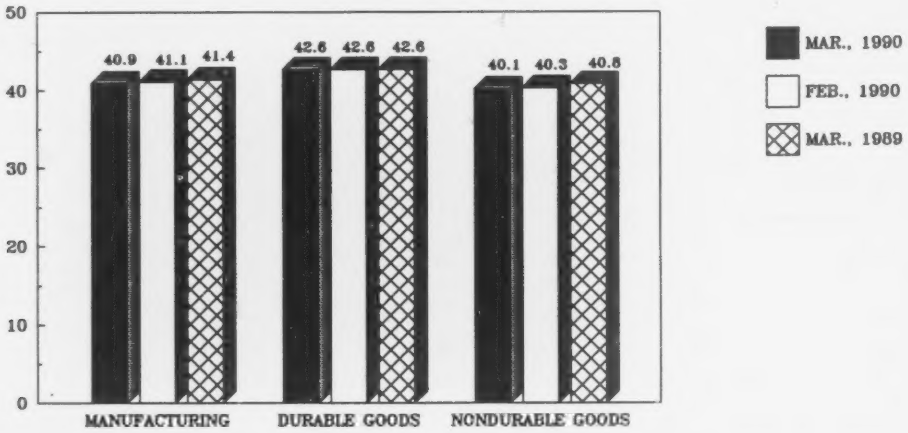
NOTE: Data in thousands

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
MARCH, 1990 COMPARED TO MARCH, 1989

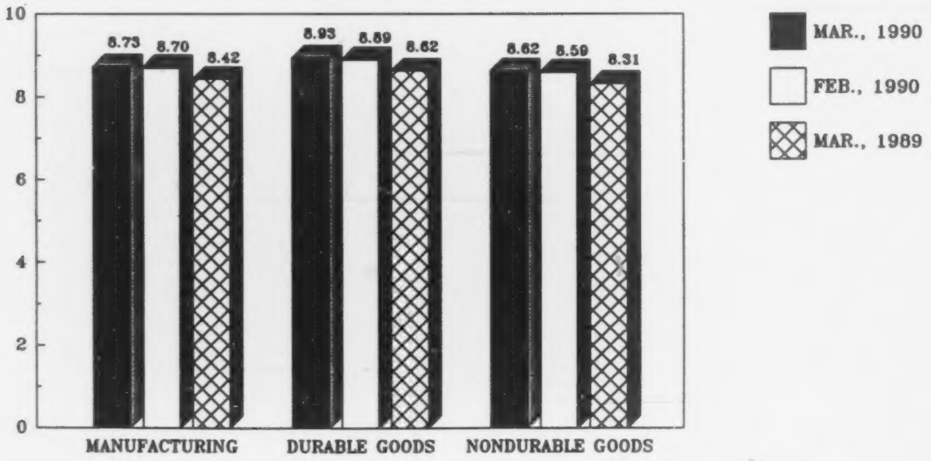

MARCH, 1990

MARCH, 1989

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS
MARCH, 1990



SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
MARCH, 1990
IN DOLLARS PER HOUR



UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL DECLINE IN MARCH

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped from 5.0% to 4.3% in March. This represented 73,800 jobless individuals, a decline of 10,500 from the February level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed to tourism-related hires in trade and services, together with accelerated activity in construction and agriculture. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.2% in March.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
March, 1990

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,715,400	1,678,700	1,682,700	1,722,900	1,685,900	1,690,200
Total Employment	1,641,600	1,594,400	1,605,600	1,650,000	1,609,800	1,614,000
Total Unemployment	73,800	84,300	77,100	72,900	76,100	76,200
Unemployment Rate	4.3	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.5

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	230,630	225,780	225,950	237,590	232,220	235,680
Total Employment	223,650	217,880	217,160	230,370	224,420	228,100
Total Unemployment	6,980	7,900	8,790	7,220	7,800	7,580
Unemployment Rate	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.0	3.4	3.2

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	343,810	336,530	337,170
Total Employment	331,390	322,460	326,010
Total Unemployment	12,410	14,070	11,160
Unemployment Rate	3.6	4.2	3.3

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	123,789	123,442	122,223	124,829	124,630	123,245
Total Employment	117,093	116,308	115,844	118,334	118,035	117,047
Total Unemployment	6,697	7,134	6,378	6,495	6,594	6,198
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson (Anderson County), Florence (Florence County) Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #13 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

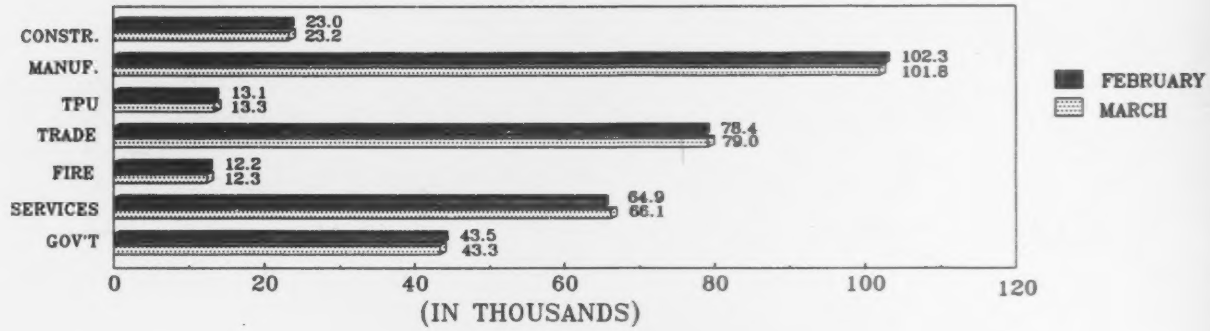
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA's)

All three metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) in the state showed positive movement in March with Greenville-Spartanburg registering the largest growth (+1,600), followed closely by Charleston (+1,300) and Columbia (+1,100). All three followed basically the same normal seasonal patterns with growth in construction, trade, and services. The increases in construction traversed all areas of the industry, but were sharpest in building construction. New buildings were underway, and repairs from Hurricane Hugo damage, especially in the Charleston area, continued. In terms of employment, it appears as though the hurricane may have helped the Charleston area as the tourist season begins. The unemployment rate in the area dropped 0.6 of a percent, to 3.2 percent in March, compared to a 0.4 of a percent a year earlier. Added employment due to construction, and tourists curious of the effects of Hugo are stated as reasons for the sharp increase in employment over the month. Services employment rose in all of the MSA's in March. In fact, in the Greenville-Spartanburg area, services rose 1,200 on the strength of additions in temporary services, educational services, and personal services. This jump was the most of any industry in any MSA. Columbia and Charleston also posted advances in services, increasing 200 and 400, respectively. Trade, especially retail, also advanced in all three MSA's in March, as stores beefed up personnel to handle the extra demand from tourist spending and the spring shopping season. Manufacturing was the only industry with across-the-board losses in employment in March. Most of the setbacks that were registered came from temporary layoffs in the textile industry. Government showed little movement in any MSA in March. Greenville's government employment dropped slightly (-200), with all of the losses coming in educational positions. Charleston and Columbia, on the other hand, rose slightly over the month, with both posting 200 increases in educational positions. Slight seasonal gains were seen in Greenville and Charleston in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry, most coming in real estate where the busy season began. Columbia, however, held steady over the month at 18,400 positions. Transportation and public utilities saw little change over the month in any of the three MSA's, slipping 100 in Charleston while increasing 200 and 100 in Greenville and Columbia, respectively.

SOUTH CAROLINA MSA EMPLOYMENT
MARCH 1990 COMPARED TO FEBRUARY 1990

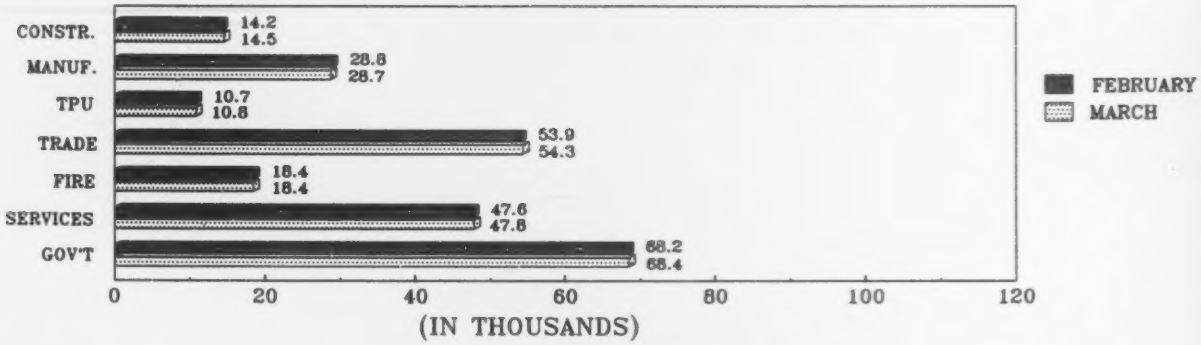
GREENVILLE MSA

(INCLUDES GREENVILLE, PICKENS AND SPARTANBURG COUNTIES)



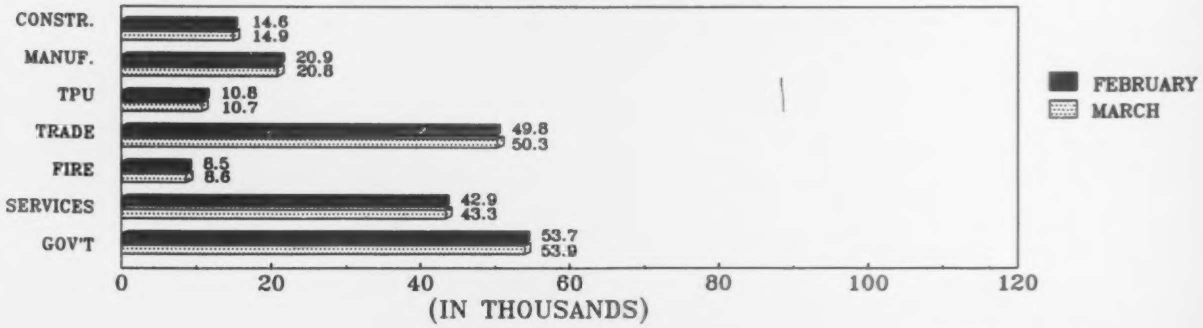
COLUMBIA MSA

(INCLUDES LEXINGTON AND RICHLAND COUNTIES)



CHARLESTON MSA

(INCLUDES BERKELEY, CHARLESTON, AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES)



UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate dropped to a seasonally adjusted 5.2% during March . . . after hovering at 5.3% for the past several months. Economists are raising questions about the strength of the economy following a weak showing of only 26,000 new jobs over the month. Reductions of 30,000 manufacturing employees in March and approximately 250,000 over the past year were major concerns. The manufacturing job losses, which were widespread across all industries, were another indication of a slowing economy. The retail trade industry, down 25,000 over the month, also appeared to be weakening with its second consecutive monthly decline in March. Services, however, continued to offset other areas of the economy with the addition of 122,000 jobs.

The average weekly earnings of factory workers in March rose to $435.64 . . . The average hourly rate of pay was $10.73, up from $10.66 in February. The manufacturing workweek was unchanged at a seasonally adjusted 40.7 hours while factory overtime edged up 0.1 hour to 3.7 hours.

Retail sales declined for the second month in a row in March . . . the first consecutive monthly decreases in over three years. Retail sales dropped 0.6% in March after sliding 0.3% during February. Auto sales continued a decline, falling 1.4% while purchase of hardware and building materials, and furniture fell 0.8% and 0.1%, respectively. Sales at general merchandise stores shrank 1%, and apparel sales were off 0.5%. These declines followed sharp gains reported during February in the above industries. Excluding autos, retail sales were down 0.4% in March. Retail purchases totaled $148.55 billion during the month, 5.1% above the March, 1989 level. Economists blamed slower sales on a later Easter than normal. April sales figures are expected to reflect delayed Easter sales increases.

Producer prices of finished goods in March fell 0.2% to a seasonally adjusted 117.4% of the 1982 average. Decreases in food and energy prices during the month of 0.6% and 2.4%, respectively, helped to moderate inflation. Excluding the volatile food and energy sector, the producer price index for finished goods rose 0.3% in March. Also experiencing price drop-offs were women's clothing, passenger cars, and household flatware. Prices of men's and boys' clothing edged up slightly. Fuel oil was the only exception to declining energy costs, jumping 10.6% after plummeting 30.2% in February.

Personal income jumped 0.8% in March . . . to a seasonally adjusted rate of $4.670 trillion from a revised $4.634 trillion during February. Personal spending increased a moderate 0.4%, pushing the savings rate to 5.8% following a 5.3% rise in February. The savings rate represents personal savings divided by disposable personal income. Spending by consumers for durable and nondurable goods dropped 1.2% and 0.9% respectively during March.

Construction spending fell 1.4% . . . to a seasonally adjusted rate of $432.5 billion during March. The monthly decrease was the first this year and the largest drop since February 1989. The decline followed hefty gains of 3.2% in February and 2.4% in January when weather conditions were unseasonably warm which prompted builders to respond by stepping up work on many projects. March's weather on the other hand, was normal for the month.

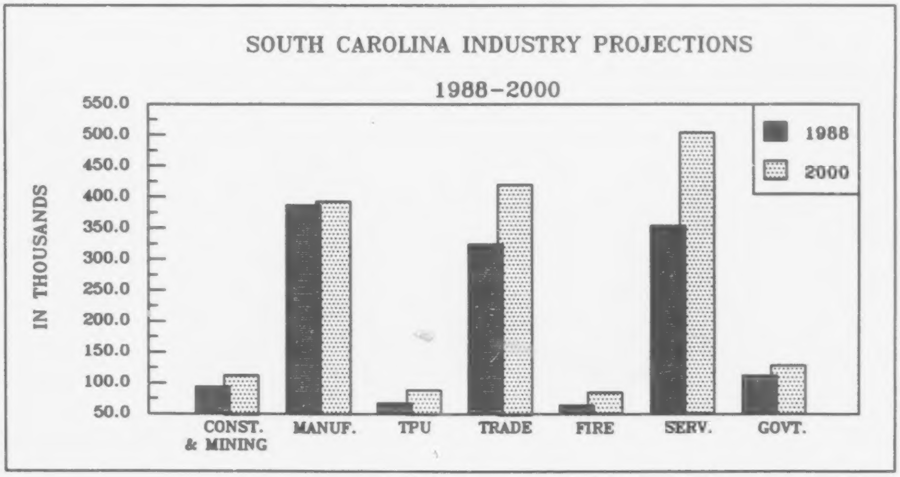
SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS 1988-2000

Covered employment in South Carolina is projected to reach 1,737,000 by the year 2000 with two service-producing industries, trade and services, leading the way. Trade will produce more than three times as many jobs as all goods-producing industries combined, while services will add five times as many.

Services will grow by nearly 150,000 jobs, or more than 40%, to lead all industries over the 1988-2000 period. Among industry groups with employment greater than 50,000, business services is projected to be the fastest growing between 1988 and 2000. Employment in business services is expected to reach 94,100 by 2000, an increase of 42,250 jobs and more than 80% of the industry's 1988 employment figure.

The big loser over the 12-year period, will be textile mill products, which is projected to drop approximately 10,500 jobs, or nearly ten percent of its 1988 employment. Overall, manufacturing will see a slight increase in job growth of nearly two percent, despite a decline in nondurable goods.

NOTE: For more detailed information on industry projections contact the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, OES Unit, P.O. Box 995, Columbia, S.C. 29202.



PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT FOR THE YEAR 2000
SOUTH CAROLINA

Industry Title	Estimated Employment 1988	Projected Employment 2000	Change Employment	Change Percent
Total, All Industries.........	1,403,296	1,737,020	333,724	23.78
Mining........................	1,946	2,050	104	5.34
Construction..................	91,501	112,100	20,599	22.51
Manufacturing.................	386,686	393,340	6,654	1.72
Durable Goods................	133,138	141,000	7,862	5.91
Nondurable Goods.............	253,548	252,340	- 1,208	-0.48
Textile Mill Products.......	106,780	96,300	-10,480	-9.81
Transportation & Public....... Utilities..................	67,291	90,050	22,759	33.82
Transportation...............	38,941	57,820	18,879	48.48
Trucking...................	19,467	28,850	9,383	48.20
Communications & Public...... Utilities..................	28,350	32,200	3,850	13.58
Trade.........................	324,790	422,390	97,600	30.05
Wholesale Trade..............	58,274	72,300	14,026	24.07
Retail Trade.................	266,516	350,090	83,574	31.36
Eating and Drinking.........	84,659	118,250	33,591	39.68
Finance, Insurance, and Real.. Estate.....................	63,649	83,730	20,081	31.55
Insurance..................	11,559	17,550	5,991	51.83
Services......................	354,862	503,620	148,758	41.92
Hotels.....................	23,688	35,070	11,382	48.05
Business Services..........	51,855	94,100	42,245	81.47
Health Services............	83,646	114,480	30,834	36.86
Legal Services.............	7,926	12,280	4,354	54.93
Educational Services........	104,264	127,870	23,606	22.64
Government....................	112,571	129,740	17,169	15.25
Federal Government...........	31,597	32,360	763	2.41
State Government.............	44,746	53,860	9,114	20.37
Local Government.............	36,228	43,520	7,292	20.13

Notes:
1. The employment given above represents only covered employment.
2. Educational services include both private and public schools.
3. Federal government employment excludes Post Offices.
4. State and local government employment excludes both hospitals and education.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0

March, 1990

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.73	$ 8.70	$ 8.42	$ 9.51	$ 9.47	$ 9.14
Average Weekly Earnings	$357.06	$357.57	$348.59	$383.25	$382.59	$363.77
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$277.44	$279.35	$285.03	$297.79	$298.90	$297.44

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.92	$ 8.88	$ 8.64	$ 8.62	$ 8.61	$ 8.23
Average Weekly Earnings	$373.75	$370.30	$356.83	$356.87	$356.45	$334.96
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$290.40	$289.30	$291.77	$277.29	$278.48	$273.88

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.73	$ 10.66	$ 10.41
Average Weekly Earnings	$435.64	$430.66	$426.81
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$338.49	$336.45	$348.99

TABLE 3

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

March, 1990

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	106.8	107.9	108.4
Durable-Good Productivity Index	123.0	123.0	124.1
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	99.9	101.2	101.6
Textile Productivity Index	92.8	94.4	96.0
Apparel Productivity Index	94.8	94.4	95.1

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

March, 1990

				Unadjusted percent change to Mar., 1990 from-	
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
All items	128.7	128.0	122.3	+0.5	+5.2

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI–RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired	Annual Income Desired	Relocate?	Location of * Applicant
Restaurant Manager	99	Supervisor Food Service	04	16	Full	25,000	Yes	Beaufort
Vice–President Bank	99	None	N/A	16	Full	28,000	Yes	Conway
Systems Engineer	09	None	N/A	16	Full	25,000	Yes	Florence
Purchasing Agent	99	None	N/A	12	Full	31,200	Yes	Greenville
Maintenance Repair	52	None	N/A	14	Full	18,000	Yes	Greenwood
General Clerk	89	Bookkeeper	78	12	Full	10,400	No	Hampton
Comptroller	99	None	N/A	18	Full	20,000	Yes	Hartsville
Accounting Clerk	99	Teller	72	12	Full	9,880	No	Kingstree
Radio Phone Operator	36	None	N/A	13	Full	10,400	Yes	Lancaster
Recreation Specialist	00	None	N/A	16	Full	16,000	Yes	Marion
Statistician	99	Accounting Clerk	24	12	Full	15,000	No	Newberry
Mechanical Drafter	60	None	N/A	12	Full	20,000	No	Rock Hill
Electronic Technician	18	None	N/A	15	Full	15,000	Yes	Sumter

* There are currently more than 90,513 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini–resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

# Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

March, 1990

				Net Change From:	
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1532.3	1522.6	1479.4	+ 9.7	+52.9
Total Private	1248.0	1239.3	1205.3	+ 8.7	+42.7
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Construction	100.0	98.8	89.3	+ 1.2	+10.7
Heavy Construction, Excluding Building	13.0	12.8	12.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Highway and Street Construction	3.2	3.2	3.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.8	9.6	9.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Special Trade Contractors	47.8	47.4	43.7	+ 0.4	+ 4.1
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	11.6	11.7	11.2	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Electrical Work	10.4	10.1	9.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	388.7	389.9	389.4	- 1.2	- 0.7
Durable Goods	134.6	134.7	135.5	- 0.1	- 0.9
Nondurable Goods	254.1	255.2	253.9	- 1.1	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	64.4	64.3	62.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Trucking and Warehousing	19.6	19.6	19.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Water Transportation	3.5	3.6	3.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Communications	12.7	12.5	12.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Telephone Communications	8.5	8.4	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.1	16.0	15.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric Services	9.6	9.6	9.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	4.0	3.9	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	340.8	337.3	327.5	+ 3.5	+13.3
Wholesale Trade	61.2	61.0	59.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	34.3	34.4	33.8	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	9.9	9.9	10.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.9	26.6	26.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Groceries and Related Products	9.1	8.9	8.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Groceries, General Line	4.1	4.0	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.9	3.8	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

March, 1990

				Net Change From:	
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Retail Trade	279.6	276.3	267.7	+ 3.3	+11.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.1	12.1	11.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials	6.5	6.5	6.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
General Merchandise Stores	37.2	37.0	35.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Food Stores	49.9	49.7	46.7	+ 0.2	+ 3.2
Grocery Stores	46.7	46.5	44.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	69.7	69.0	66.4	+ 0.7	+ 3.3
Depository Institutions	21.7	21.8	21.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Banks	14.2	14.3	14.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
National Commercial Banks	8.2	8.3	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Insurance Carriers	15.2	15.0	13.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Life Insurance	7.3	7.3	7.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Services	282.6	278.2	268.0	+ 4.4	+14.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	22.7	21.5	23.0	+ 1.2	- 0.3
Health Services	57.3	57.0	53.3	+ 0.3	+ 4.0
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	11.4	11.4	10.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.7
Hospitals	19.6	19.4	17.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Educational Services	22.0	21.7	22.2	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Colleges and Universities	12.4	12.3	12.9	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Total Government	284.3	283.3	274.1	+ 1.0	+10.2
Total Federal Government	39.9	40.0	38.9	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Total State and Local Government	244.4	243.3	235.2	+ 1.1	+ 9.2
Total State Government	96.2	96.1	91.6	+ 0.1	+ 4.6
State Government Education	40.0	40.0	37.6	+ 0.0	+ 2.4
Other State Government	56.2	56.1	54.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
Total Local Government	148.2	147.2	143.6	+ 1.0	+ 4.6
Local Government Education	85.0	84.2	83.8	+ 0.8	+ 1.2
Other Local Government	63.2	63.0	59.8	+ 0.2	+ 3.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

March, 1990

				Net Change From:	
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Manufacturing	388.7	389.9	389.4	- 1.2	- 0.7
Durable Goods	134.6	134.7	135.5	- 0.1	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.5	16.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.1	4.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members.	3.8	3.9	4.2	- 0.1	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	4.0	4.7	+ 0.0	- 0.7
Household Furniture	3.0	3.0	3.5	+ 0.0	- 0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.4	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.2	3.4	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	3.0	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.3	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	17.4	17.4	17.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.9	2.9	2.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.5	6.4	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	36.0	36.0	35.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.3	6.3	6.6	+ 0.0	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	7.5	7.5	7.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	22.1	22.1	22.7	+ 0.0	- 0.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.3	2.2	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Household Appliances	2.5	2.4	2.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.3	7.3	8.2	+ 0.0	- 0.9
Transportation Equipment	10.9	10.8	11.3	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.0	5.1	5.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	4.1	4.1	3.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.6
Nondurable Goods	254.1	255.2	253.9	- 1.1	+ 0.2
Food and Kindred Products	16.1	16.1	15.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.9
Meat Products	6.3	6.3	5.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.9
Beverages	2.6	2.6	2.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	104.3	105.3	106.4	- 1.0	- 2.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	26.5	26.7	28.4	- 0.2	- 1.9
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	26.5	27.1	28.7	- 0.6	- 2.2
Knitting Mills	9.2	9.2	9.5	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.3	17.3	13.9	+ 0.0	+ 3.4
Finishing Plants, Cotton	9.8	9.8	7.3	+ 0.0	+ 2.5
Finishing Plants, Manmade	6.6	6.6	5.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.8	10.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.9	9.0	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.4	7.5	7.4	- 0.1	+ 0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

March, 1990

	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Net Change From: Feb. 1990	Net Change From: Mar. 1989
Apparel and Other Textile Products.........	44.0	44.0	44.4	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings...............	9.3	9.4	9.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Shirts.................	5.8	5.9	6.2	- 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.............	13.6	13.8	14.9	- 0.2	- 1.3
Women's and Misses' Blouses and Shirts.	4.5	4.6	5.3	- 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Children's Undergarments......	2.1	2.1	2.3	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Girls & Children's Outerwear..............	5.0	5.0	4.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories.....	2.3	2.3	2.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.....	10.9	10.9	9.4	+ 0.0	+ 1.5
Paper and Allied Products.................	16.7	16.7	16.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
Paperboard Mills..........................	3.5	3.5	3.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes...........	5.6	5.6	5.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products....	4.6	4.6	4.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing...................	11.4	11.4	11.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Newspapers................................	4.4	4.4	4.5	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Commercial Printing.......................	4.8	4.8	4.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products.............	35.7	35.8	36.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.........	15.0	15.1	16.0	- 0.1	- 1.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals..............	2.9	2.9	2.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products.	25.1	25.1	23.1	+ 0.0	+ 2.0
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Else-..... where Classified........................	2.1	2.1	2.6	+ 0.0	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, Not...... Elsewhere Classified.....................	11.1	11.1	10.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

March, 1990

	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Net Change From:	
				Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment...........	1541.6	1543.7	1488.1	- 2.1	+53.5
Total Private............................	1263.8	1266.0	1220.6	- 2.2	+43.2
Construction............................	101.8	101.6	90.9	+ 0.2	+10.9
Manufacturing...........................	389.9	390.9	390.2	- 1.0	- 0.3
Durable Goods..........................	135.1	135.3	136.0	- 0.2	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products...............	15.4	15.6	16.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Furniture and Fixtures.................	3.9	4.0	4.6	- 0.1	- 0.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.........	11.6	11.6	10.4	+ 0.0	+ 1.2
Primary Metal Industries...............	8.2	8.3	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products..............	17.4	17.5	17.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical...........	35.8	35.9	35.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Special Industry Machinery............	6.3	6.3	6.6	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	22.4	22.4	23.0	+ 0.0	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods.......................	254.8	255.6	254.6	- 0.8	+ 0.2
Food and Kindred Products..............	16.3	16.4	15.4	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Textile Mill Products..................	104.2	105.1	106.3	- 0.9	- 2.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton........	26.6	26.9	28.5	- 0.3	- 1.9
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade.......	26.3	27.0	28.5	- 0.7	- 2.2
Knitting Mills.......................	9.3	9.3	9.6	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.........	17.3	17.2	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.4
Yarn and Thread Mills................	9.7	9.8	10.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products......	44.0	43.7	44.4	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings...........	9.4	9.5	9.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear..........	13.4	13.7	14.6	- 0.3	- 1.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	11.1	11.0	9.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Paper and Allied Products..............	16.8	16.7	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Printing and Publishing................	11.4	11.5	11.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products...........	35.8	35.9	36.4	- 0.1	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics......	15.0	15.2	16.0	- 0.2	- 1.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

March, 1990

	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Net Change From: Feb. 1990	Net Change From: Mar. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	65.1	65.1	63.4	+ 0.0	+ 1.7
Trucking and Warehousing................	19.8	20.0	19.9	- 0.2	- 0.1
Communication...........................	12.8	12.6	12.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.2	16.0	16.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	349.6	351.0	336.5	- 1.4	+13.1
Wholesale Trade..........................	62.2	62.3	60.7	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Retail Trade.............................	287.4	288.7	275.2	- 1.3	+12.2
General Merchandise Stores..............	38.1	38.1	36.5	+ 0.0	+ 1.6
Food Stores.............................	51.5	51.7	48.2	- 0.2	+ 3.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	70.7	70.4	67.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.4
Insurance Carriers......................	15.3	15.1	13.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Services..................................	284.9	285.2	270.2	- 0.3	+14.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	24.1	24.7	24.4	- 0.6	- 0.3
Educational Services....................	20.9	20.8	21.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Total Government..........................	277.8	277.7	267.7	+ 0.1	+10.1
Total Federal Government................	40.1	40.4	39.1	- 0.3	+ 1.0
Total State Government..................	94.1	94.1	89.6	+ 0.0	+ 4.5
Total Local Government..................	143.6	143.2	139.1	+ 0.4	+ 4.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

March, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.........	339.0	337.4	329.0	242.9	241.8	239.2
Total Private..........................	295.7	293.9	288.0	174.5	173.6	172.3
Construction and Mining................	23.2	23.0	22.7	14.5	14.2	14.4
Special Trade Contractors............	10.7	10.6	10.6	-	-	-
Manufacturing..........................	101.8	102.3	104.6	28.7	28.8	28.9
Durable Goods.........................	33.7	33.6	33.4	13.6	13.5	14.0
Lumber and Wood Products Including... Furniture.........................	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Primary Metal Industries and Fabricated Metal Products...............	6.4	6.4	6.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.........	13.2	13.2	13.1	-	-	-
Metalworking Machinery..............	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery..........	4.6	4.6	4.8	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment...	-	-	-	3.4	3.5	3.6
Computer and Office Equipment.......	-	-	-	1.5	1.6	1.6
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment..............................	6.6	6.6	6.5	1.9	1.9	2.1
Nondurable Goods......................	68.1	68.7	71.2	15.1	15.3	14.9
Food and Kindred Products............	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products................	30.8	31.0	33.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton.....	8.6	8.7	10.1	-	-	-
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade....	8.5	8.5	9.5	-	-	-
Knitting Mills.....................	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool......	3.4	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Carpets and Rugs...................	3.1	3.1	3.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills..............	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	8.3	8.3	8.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.........	1.1	1.1	1.4	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outer and.... Underwear........................	3.7	3.7	4.2	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products............	5.0	5.0	4.8	1.8	1.8	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.............	-	-	-	2.5	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products........	9.0	9.3	9.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.3	4.6	4.6	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

March, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.3	13.1	12.8	10.8	10.7	10.9
Communications	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	79.0	78.4	75.9	54.3	53.9	53.3
Wholesale Trade	18.5	18.4	18.0	12.9	12.9	13.0
Retail Trade	60.5	60.0	57.9	41.4	41.0	40.3
General Merchandise Stores	8.0	8.0	7.5	5.5	5.5	5.2
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.8	5.9	6.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	12.3	12.2	12.1	18.4	18.4	17.7
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.5	5.5	4.9
Services	66.1	64.9	59.9	47.8	47.6	47.1
Health Services	10.9	10.9	10.6	9.2	9.2	8.7
Hospitals	3.1	3.0	2.9	-	-	-
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.4	2.3	3.0
Total Government	43.3	43.5	41.0	68.4	68.2	66.9
Total Federal Government	2.1	2.1	2.0	7.8	7.8	7.8
Total State and Local Government	41.2	41.4	39.0	60.6	60.4	59.1
Total State Government	13.0	13.1	11.5	38.3	38.2	38.5
Total Local Government	28.2	28.3	27.5	22.3	22.2	20.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ANDERSON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

March, 1990

	CHARLESTON			ANDERSON		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.......	202.5	201.2	195.7	53.7	53.8	53.9
Total Private........................	148.6	147.5	142.1	-	-	-
Construction and Mining.............	14.9	14.6	13.1	2.1	2.1	2.5
Manufacturing........................	20.8	20.9	21.0	20.3	20.3	20.4
Durable Goods......................	11.7	11.8	12.0	5.0	4.9	5.0
Lumber and Wood Products Including. Furniture....................	2.1	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.0	1.0	1.1	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industry and fabri-.. cated Metal Products............	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	3.0	3.0	2.9	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	1.9	1.9	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods...................	9.1	9.1	9.0	15.3	15.4	15.4
Textile Mill Products and Apparel..	2.6	2.7	2.7	8.9	9.0	8.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.8
Paper and Allied Products..........	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	10.7	10.8	10.1	1.7	1.7	1.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	50.3	49.8	47.9	12.4	12.4	12.1
Wholesale Trade....................	8.6	8.6	8.8	-	-	-
Retail Trade.......................	41.7	41.2	39.1	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	8.6	8.5	8.9	1.5	1.5	1.4
Services............................	43.3	42.9	41.1	8.0	8.0	7.9
Total Government....................	53.9	53.7	53.6	7.7	7.8	8.0
Total Federal Government............	19.5	19.5	19.8	-	-	-
Total State and Local Government.....	34.4	34.2	33.8	-	-	-
Total State Government.............	16.1	16.0	15.5	-	-	-
Total Local Government.............	18.3	18.2	18.3	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

March, 1990

	FLORENCE		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	54.3	54.5	52.9
Construction and Mining.............	3.1	3.2	2.8
Manufacturing.......................	13.4	13.5	13.3
Durable Goods......................	4.5	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods...................	8.9	9.0	8.9
Textile Mill Products.............	3.0	3.1	3.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	2.1	2.1	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade..........	12.9	12.9	12.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	3.6	3.6	3.2
Services...........................	9.7	9.7	9.6
Total Government....................	9.7	9.7	9.7

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

March, 1990

	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Net Change From Feb. 1990	Net Change From Mar. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	729.3	724.4	706.5	+ 4.9	+22.8
Total Private	559.2	555.1	542.4	+ 4.1	+16.8
Construction	9.5	9.5	8.4	+ 0.0	+ 1.1
Manufacturing	158.5	159.3	160.3	- 0.8	- 1.8
Durable Goods	43.2	43.2	43.7	+ 0.0	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.5	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	4.3	4.4	4.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	10.7	10.8	10.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electronic and other Electric Equipment	11.9	11.8	12.3	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.0	3.2	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	115.3	116.1	116.6	- 0.8	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	5.0	4.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	45.6	46.1	47.3	- 0.5	- 1.7
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	11.4	11.5	12.2	- 0.1	- 0.8
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	11.9	12.2	12.9	- 0.3	- 1.0
Knitting Mills	6.7	6.7	7.0	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.3	36.6	37.0	- 0.3	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.3	8.5	8.7	- 0.2	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.9	12.0	13.0	- 0.1	- 1.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.7	3.7	3.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.5	9.6	9.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod.	10.1	10.0	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	16.7	16.7	16.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
Communications	5.8	5.8	5.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 10 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

March, 1990

	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Net Change From	
				Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	171.8	169.7	163.9	+ 2.1	+ 7.9
Wholesale Trade........................	17.1	16.9	16.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods........	8.5	8.5	8.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods.....	8.6	8.4	8.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Retail Trade...........................	154.7	152.8	147.2	+ 1.9	+ 7.5
General Merchandise Stores............	28.1	28.0	26.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Food Stores...........................	23.3	23.3	21.8	+ 0.0	+ 1.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	45.1	44.6	43.1	+ 0.5	+ 2.0
Insurance Carriers.....................	9.5	9.3	8.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Services...................................	157.5	155.2	150.3	+ 2.3	+ 7.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	14.3	13.6	14.5	+ 0.7	- 0.2
Health Services........................	47.4	47.2	44.1	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Hospitals.............................	16.3	16.1	14.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Educational Services...................	14.3	14.1	14.4	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Total Government..........................	170.1	169.3	164.1	+ 0.8	+ 6.0
Total Federal Government................	13.5	13.5	13.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Total State and Local Government.........	156.6	155.8	151.1	+ 0.8	+ 5.5
Total State Government..................	55.6	55.5	52.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
State Government Education............	19.6	19.6	18.4	+ 0.0	+ 1.2
Other State Government................	36.0	35.9	34.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Total Local Government..................	101.0	100.3	98.2	+ 0.7	+ 2.8
Local Government Education............	66.3	65.7	65.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.0
Other Local Government................	34.7	34.6	32.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

MARCH, 1990

	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
MANUFACTURING	298.9	300.6	299.8	357.06	357.57	348.59	40.9	41.1	41.4	8.73	8.70	8.42
DURABLE GOODS	102.4	102.4	103.3	380.42	378.71	367.21	42.6	42.6	42.6	8.93	8.89	8.62
Lumber and Wood Products	12.7	12.7	13.1	331.47	326.60	332.59	41.8	41.5	42.1	7.93	7.87	7.90
Furniture and Fixtures	3.1	3.2	3.8	273.78	277.69	286.48	40.5	41.2	41.7	6.76	6.74	6.87
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.1	8.9	8.1	428.11	433.38	427.25	43.2	43.6	43.2	9.91	9.94	9.89
Fabricated Metal Products	12.6	12.7	12.5	369.75	375.38	358.28	42.5	42.9	42.2	8.70	8.75	8.49
Industrial Machinery And Equip.	26.3	26.3	26.3	412.22	410.56	393.24	43.3	43.4	43.5	9.52	9.46	9.04
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.4	425.90	432.89	417.24	45.6	46.2	45.8	9.34	9.37	9.11
Electronic And Other Elec. Equip.	16.5	16.5	17.0	336.57	341.96	324.72	40.6	41.3	41.0	8.29	8.28	7.92
Instruments and Related Products	3.9	3.9	4.1	355.78	349.97	373.27	43.6	43.1	45.8	8.16	8.12	8.15
NONDURABLE GOODS	196.5	198.2	196.5	345.66	346.18	339.05	40.1	40.3	40.8	8.62	8.59	8.31
Food and Kindred Products	11.1	11.2	10.3	298.62	306.84	304.80	37.8	38.5	40.0	7.90	7.97	7.62
Textile Mill Products	89.8	90.9	92.2	330.48	331.30	320.25	40.6	40.8	40.9	8.14	8.12	7.83
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	23.9	24.0	25.5	331.14	334.06	325.99	39.8	40.2	40.8	8.32	8.31	7.99
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	23.8	24.4	25.8	340.35	336.80	321.53	39.9	40.0	39.5	8.53	8.42	8.14
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.0	8.3	303.46	311.54	302.28	41.4	42.1	42.1	7.33	7.40	7.18
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.8	13.9	11.3	347.34	345.64	344.49	42.0	42.1	42.9	8.27	8.21	8.03
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.5	8.9	305.25	310.37	302.74	40.7	41.0	41.7	7.50	7.57	7.26
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.2	36.6	36.6	222.53	226.10	212.25	37.4	38.0	37.7	5.95	5.95	5.63
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.3	8.4	8.7	213.89	216.45	201.29	36.5	37.0	36.4	5.86	5.85	5.53
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.2	11.4	12.2	198.53	199.73	193.67	37.6	37.9	37.9	5.28	5.27	5.11
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.0	579.39	579.39	564.65	45.3	45.3	45.1	12.79	12.79	12.52
Printing and Publishing	6.2	6.2	6.0	362.55	362.94	344.93	38.9	38.9	38.8	9.32	9.33	8.89
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.5	21.7	21.9	485.85	481.07	506.10	39.5	39.4	42.0	12.30	12.21	12.05

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

March, 1990

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	14.7	14.9	14.9	383.25	382.59	363.77
Durable Goods.......................	8.9	9.1	9.2	378.22	379.72	360.20
Nondurable Goods....................	5.8	5.8	5.7	389.55	387.39	368.25

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	40.3	40.4	39.8	9.51	9.47	9.14
Durable Goods.......................	41.2	41.5	40.7	9.18	9.15	8.85
Nondurable Goods....................	38.8	38.7	38.2	10.04	10.01	9.64

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	18.7	18.6	18.8	373.75	370.30	356.83
Durable Goods.......................	8.8	8.7	9.0	358.18	353.12	344.40
Fabricated Metals..................	2.2	2.1	2.2	386.30	384.54	349.76
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	1.6	1.6	1.7	378.32	367.46	372.78
Nondurable Goods....................	9.9	9.9	9.8	386.90	385.64	368.58
Textile Mill Products..............	1.8	1.8	2.0	337.00	336.17	314.57
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.2	1.2	1.2	205.80	204.62	202.47

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	41.9	41.7	41.3	8.92	8.88	8.64
Durable Goods.......................	41.6	41.3	41.0	8.61	8.55	8.40
Fabricated Metal Products..........	43.6	43.5	41.1	8.86	8.84	8.51
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	42.7	41.9	43.6	8.86	8.77	8.55
Nondurable Goods....................	42.1	42.1	41.6	9.19	9.16	8.86
Textile Mill Products..............	41.4	41.4	40.8	8.14	8.12	7.71
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	39.2	39.2	39.7	5.25	5.22	5.10

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TABLE 12 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

March, 1990

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	73.1	76.8	79.4	356.87	356.45	334.96
Durable Goods.......................	20.6	24.2	24.0	416.03	414.65	378.35
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	10.0	10.0	9.8	464.60	465.61	429.80
Special Industry Machinery........	3.1	3.1	3.2	431.48	428.23	418.59
Nondurable Goods....................	52.5	52.6	55.4	329.20	329.20	317.20
Textile Mill Products..............	26.3	26.3	29.0	330.48	329.67	321.55
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade..	8.0	7.9	9.0	335.78	334.15	330.89
Knitting Mills....................	1.3	1.4	1.3	270.10	275.65	256.57
Textile Finishing, Except Wool....	2.8	2.8	2.8	327.85	326.19	334.52
Apparel and Other Textile Product..	7.0	7.0	7.4	213.95	212.25	203.86
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.......	.9	.9	1.1	174.30	171.91	163.86
Chemicals and Allied Products......	5.4	5.5	5.4	448.36	455.39	427.65

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	41.4	41.4	40.7	8.62	8.61	8.23
Durable Goods.......................	44.4	44.3	42.8	9.37	9.36	8.84
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	46.0	46.1	45.1	10.10	10.10	9.53
Special Industry Machinery........	46.0	45.8	46.1	9.38	9.35	9.08
Nondurable Goods....................	40.0	40.0	39.9	8.23	8.23	7.95
Textile Mill Products..............	40.6	40.6	40.6	8.14	8.12	7.92
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade..	40.8	40.7	40.8	8.23	8.21	8.11
Knitting Mills....................	36.5	37.0	36.6	7.40	7.45	7.01
Textile Finishing, Except Wool....	41.5	41.5	43.9	7.90	7.86	7.62
Apparel and Other Textile Product..	37.8	37.7	37.2	5.66	5.63	5.48
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.......	35.0	34.8	35.7	4.98	4.94	4.59
Chemicals and Allied Products......	42.1	42.6	41.6	10.65	10.69	10.28

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
MARCH, 1990

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	MAR. 1990	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989	MAR. 1990	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989	MAR. 1990	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989
Abbeville	6,930	6,860	6,970	3,590	3,540	3,710	3,340	3,320	3,260
Aiken	53,700	53,600	50,300	19,000	19,000	19,000	34,700	34,600	31,300
Allendale	3,680	3,700	3,640	1,350	1,350	1,290	2,330	2,350	2,350
Anderson	53,700	53,800	53,900	20,300	20,300	20,400	33,400	33,500	33,500
Bamberg	4,710	4,730	4,470	1,520	1,520	1,540	3,190	3,210	2,930
Barnwell	7,750	7,710	7,520	3,080	3,040	3,340	4,670	4,670	4,180
Beaufort	35,280	35,270	31,550	950	960	1,080	34,330	34,310	30,470
Berkeley	26,200	26,000	25,500	6,600	6,600	6,700	19,600	19,400	18,800
Calhoun	3,720	3,730	4,080	1,870	1,870	2,250	1,850	1,860	1,830
Charleston	157,200	156,200	151,100	9,300	9,400	9,400	147,900	146,800	141,700
Cherokee	19,170	19,220	18,310	9,280	9,320	9,170	9,890	9,900	9,140
Chester	12,790	12,790	12,480	6,910	6,920	6,880	5,880	5,870	5,600
Chesterfield	14,410	14,500	13,900	7,920	8,020	7,850	6,490	6,480	6,050
Clarendon	7,130	7,110	6,700	1,670	1,660	1,650	5,460	5,450	5,050
Colleton	10,630	10,620	10,110	2,670	2,670	2,570	7,960	7,950	7,540
Darlington	22,520	22,520	21,180	7,780	7,790	7,740	14,740	14,730	13,440
Dillon	9,560	9,630	9,660	3,800	3,840	3,830	5,760	5,790	5,830
Dorchester	19,100	19,000	19,100	4,900	4,900	4,900	14,200	14,100	14,200
Edgefield	4,730	4,750	4,730	2,130	2,150	2,160	2,600	2,600	2,570
Fairfield	8,280	8,090	8,430	3,130	3,080	3,440	5,150	5,010	4,990
Florence	54,300	54,500	52,900	13,400	13,500	13,300	40,900	41,000	39,600
Georgetown	17,240	17,280	16,220	4,540	4,560	4,420	12,700	12,720	11,800
Greenville	195,200	194,100	189,500	51,200	51,500	52,800	144,000	142,600	136,700
Greenwood	29,600	29,870	28,950	10,880	11,210	11,220	18,720	18,660	17,730
Hampton	5,940	5,930	5,550	1,830	1,830	1,880	4,110	4,100	3,670
Horry	61,440	58,960	59,780	5,800	5,820	5,860	55,640	53,140	53,920
Jasper	4,030	4,060	3,710	360	360	360	3,670	3,700	3,350
Kershaw	16,700	16,680	16,540	6,450	6,440	6,400	10,250	10,240	10,140
Lancaster	18,930	18,940	18,550	8,230	8,300	8,340	10,700	10,640	10,210
Laurens	20,820	20,700	20,470	7,790	7,700	8,180	13,030	13,000	12,290
Lee	3,890	3,970	3,620	1,320	1,370	1,330	2,570	2,600	2,290
Lexington	57,300	57,000	56,600	14,200	14,300	14,300	43,100	42,700	42,300
McCormick	2,220	2,250	2,210	760	770	830	1,460	1,480	1,380
Marion	12,710	12,600	12,150	6,320	6,220	6,250	6,390	6,380	5,900
Marlboro	10,050	10,090	8,800	5,110	5,150	4,270	4,940	4,940	4,530
Newberry	11,780	11,790	12,130	4,810	4,830	5,350	6,970	6,960	6,780
Oconee	25,230	25,250	24,700	10,210	10,230	9,930	15,020	15,020	14,770
Orangeburg	31,360	31,060	29,730	9,750	9,440	9,460	21,610	21,620	20,270
Pickens	35,000	35,100	34,500	12,000	12,100	12,500	23,000	23,000	22,000
Richland	185,600	184,800	182,600	14,500	14,500	14,600	171,100	170,300	168,000
Saluda	3,610	3,630	3,470	1,450	1,460	1,470	2,160	2,170	2,000
Spartanburg	108,800	108,200	105,000	38,600	38,700	39,300	70,200	69,500	65,700
Sumter	34,400	34,770	32,550	9,830	10,180	9,880	24,570	24,590	22,670
Union	10,650	10,750	10,810	5,590	5,710	6,000	5,060	5,040	4,810
Williamsburg	11,030	11,110	11,630	4,970	5,040	5,600	6,060	6,070	6,030
York	48,800	47,900	47,200	13,600	13,600	13,400	35,200	34,300	33,800

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
MARCH, 1990

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	MAR. 1990	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989	MAR. 1990	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989	MAR. 1990	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989
ABBEVILLE....	10,590	10,440	10,660	690	690	670	6.5	6.6	6.3
AIKEN........	63,150	62,150	62,280	2,230	2,550	2,640	3.5	4.1	4.2
ALLENDALE....	5,250	5,120	5,100	260	280	330	4.9	5.4	6.5
ANDERSON MSA.	69,380	68,590	70,600	3,220	3,830	3,530	4.6	5.6	5.0
BAMBERG......	6,880	6,760	6,570	480	530	430	6.9	7.8	6.5
BARNWELL.....	9,220	9,020	8,840	780	850	590	8.4	9.4	6.7
BEAUFORT.....	37,850	37,210	34,610	1,030	1,370	1,080	2.7	3.7	3.1
BERKELEY.....	52,290	51,030	51,270	1,350	1,400	1,810	2.6	2.7	3.5
CALHOUN......	4,730	4,670	5,190	250	340	290	5.3	7.2	5.6
CHARLESTON...	141,510	138,760	138,900	4,550	5,330	5,900	3.2	3.8	4.2
CHEROKEE.....	24,240	23,980	23,190	1,310	1,550	1,040	5.4	6.5	4.5
CHESTER......	14,630	14,470	14,500	990	1,160	1,050	6.7	8.0	7.2
CHESTERFIELD.	20,860	20,670	20,470	890	1,080	930	4.3	5.2	4.5
CLARENDON....	12,220	11,950	11,820	540	650	680	4.4	5.5	5.8
COLLETON.....	18,310	17,940	17,870	650	770	840	3.5	4.3	4.7
DARLINGTON...	32,850	28,690	28,190	1,610	1,690	1,790	4.9	5.9	6.3
DILLON.......	14,480	14,250	14,960	890	980	1,100	6.1	6.8	7.4
DORCHESTER...	36,820	35,990	35,780	1,090	1,170	1,080	2.9	3.3	3.0
EDGEFIELD....	7,410	7,170	7,420	410	360	320	5.5	5.0	4.3
FAIRFIELD....	11,060	10,720	11,090	900	1,030	610	8.2	9.6	5.5
FLORENCE MSA.	57,760	56,600	56,790	2,580	2,660	2,620	4.5	4.7	4.6
GEORGETOWN...	22,240	22,320	21,080	1,670	2,210	1,580	7.5	9.9	7.5
GREENVILLE...	177,630	173,610	174,490	5,610	6,230	5,270	3.2	3.6	3.0
GREENWOOD....	28,980	28,670	29,080	1,480	1,560	2,020	5.1	5.4	6.9
HAMPTON......	7,840	7,570	7,360	460	390	380	5.9	5.2	5.2
HORRY........	70,360	68,370	68,860	4,640	6,560	4,360	6.6	9.6	6.3
JASPER.......	6,890	6,860	6,550	230	340	290	3.3	4.9	4.4
KERSHAW......	19,390	18,950	19,440	1,050	1,070	1,150	5.4	5.7	5.9
LANCASTER....	25,460	24,920	25,240	1,400	1,380	1,520	5.5	5.5	6.0
LAURENS......	24,910	24,240	24,290	1,420	1,460	1,020	5.7	6.0	4.2
LEE..........	9,210	9,110	8,990	430	420	470	4.6	4.6	5.2
LEXINGTON....	95,470	93,220	94,230	2,890	3,030	2,560	3.0	3.2	2.7
McCORMICK....	3,010	3,030	3,030	310	320	320	10.2	10.7	10.6
MARION.......	15,100	14,820	15,350	1,310	1,510	2,040	8.6	10.2	13.3
MARLBORO.....	13,800	13,740	12,380	1,250	1,480	1,240	9.1	10.7	10.0
NEWBERRY.....	15,080	14,770	15,520	720	840	740	4.8	5.7	4.8
OCONEE.......	29,920	29,530	29,440	1,380	1,630	1,360	4.6	5.5	4.6
ORANGEBURG...	40,490	40,250	39,670	2,240	3,300	3,070	5.5	8.2	7.7
PICKENS......	50,100	49,080	49,270	1,980	2,260	1,930	4.0	4.6	3.9
RICHLAND.....	142,120	139,010	141,450	4,330	4,780	5,020	3.0	3.4	3.5
SALUDA.......	8,130	7,970	7,750	510	570	290	6.3	7.1	3.7
SPARTANBURG..	116,080	113,840	113,410	4,820	5,590	3,970	4.2	4.9	3.5
SUMTER.......	37,850	37,330	36,280	1,650	1,770	1,940	4.3	4.8	5.3
UNION........	14,420	14,430	14,290	1,150	1,290	720	8.0	9.0	5.0
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,270	16,970	17,760	1,470	1,520	1,070	8.5	8.9	6.0
YORK.........	72,080	69,940	71,450	2,720	2,550	3,430	3.8	3.6	4.8
CHAS MSA.....	230,630	225,780	225,950	6,980	7,900	8,790	3.0	3.5	3.9
COLA MSA.....	237,590	232,220	235,680	7,220	7,800	7,580	3.0	3.4	3.2
GRNV MSA.....	343,810	336,530	337,170	12,410	14,070	11,160	3.6	4.2	3.3
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,715.4	1,678.7	1,682.7	73.8	84.3	77.1	4.3	5.0	4.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
MARCH, 1990

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	MAR. 1990	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989	MAR. 1990	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989	MAR. 1990	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989
ANDERSON	13,360	13,250	13,610	810	960	890	6.0	7.2	6.5
CHARLESTON	37,880	37,140	37,170	1,190	1,390	1,540	3.1	3.7	4.1
COLUMBIA	46,360	45,380	46,190	1,690	1,860	1,960	3.6	4.1	4.2
FLORENCE	15,930	15,610	15,660	670	690	680	4.2	4.4	4.3
GREENVILLE	34,430	33,680	33,810	1,300	1,450	1,220	3.8	4.3	3.6
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	12,690	12,220	12,430	590	830	550	4.6	6.8	4.4
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,500	22,140	22,200	1,100	1,290	1,430	4.9	5.8	6.4
ROCK HILL	22,920	22,230	22,770	1,030	960	1,300	4.5	4.3	5.7
SPARTANBURG . . .	23,700	23,280	23,120	1,180	1,370	970	5.0	5.9	4.2
SUMTER	11,480	11,320	11,010	510	550	610	4.5	4.9	5.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1989 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 12) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

S7155-2-p

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

APRIL, 1990

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EMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT SETS NUMEROUS RECORDS

South Carolina's economy continued to expand during April, outpacing the overall slower national trend. The state's economy, benefiting from a large influx of tourists to its vacation and recreation areas, experienced its lowest unemployment rate since December, 1988. South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 4.0% in April, well below the national rate of 5.2%, with the creation of 10,700 additional nonfarm jobs. Total nonfarm employment reached an all-time high of 1,544,700 as record employment levels were registered in 5 of 7 major industries. The private sector led the job count expansion by hiring 10,100 employees while public employment edged up 600 during the month.

TOURISM BOOSTS TRADE, SERVICES AND REAL ESTATE

As usual, tourism had its most pronounced effect in the retail trade and service industries. Total trade added 4,700 new jobs, triggered by a sharp jump in retail employment of 4,500. In retailing, eating and drinking places, general merchandise stores, and apparel and accessory stores accounted for 98% of the over-the-month gain. Service employment, at an all-time high of 286,000, provided 3,200 new positions in April fueled by increased hiring in hotels and other lodging places, and business services. Tourism and other warm-weather activities also influenced finance, insurance, and real estate, which climbed 1,000 to a record level of 70,900 in April largely on the strength of a seasonally expanding real estate market.

FEMALES DOMINATE TOURISM JOBS

April's statistics showed that females were the main benefactors of the expanding tourism job market. Approximately 6 of every 10 new jobs in April went to females. Roughly 5 of every 8 jobs created in trade and services were held by females, and half of the new hires in finance, insurance, and real estate were females. Overall, there were 736,200 females employed in nonfarm jobs in April, representing 48% of the total. Slightly over 45% of the female job holders were employed in trade and services, and government accounted for one fourth of females.

Tourism also had a sizeable impact upon unemployment in the coastal resort counties. Horry County's jobless rate dropped from 6.6% to 5.0% in April, Georgetown County's rate decreased from 7.5% to 6.2%, and Beaufort County's rate held steady at 2.7%, the lowest in the state.

HEALTHLY EMPLOYMENT GAINS FOUND IN FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE; AND MANUFACTURING

The state's manufacturing sector reversed its three-month downward trend with an increase of 700 jobs centered in durable goods (+600). Similar to the national trend, manufacturing continued to suffer from layoffs and plant closings especially in the state's textile mill products division. In South Carolina, the manufacturing production workweek declined 0.3 hour to 40.7 hours while average hourly earnings increased $0.01 to $8.74, an upturn which could be attributed to holiday pay for Good Friday. Nationally, the manufacturing workweek was down 0.2 hour and average hourly earnings edged up $0.04. The state's manufacturing productivity index also fell for the fourth consecutive month, dropping 0.7 point to 106.3 points and 1.9 points below the year-ago level of 108.2. Productivity in the apparel and textile industries declined 1.2 and 1.0 points, respectively, because of sharp drops in their workweeks.

CONSTRUCTION JOB COUNT RISES

South Carolina's construction workers found 500 additional jobs in April as construction employment continued to set record levels. Employment in the industry reached 100,500 with a job advance in special trade contracting of 300. Highway and street construction projects in the state also hired an additional 200 workers. Jobs in the transportation and public utilities sector remained unchanged in April at a record level of 64,400. The state's mining industry job count also held steady at 1,800 from the previous month.

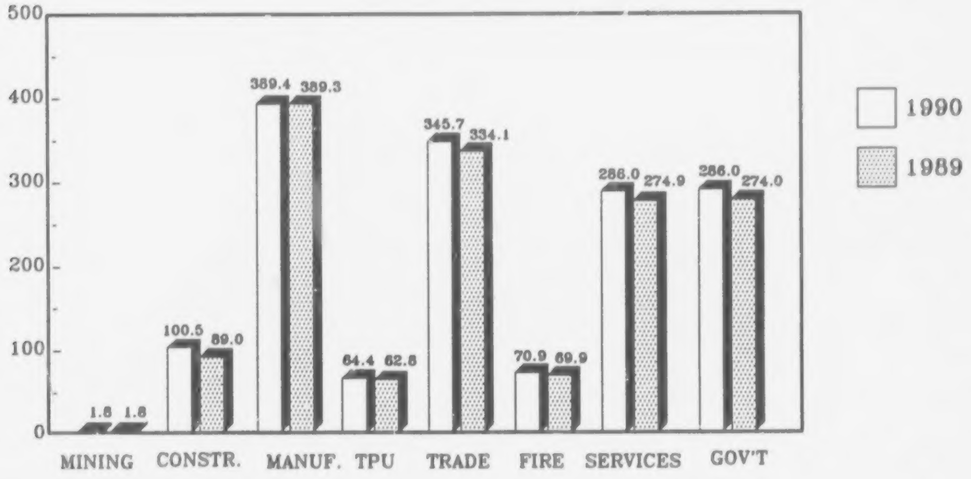
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT REACHES ALL-TIME HIGH

The state's public sector employment recorded a new all-time high of 286,000 in April. The growth occurred in state and local government with the hiring of 300 employees in other state government and 200 in other local government. Local education added 100 positions during the month. The federal job tally was unchanged at 40,800.

OUTLOOK:

South Carolina's economy will continue to grow in May under the influence of seasonality in trade and services. The state's unemployment rate, however, may experience a moderate upturn as students converge on the job market seeking summer employment.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
APRIL, 1990 COMPARED TO APRIL, 1989
DATA IN THOUSANDS



SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
APRIL, 1990 COMPARED TO MARCH, 1990
DATA IN THOUSANDS

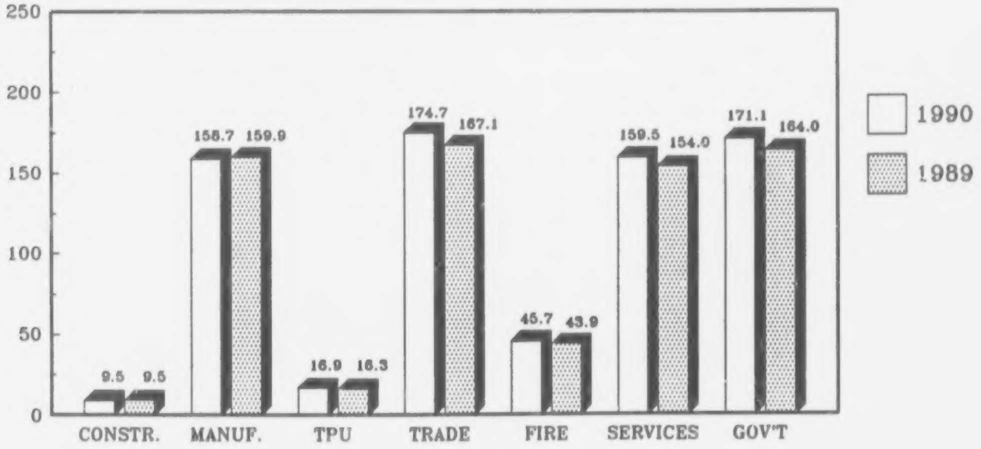


TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

April, 1990

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,703,300	1,715,400	1,680,300	1,704,500	1,722,900	1,681,500
Total Employment	1,634,700	1,641,600	1,607,900	1,633,300	1,650,000	1,606,500
Total Unemployment	68,600	73,800	72,400	71,200	72,900	75,000
Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.5

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	230,300	230,620	226,780	235,430	237,580	237,520
Total Employment	223,570	223,640	218,670	228,100	230,360	229,320
Total Unemployment	6,740	6,990	8,110	7,330	7,220	8,200
Unemployment Rate	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.5

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	341,710	343,800	334,910
Total Employment	330,120	331,380	323,560
Total Unemployment	11,590	12,420	11,350
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.6	3.4

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	123,816	123,789	122,576	124,886	124,829	123,615
Total Employment	117,359	117,093	116,347	118,116	118,334	117,084
Total Unemployment	6,457	6,697	6,229	6,770	6,495	6,531
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson (Anderson County), and Florence (Florence County) Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #13 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA's)

Seasonal influences dominated the employment picture in the metropolitan areas in April as nonfarm jobs reached an all-time high in Charleston (204,900), and yearly highs in Greenville-Spartanburg (339,300) and Columbia (241,800). There was an overall gain of 5,200 jobs in the metro areas in April, representing nearly half of the total job gain statewide. Charleston (+2,400) recorded the largest increased followed by Columbia (+1,600) and Greenville-Spartanburg (+1,200).

Trade and services, both highly responsive to tourism activity, led the way by adding 4,400 jobs in April, almost 85% of the total job gain for the metro areas. Trade rose sharply in the Charleston area with a jump of 1,400. Columbia and Greenville-Spartanburg were responsible for 500 more workers each. Eating and drinking places, food stores, and general merchandise stores all made significant advances within trade. Services also responded with a seasonal increase of 2,000 jobs as all three MSAs registered gains. Charleston led the way with a pickup of 900 jobs followed closely by Greenville-Spartanburg (+600), and Columbia (+500). Hotels and other lodging places, temporary help agencies, recreational services, and business services were the primary reasons for the strong performance in services.

Construction employment continued to show strength in the metro areas despite posting an increase of only 400 jobs. Unseasonably mild weather in February and March had allowed contractors to get an early jump on construction projects, which caused construction employment to experience its seasonal rise earlier in the year. Also, the continuing rebuilding efforts from Huricane Hugo enabled construction jobs to remain strong throughout the winter months, particularly in the Charleston area. Finance, insurance, and real estate, which often responds to construction activity, added 400 jobs in April, mostly the result of seasonal increases in real estate.

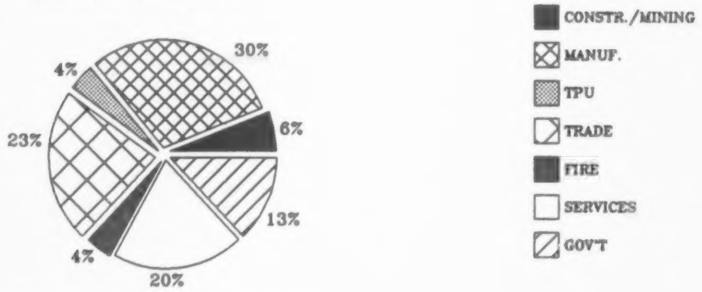
MAJOR METROPOLITAN EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA's)

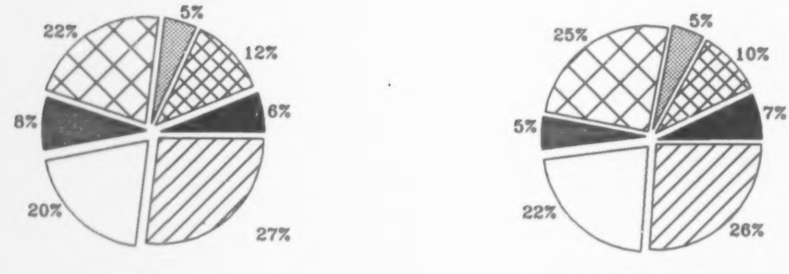
The remaining industry groups showed little or no change in April in the metro areas. Manufacturing lost 100 jobs due to temporary layoffs in nondurables, and government posted a small gain of 100. Employment in transportation and public utilities was unchanged over the month.

Unemployment in the three metropolitan areas remained well below the state average of 4.0% in April. Charleston recorded the lowest jobless rate of 2.9%, followed by Columbia at 3.1% and Greenville-Spartanburg at 3.4%. Within the metro areas, Berkeley County tied with Beaufort County for the lowest unemployment rate in the state at 2.7%.

MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
APRIL, 1990



GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG

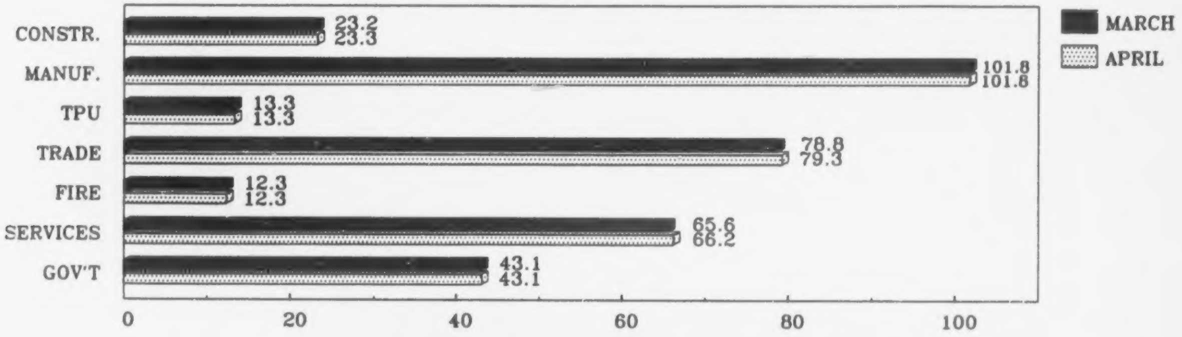


COLUMBIA CHARLESTON

SOUTH CAROLINA MSA EMPLOYMENT APRIL 1990 COMPARED TO MARCH 1990

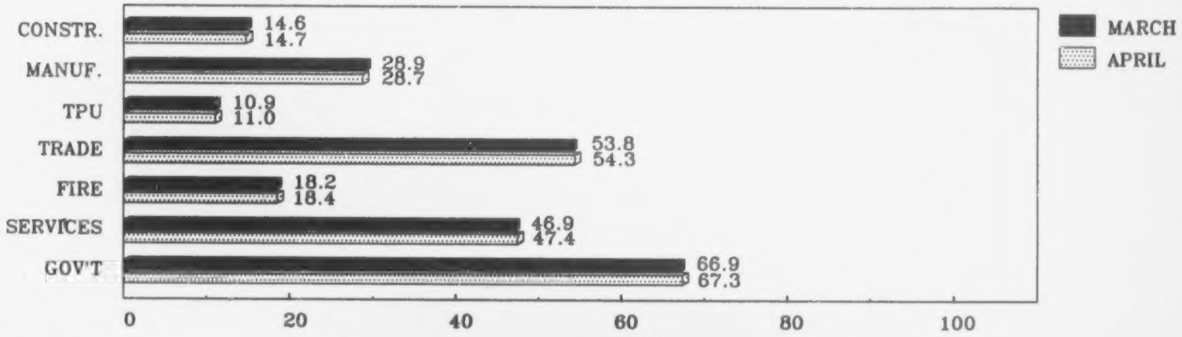
GREENVILLE MSA

(INCLUDES GREENVILLE, PICKENS AND SPARTENBURG COUNTIES)



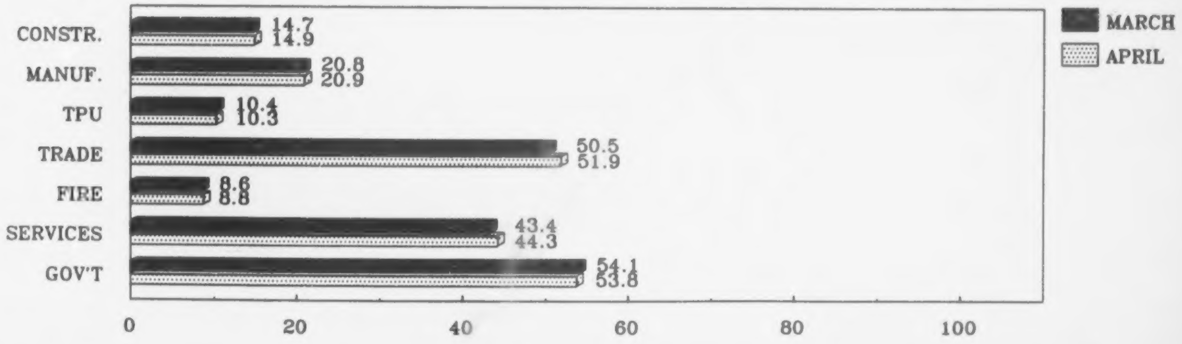
COLUMBIA MSA

(INCLUDES LEXINGTON AND RICHLAND COUNTIES)



CHARLESTON MSA

(INCLUDES BERKELEY, CHARLESTON AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES)



MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS 1988-2000

South Carolina's major metropolitan areas will make up 51.1% of covered employment in the state by the year 2000, up from 50.4% in 1988. Trade and services will continue to fuel growth in all three areas, accounting for nearly three of every four new jobs over the 1988-2000 period.

The Charleston area, which includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester counties, will show the greatest increase in jobs (64,300) and percent growth (+35.1%). Charleston will continue to benefit from tourism, as well as a rapidly growing population base. Services will lead the way, adding 29,000 jobs, while trade will account for more than 19,000.

Columbia, which includes Lexington and Richland counties, will grow 27.8% to the year 2000 on the strength of 61,000 new jobs. Services and trade will outperform other major industries, adding 27,000 and 15,300 jobs, respectively.

The Greenville-Spartanburg area, which consists of Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg counties, will add more than 55,000 new positions while growing 18.2%. Heavily dependent on manufacturing, Greenville-Spartanburg will not experience the same rate of growth as the two previous areas due to the sluggishness in factories. Services and trade will remain strong, however, adding 24,500 and 17,900 jobs, respectively.

NOTE:

For more detailed information on industry projections, contact the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, OES Unit, P.O. Box 995, Columbia, S.C. 29202

South Carolina Employment By MSA Projected To 2000

	CHARLESTON		COLUMBIA	
	ESTIMATED	PROJECTED	ESTIMATED	PROJECTED
	EMPLOYMENT		EMPLOYMENT	
INDUSTRY TITLE	1988	2000	1988	2000
Total, All Industries	183,121	247,380	219,731	280,750
Mining	105	170	341	380
Construction	12,013	15,940	12,755	15,980
Manufacturing	20,565	23,060	29,656	31,110
Durable Goods	11,793	13,200	14,519	15,000
Nondurable Goods	8,772	9,860	15,137	16,110
Textile Mill Products	1,602	1,620	1,919	1,950
Trans. & Public Utilities	11,534	15,640	12,054	15,880
Transportation	8,783	12,050	6,346	9,580
Trucking	2,945	4,250	2,735	3,800
Communication & Pub. Util.	2,751	3,590	5,708	6,300
Trade	46,685	66,190	50,332	65,590
Wholesale Trade	7,308	10,110	10,998	13,370
Retail Trade	39,377	56,080	39,334	52,220
Eating & Drinking Places	14,593	21,610	13,071	18,600
Finance, Ins., & R. Estate	8,593	11,850	17,331	21,940
Insurance	1,199	1,950	4,938	6,520
Services	53,478	82,550	65,639	92,590
Hotels	3,437	5,600	2,864	4,000
Business Services	6,748	14,280	11,873	20,150
Health Services	12,384	18,290	17,739	24,190
Legal Services	1,304	2,000	2,388	3,590
Educational Services	15,782	20,890	16,486	19,860
Government	30,148	31,980	31,623	37,280
Federal Government	18,276	17,800	6,272	6,400
State Government	5,429	6,390	20,498	24,900
Local Government	6,443	7,790	4,853	5,980

NOTES:
1. The employment included in this table represents only covered employment.
2. Educational services include both private and public schools.
3. Federal government employment excludes Post offices.
4. State and local government employment excludes both hospitals and education.
5. Health services include both state and local government hospital employment.

South Carolina Employment By MSA Projected To 2000

INDUSTRY TITLE	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT 1988	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 2000
Total, All Industries	304,416	359,910
Mining	269	270
Construction	20,363	24,380
Manufacturing	102,931	103,850
Durable Goods	32,814	35,150
Nondurable Goods	70,117	68,700
Textile Mill Products	33,123	29,360
Trans. & Public Utilities	12,964	17,000
Transportation	8,725	12,280
Trucking	5,162	7,180
Communication & Pub. Util.	4,239	4,720
Trade	72,254	90,130
Wholesale Trade	14,144	17,140
Retail Trade	58,110	72,990
Eating & Drinking Places	17,769	23,980
Finance, Ins., & R. Estate	11,572	14,360
Insurance	2,798	3,390
Services	73,675	98,140
Hotels	2,600	3,540
Business Services	13,697	21,210
Health Services	18,113	24,090
Legal Services	1,378	2,000
Educational Services	20,220	23,530
Government	10,388	11,780
Federal Government	482	510
State Government	3,426	3,820
Local Government	6,480	7,450

NOTES:
1. The employment included in this table represents only covered employment.
2. Educational services include both private and public schools.
3. Federal government employment excludes Post offices.
4. State and local government employment excludes both hospitals and education.
5. Health services include both state and local government hospital employment.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Cool, dry weather was predominant over much of the state during the first half of April, allowing most farmers to continue planting at a heavy pace. However, an "Easter cold snap" brought temperatures down into the twenties in northwestern South Carolina by the week ending April 8. This early freeze caused peach growers an estimated 61% damage to the peach crop. Reported damage varied by major producing areas, with the Upper State reporting 62% crop loss; the Ridge, 72%; and the Coastal Plains, 32%. Some growers indicated that even fruit which appeared sound from the outside would either be lost completely or be of very low quality. Weather by the week ending April 29 was generally hot and dry with the temperatures averaging above normal, setting new records in some areas. Rainfall over the weekend brought some relief to most parts of the state. Soil moisture ratings declined to 13% very short, 65% short, and 22% adequate by the week ending April 29. There was an average of 5.3 days available for field work and other outdoor activities.

FIELD CROPS

Corn planting was virtually complete in many counties, and the condition of the crop was rated fair to good. The tobacco transplanting continued at a rapid pace with 90% of the acreage set out. The crop was reported in fair to good condition. Cotton growers increased planting of the crop, but still lagged behind normal. Peanut and sorghum planting continued with planting percentages slightly ahead of normal for this time of year.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS (CONTINUED)

FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Watermelon and cantaloupe planting was very active during April. Some replanting was necessary due to earlier frost damage. Overall condition of both crops was rated fair to good. Planting of cucumbers, snap beans, and tomatoes continued with conditions remaining good.

NOTE

There were approximately 2,525 seasonal farm workers employed throughout South Carolina during April.

S.C. WEEKLY CROP STATISTICS

Week Ending 4/29/90

Crop	Phase	Percent Current	Percent Year Ago
Cantaloupe	Planted	71	72
Corn	Planted	96	83
Cotton	Planted	25	6
Cucumbers	Planted	86	72
Peanuts	Planted	18	7
Snap Beans	Planted	55	72
Sweet Potatoes	Planted	18	5
Tobacco	Planted	97	64
Watermelon	Planted	77	83

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate rose 0.2 point to 5.4% in April . . . marking the second straight monthly increase and the highest unemployment rate since January, 1989. Nonfarm payrolls advanced by 69,000 despite the fact that the federal government hired 79,000 workers for the census. Setbacks were seen in manufacturing, construction, and real estate while retail trade, services, and transportation and public utilities remained flat. It is speculated that heavy hiring in the first quarter of the year due to mild weather may have made hiring in April look particularly weak. However, the figures did indicate that 300,000 more people were looking for work in April than in March sparking much concern about the strength of the nation's economy.

Average weekly earnings of factory workers fell $9.55 to $427.57 in April . . . The average hourly wage, rose $0.03 to $10.77. The difference was due to the reductions in weekly hours from a seasonally adjusted 40.8 in March to 40.6 in April. Overtime also slid over the month, from 3.7 hours to 3.5 hours.

Retail sales declined for the third straight month in April . . . defying expectations that a late Easter would bring a surge in retail sales. Auto sales, despite efforts to boost sales with major price cuts, continued to pull retail sales down, declining another 2.7%. Excluding automobiles, retail sales remained steady over the month. Sales of durable goods (which include automobiles) fell 1.6% while nondurables remained stable. Overall, retail sales were at a seasonally adjusted $148.64 billion in April.

Producer prices dropped 0.3% in April . . . largely reflecting a continued balancing out from the sharp gains seen in January which followed an unusually cold December. Most of the price cuts seen over the month were in the volatile food and energy segments which rose very sharply in January. Excluding these two industries, producer prices rose 0.2% in April. Producer prices of intermediate goods (those that require processing) rose 0.1% in April while crude goods, including food and petroleum, fell 3.1%.

Personal income grew by a moderate 0.3% in April . . . to a level of $4.6888 trillion after seasonal adjustments. This increase was the smallest gain since September, 1989. The personal spending rate also advanced in April, rising 0.6%. This increase in spending pushed the savings rate down to 5.5% of after-tax income, down from 5.8% in March.

The Consumer Price Index rose a slight 0.2% to 128.9 in April . . . easing speculation that the Federal Reserve would have to raise interest rates to curve inflation. The slight increase in April was the lowest since September, 1989 and well below the 0.5% gains seen in March and February, and the 1.1% hike in January. Food and energy prices, the culprits for the first quarter inflation blitz, were kept under control in April helping to bring about the modest gain. In fact, excluding food and energy prices did not change the overall inflation picture like it usually would. The 0.2% gain brought the change in the CPI over the last 12 months to 4.7%, close to the inflation rate of the last few years.

Industrial production slipped 0.4% to a seasonally adjusted 108.7% of the 1987 average . . . with factories operating at only 83% of capacity. Steep declines in the production of cars and trucks were seen in April. However, many other industries including lumber, computers, nonferrous metals, paper, clothing, and textiles also saw a lessening in production over the month. The only industries posting any significant gains in output were chemicals, petroleum, iron and steel, and printing and publishing. This drop in April followed increases in March and February of 0.5% and 0.9%, respectively.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
BASE YEAR 1982-1984 = 100.0

April, 1990

	South Carolina		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.74	$ 8.73	$ 8.44
Average Weekly Earnings	$355.72	$357.93	$349.42
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$275.97	$278.11	$283.85

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.67	$ 8.66	$ 8.26
Average Weekly Earnings	$358.07	$357.66	$337.01
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$277.79	$277.90	$273.77

	Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.97	$ 8.95	$ 8.61
Average Weekly Earnings	$374.95	$375.00	$353.87
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$290.88	$291.38	$287.47

TABLE 2 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
BASE YEAR 1982-1984 = 100.0

April, 1990

	Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.57	$ 9.55	$ 9.14
Average Weekly Earnings	$383.76	$383.91	$363.77
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$297.72	$298.30	$295.51

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.77	$ 10.74	$ 10.41
Average Weekly Earnings	$427.57	$437.12	$426.81
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$331.71	$339.64	$346.72

TABLE 3

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

April, 1990

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	106.3	107.0	108.2
Durable-Good Productivity Index	122.2	122.6	122.8
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	99.1	99.9	101.7
Textile Productivity Index	92.0	93.0	95.9
Apparel Productivity Index	92.1	93.3	94.1

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

April, 1990

				Unadjusted percent change to Apr., 1990 from-	
	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
All items	128.9	128.7	123.1	+0.2	+4.7

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	#Mths Exper	Other Exper	#Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired	Annual Income Desired	Relocate?	Location of * Applicant
Building Inspector	60	Electrical Inspector	60	14	Full	25,000	Yes	Beaufort
Plater	99	None	N/A	12	Full	10,400	No	Chester
Office Manager	72	Accountant	65	16	Full	15,000	Yes	Conway
Elem. School Principal	19	None	N/A	18	Full	43,288	No	Florence
Electrical Maintenance	99	None	N/A	12	Full	28,080	Yes	Gaffney
Plant Engineer	96	Mechanic	10	12	Full	19,000	Yes	Greenwood
Police Officer	72	Forester	00	14	Full	12,480	No	Hampton
Production Mgr. Plant	99	None	N/A	16	Full	36,000	Yes	Hartsville
Stock Supervisor	99	Computer Operator	99	12	Full	9,360	No	Kingstree
Secretary	99	None	N/A	13	Full	10,400	No	Lancaster
Chemist	99	None	N/A	18	Full	40,000	Yes	Rock Hill
Electrician Helper	36	None	N/A	12	Full	20,000	No	Spartnbrg.
Pharmacist	25	Retail Store Manager	23	16	Full	20,000	Yes	Sumter

* There are currently more than 87,395 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

April, 1990

	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Net Change From: Mar. 1990	Net Change From: Apr. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.............	1544.7	1534.0	1493.4	+10.7	+51.3
Total Private............................	1258.7	1248.6	1219.4	+10.1	+39.3
Mining....................................	1.8	1.8	1.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Construction..............................	100.5	100.0	89.0	+ 0.5	+11.5
Heavy Construction, Excluding Building....	13.0	13.0	12.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.9
Highway and Street Construction..........	3.4	3.2	3.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	9.6	9.8	8.9	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Special Trade Contractors.................	48.2	47.9	43.6	+ 0.3	+ 4.6
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning......	11.6	11.6	10.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.7
Electrical Work..........................	10.7	10.4	9.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)......	389.4	388.7	389.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.1
Durable Goods.............................	135.1	134.5	135.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.0
Nondurable Goods..........................	254.3	254.2	254.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities.........	64.4	64.4	62.8	+ 0.0	+ 1.6
Trucking and Warehousing..................	19.7	19.6	19.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Water Transportation......................	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Communications............................	12.5	12.6	12.5	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Telephone Communications................	8.4	8.5	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services......	16.0	16.1	15.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services.......................	9.6	9.6	9.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Combination Utility Services............	4.0	4.0	3.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade.................	345.7	341.0	334.1	+ 4.7	+11.6
Wholesale Trade...........................	61.4	61.2	60.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods............	34.5	34.3	34.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.......	10.1	10.0	10.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods..........	26.9	26.9	26.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.7
Groceries and Related Products...........	9.2	9.1	8.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Groceries, General Line................	4.1	4.1	3.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.........	3.8	3.9	3.8	- 0.1	+ 0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

April, 1990

	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Net Change From: Mar. 1990	Net Change From: Apr. 1989
Retail Trade	284.3	279.8	273.6	+ 4.5	+10.7
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.3	12.2	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials	6.6	6.5	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
General Merchandise Stores	37.8	37.3	34.8	+ 0.5	+ 3.0
Food Stores	49.6	49.8	48.1	- 0.2	+ 1.5
Grocery Stores	46.4	46.6	45.3	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	70.9	69.9	67.5	+ 1.0	+ 3.4
Depository Institutions	21.6	21.7	21.6	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Commercial Banks	14.2	14.3	14.2	- 0.1	+ 0.0
National Commercial Banks	8.2	8.3	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.4	15.3	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Life Insurance	7.2	7.3	7.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Services	286.0	282.8	274.9	+ 3.2	+11.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	24.6	22.6	25.5	+ 2.0	- 0.9
Health Services	57.5	57.4	53.6	+ 0.1	+ 3.9
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	11.2	11.4	10.9	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Hospitals	19.9	19.7	18.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Educational Services	22.0	22.1	22.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Colleges and Universities	12.5	12.5	12.9	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Total Government	286.0	285.4	274.0	+ 0.6	+12.0
Total Federal Government	40.8	40.8	39.0	+ 0.0	+ 1.8
Total State and Local Government	245.2	244.6	235.0	+ 0.6	+10.2
Total State Government	96.5	96.2	91.9	+ 0.3	+ 4.6
State Government Education	40.1	40.1	37.8	+ 0.0	+ 2.3
Other State Government	56.4	56.1	54.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.3
Total Local Government	148.7	148.4	143.1	+ 0.3	+ 5.6
Local Government Education	85.3	85.2	83.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Other Local Government	63.4	63.2	59.8	+ 0.2	+ 3.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

April, 1990

	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Net Change From: Mar. 1990	Net Change From: Apr. 1989
Manufacturing	389.4	388.7	389.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.1
Durable Goods	135.1	134.5	135.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.4	15.8	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.1	4.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	3.8	4.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.0	4.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Household Furniture	3.1	3.0	3.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.4	10.3	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.1	3.2	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	17.6	17.4	17.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.9	2.9	2.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.6	6.5	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	36.2	36.0	35.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Metalworking Machinery	6.9	6.8	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.3	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	7.5	7.5	7.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	21.9	22.1	22.9	- 0.2	- 1.0
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.3	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.5	2.5	2.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.2	7.3	8.3	- 0.1	- 1.1
Transportation Equipment	11.0	10.9	11.4	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.1	5.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.9	3.5	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	254.3	254.2	254.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	16.0	16.0	15.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.6
Meat Products	6.2	6.2	5.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.6
Beverages	2.7	2.6	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	104.4	104.3	106.3	+ 0.1	- 1.9
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	26.3	26.5	28.7	- 0.2	- 2.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	27.0	26.5	28.3	+ 0.5	- 1.3
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.2	9.8	- 0.1	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.2	17.2	13.7	+ 0.0	+ 3.5
Finishing Plants, Cotton	9.8	9.8	7.3	+ 0.0	+ 2.5
Finishing Plants, Manmade	6.5	6.5	5.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.8	10.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.9	9.0	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.5	7.4	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

April, 1990

	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Net Change From: Mar. 1990	Net Change From: Apr. 1989
Apparel and Other Textile Products.........	44.0	44.1	44.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings...............	9.2	9.3	9.8	- 0.1	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts................	5.7	5.8	6.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.............	13.5	13.7	14.5	- 0.2	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Blouses and Shirts.	4.4	4.5	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Children's Undergarments......	2.1	2.1	2.3	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Girls & Children's Outerwear.............	5.0	5.0	4.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories.....	2.3	2.3	2.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.....	11.0	10.9	9.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Paper and Allied Products.................	16.8	16.7	16.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Paperboard Mills..........................	3.5	3.5	3.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes...........	5.6	5.6	5.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products....	4.6	4.6	4.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing...................	11.3	11.4	11.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Newspapers................................	4.5	4.4	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Commercial Printing.......................	4.7	4.8	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.............	35.8	35.8	36.3	+ 0.0	- 0.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.........	14.9	15.1	15.9	- 0.2	- 1.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals..............	2.9	2.9	2.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products.	25.2	25.1	23.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Else-..... where Classified........................	2.2	2.1	2.6	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, Not...... Elsewhere Classified.....................	11.1	11.1	10.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

April, 1990

				Net Change From:	
	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment............	1536.3	1543.3	1483.6	- 7.0	+52.7
Total Private.............................	1257.0	1264.4	1218.1	- 7.4	+38.9
Construction..............................	101.9	101.8	90.2	+ 0.1	+11.7
Manufacturing.............................	390.3	389.9	390.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Durable Goods............................	135.2	135.0	135.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.0
Lumber and Wood Products................	15.7	15.4	15.8	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures..................	4.0	3.9	4.6	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.........	11.4	11.5	10.4	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Primary Metal Industries................	8.4	8.3	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Fabricated Metal Products...............	17.6	17.4	17.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Industrial Machinery & Equipment........	36.0	35.8	35.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Special Industry Machinery.............	6.2	6.3	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electronic & Other Electrical Equip.....	22.1	22.4	23.1	- 0.3	- 1.0
Nondurable Goods.........................	255.1	254.9	255.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Food and Kindred Products...............	16.1	16.2	15.5	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Textile Mill Products...................	104.4	104.2	106.3	+ 0.2	- 1.9
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton........	26.2	26.6	28.5	- 0.4	- 2.3
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade.......	27.0	26.3	28.3	+ 0.7	- 1.3
Knitting Mills.........................	9.1	9.3	9.7	- 0.2	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.........	17.3	17.2	13.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.5
Yarn and Thread Mills..................	9.7	9.8	10.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products......	44.2	44.1	44.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings............	9.2	9.4	9.8	- 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear..........	13.4	13.5	14.4	- 0.1	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	11.2	11.1	9.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Paper and Allied Products...............	16.9	16.8	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Printing and Publishing.................	11.3	11.4	11.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products...........	35.9	35.9	36.4	+ 0.0	- 0.5
Plastic Materials & Synthetics.........	15.0	15.1	16.0	- 0.1	- 1.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

April, 1990

				Net Change From:	
	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	64.8	65.1	63.2	- 0.3	+ 1.6
Trucking and Warehousing...............	19.7	19.8	19.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication..........................	12.5	12.7	12.5	- 0.2	+ 0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.2	16.2	15.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	345.1	349.8	334.6	- 4.7	+10.5
Wholesale Trade..........................	61.4	62.2	60.5	- 0.8	+ 0.9
Retail Trade.............................	283.7	287.6	273.0	- 3.9	+10.7
General Merchandise Stores.............	39.0	38.2	35.9	+ 0.8	+ 3.1
Food Stores............................	49.6	51.4	48.1	- 1.8	+ 1.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	70.9	70.9	67.5	+ 0.0	+ 3.4
Insurance Carriers.....................	15.5	15.4	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Services..................................	282.2	285.1	271.2	- 2.9	+11.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	23.4	23.9	24.3	- 0.5	- 0.9
Educational Services...................	20.8	21.0	21.1	- 0.2	- 0.3
Total Government..........................	279.3	278.9	267.4	+ 0.4	+11.9
Total Federal Government................	40.9	41.0	39.1	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Total State Government..................	94.2	94.1	89.7	+ 0.1	+ 4.5
Total Local Government..................	144.2	143.8	138.7	+ 0.4	+ 5.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

April, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	339.3	338.1	329.2	241.8	240.2	241.2
Total Private	296.2	295.0	288.1	174.5	173.3	174.3
Construction and Mining	23.3	23.2	22.3	14.7	14.6	14.7
Special Trade Contractors	10.6	10.7	10.5	-	-	-
Manufacturing	101.8	101.8	103.9	28.7	28.9	29.1
Durable Goods	33.7	33.7	33.0	13.9	13.8	14.1
Lumber and Wood Products Including Furniture	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Primary Metal Industries and Fabricated Metal Products	6.4	6.4	6.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	13.2	13.2	12.9	-	-	-
Metalworking Machinery	2.5	2.5	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.6	4.6	4.7	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	-	-	-	3.5	3.4	3.6
Computer and Office Equipment	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	6.6	6.6	6.5	2.0	2.0	2.1
Nondurable Goods	68.1	68.1	70.9	14.8	15.1	15.0
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Textile Mill Products	30.6	30.7	33.5	1.9	2.0	2.0
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.6	10.0	-	-	-
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	8.4	8.4	9.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.5	3.4	3.4	-	-	-
Carpets and Rugs	3.1	3.1	3.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.2	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.1	8.2	8.7	2.1	2.1	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.0	1.1	1.4	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outer and Underwear	3.6	3.6	4.0	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	5.0	5.0	4.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod.	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.3	9.2	9.1	2.7	2.8	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.5	4.7	-	-	-

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

April, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities...	13.3	13.3	12.9	11.0	10.9	10.8
Communications......................	-	-	-	3.1	3.2	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade............	79.3	78.8	76.1	54.3	53.8	53.7
Wholesale Trade......................	18.6	18.5	17.9	12.9	12.8	13.1
Retail Trade.........................	60.7	60.3	58.2	41.4	41.0	40.6
General Merchandise Stores..........	7.9	7.9	7.3	5.5	5.4	5.3
Food Stores.........................	-	-	-	6.0	6.0	5.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.3	12.3	12.1	18.4	18.2	18.4
Insurance Carriers..................	-	-	-	5.0	4.9	5.5
Services..............................	66.2	65.6	60.8	47.4	46.9	47.6
Health Services.....................	11.0	10.9	10.7	9.0	8.9	8.6
Hospitals...........................	3.1	3.1	2.9	-	-	-
Membership Organizations............	-	-	-	2.4	2.3	2.9
Total Government......................	43.1	43.1	41.1	67.3	66.9	66.9
Total Federal Government............	2.1	2.1	2.0	7.9	7.8	7.8
Total State and Local Government.....	41.0	41.0	39.1	59.4	59.1	59.1
Total State Government.............	12.8	12.8	11.9	38.3	38.1	38.6
Total Local Government.............	28.2	28.2	27.2	21.1	21.0	20.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ANDERSON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

April, 1990

	CHARLESTON			ANDERSON		
	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	204.9	202.5	197.8	53.7	53.7	53.8
Total Private	151.1	148.4	143.9	-	-	-
Construction and Mining	14.9	14.7	13.0	2.0	2.1	2.3
Manufacturing	20.9	20.8	20.9	20.3	20.3	20.4
Durable Goods	11.9	11.8	11.9	4.9	5.0	4.9
Lumber and Wood Products Including Furniture	2.2	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.0	9.0	9.0	15.4	15.3	15.5
Textile Mill Products and Apparel	2.6	2.6	2.7	8.9	8.9	8.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.9
Paper and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.3	10.4	10.0	1.7	1.7	1.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	51.9	50.5	48.9	12.4	12.4	12.1
Wholesale Trade	8.9	8.7	8.8	-	-	-
Retail Trade	43.0	41.8	40.1	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.8	8.6	8.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Services	44.3	43.4	42.5	8.0	8.0	8.0
Total Government	53.8	54.1	53.9	7.8	7.7	8.0
Total Federal Government	19.6	19.7	20.0	-	-	-
Total State and Local Government	34.2	34.4	33.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	16.1	16.0	15.5	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.1	18.4	18.4	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

April, 1990

	FLORENCE		
	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	54.5	54.4	53.2
Construction and Mining.............	3.0	3.1	2.8
Manufacturing........................	13.4	13.4	13.1
Durable Goods......................	4.5	4.5	4.3
Nondurable Goods...................	8.9	8.9	8.8
Textile Mill Products.............	3.0	3.0	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	2.1	2.1	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	13.0	12.9	12.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	3.6	3.6	3.4
Services.............................	9.8	9.8	9.7
Total Government.....................	9.8	9.7	9.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

April, 1990

	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Net Change From	
				Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	736.2	729.7	713.8	+ 6.5	+22.4
Total Private	565.1	559.2	549.8	+ 5.9	+15.3
Construction	9.5	9.5	8.5	+ 0.0	+ 1.0
Manufacturing	158.7	158.6	159.9	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Durable Goods	43.1	43.2	43.5	- 0.1	- 0.4
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.4	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	4.4	4.3	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	10.7	10.8	10.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	11.8	11.9	12.5	- 0.1	- 0.7
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.1	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Nondurable Goods	115.6	115.4	116.4	+ 0.2	- 0.8
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	5.0	4.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	45.8	45.6	47.1	+ 0.2	- 1.3
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	11.3	11.4	12.4	- 0.1	- 1.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	12.1	11.9	12.7	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Knitting Mills	6.7	6.7	7.1	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.3	36.3	36.7	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.2	8.3	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.8	11.9	12.6	- 0.1	- 0.8
Paper and Allied Products	3.7	3.7	3.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.6	9.6	10.0	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod.	10.1	10.1	9.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	16.9	16.7	16.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Communications	5.8	5.8	5.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0

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TABLE 10 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

April, 1990

	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Net Change From Mar. 1990	Net Change From Apr. 1989
Wholesale and Retail Trade..............	174.7	171.7	167.1	+ 3.0	+ 7.6
Wholesale Trade........................	16.9	17.1	16.6	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods........	8.5	8.5	8.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods.....	8.4	8.6	8.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Retail Trade...........................	157.8	154.6	150.5	+ 3.2	+ 7.3
General Merchandise Stores.............	28.6	28.2	26.3	+ 0.4	+ 2.3
Food Stores............................	23.3	23.3	22.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	45.7	45.2	43.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.8
Insurance Carriers.....................	9.7	9.6	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Services..................................	159.5	157.4	154.0	+ 2.1	+ 5.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	15.5	14.3	16.1	+ 1.2	- 0.6
Health Services........................	47.6	47.4	44.4	+ 0.2	+ 3.2
Hospitals..............................	16.5	16.3	15.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Educational Services...................	14.3	14.4	14.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Total Government..........................	171.1	170.5	164.0	+ 0.6	+ 7.1
Total Federal Government................	13.9	13.8	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Total State and Local Government.........	157.2	156.7	151.0	+ 0.5	+ 6.2
Total State Government.................	55.8	55.5	53.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.7
State Government Education............	19.7	19.6	18.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Other State Government................	36.1	35.9	34.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Total Local Government.................	101.4	101.2	97.9	+ 0.2	+ 3.5
Local Government Education............	66.5	66.5	65.0	+ 0.0	+ 1.5
Other Local Government................	34.9	34.7	32.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

APRIL, 1990

	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
MANUFACTURING	299.1	298.8	299.2	355.72	357.93	349.42	40.7	41.0	41.4	8.74	8.73	8.44
DURABLE GOODS	102.7	102.3	102.5	376.85	379.95	367.20	42.2	42.5	42.5	8.93	8.94	8.64
Lumber and Wood Products	12.9	12.7	12.9	328.60	331.06	332.31	41.7	41.8	41.8	7.88	7.92	7.95
Furniture and Fixtures	3.2	3.1	3.7	271.60	274.18	287.43	40.0	40.5	41.9	6.79	6.77	6.86
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.8	9.0	8.0	432.70	427.42	429.84	43.4	43.0	43.2	9.97	9.94	9.95
Fabricated Metal Products	12.8	12.6	12.5	365.82	370.15	361.68	42.0	42.4	42.5	8.71	8.73	8.51
Industrial Machinery And Equip.	26.5	26.3	26.0	408.31	412.65	389.96	42.8	43.3	42.9	9.54	9.53	9.09
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.3	428.58	430.01	421.36	45.4	45.6	45.9	9.44	9.43	9.18
Electronic And Other Elec. Equip.	16.3	16.5	17.1	332.48	335.76	330.76	40.3	40.6	41.5	8.25	8.27	7.97
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	4.0	4.1	357.33	360.57	362.70	43.0	43.6	45.0	8.31	8.27	8.06
NONDURABLE GOODS	196.4	196.5	196.7	343.47	345.66	339.86	39.8	40.1	40.8	8.63	8.62	8.33
Food and Kindred Products	11.0	11.0	10.5	295.46	300.58	299.38	37.4	38.0	39.6	7.90	7.91	7.56
Textile Mill Products	89.9	89.8	91.9	326.83	331.30	322.67	40.2	40.7	41.0	8.13	8.14	7.87
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	23.6	23.9	25.9	328.60	331.14	327.64	39.4	39.8	40.6	8.34	8.32	8.07
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	24.3	23.8	25.4	336.20	340.00	326.41	39.6	40.0	40.1	8.49	8.50	8.14
Knitting Mills	7.9	8.0	8.5	301.17	305.66	300.35	41.2	41.7	41.6	7.31	7.33	7.22
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.8	13.8	11.1	339.48	348.17	343.31	41.4	42.1	42.7	8.20	8.27	8.04
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.4	8.8	300.24	304.50	304.72	40.3	40.6	41.8	7.45	7.50	7.29
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.2	36.1	36.4	217.71	222.75	211.12	36.9	37.5	37.5	5.90	5.94	5.63
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.2	8.3	8.8	205.45	210.68	204.40	35.3	36.2	36.5	5.82	5.82	5.60
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.1	11.1	11.9	194.62	197.78	188.50	37.0	37.6	37.4	5.26	5.26	5.04
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.0	586.50	583.84	568.26	45.5	45.4	45.1	12.89	12.86	12.60
Printing and Publishing	6.1	6.2	6.2	358.21	361.77	344.31	38.6	38.9	38.6	9.28	9.30	8.92
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.5	21.7	22.0	489.14	482.60	500.03	39.8	39.3	41.6	12.29	12.28	12.02

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

April, 1990

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	14.6	14.8	14.8	383.76	383.91	363.77
Durable Goods.......................	9.0	9.0	9.1	382.44	379.86	360.20
Nondurable Goods....................	5.6	5.8	5.7	387.21	389.86	368.83

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	40.1	40.2	39.8	9.57	9.55	9.14
Durable Goods.......................	41.3	41.2	40.7	9.26	9.22	8.85
Nondurable Goods....................	38.3	38.6	38.3	10.11	10.10	9.63

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	18.7	18.6	18.6	374.95	375.00	353.87
Durable Goods.......................	8.9	8.8	8.9	360.64	361.09	338.60
Fabricated Metals..................	2.2	2.2	2.1	378.35	386.30	353.14
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	1.7	1.6	1.7	378.53	373.80	364.66
Nondurable Goods....................	9.8	9.8	9.7	387.74	386.48	365.98
Textile Mill Products..............	1.9	1.9	1.9	336.60	338.65	315.75
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.2	1.2	1.2	203.32	203.84	196.06

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	41.8	41.9	41.1	8.97	8.95	8.61
Durable Goods.......................	41.5	41.6	40.6	8.69	8.68	8.34
Fabricated Metal Products..........	42.8	43.6	41.4	8.84	8.86	8.53
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	42.2	42.0	42.8	8.97	8.90	8.52
Nondurable Goods....................	42.1	42.1	41.4	9.21	9.18	8.84
Textile Mill Products..............	41.3	41.4	40.9	8.15	8.18	7.72
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	39.1	39.2	38.9	5.20	5.20	5.04

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 12 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

April, 1990

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	76.4	73.0	78.8	358.07	357.66	337.01
Durable Goods.......................	24.2	20.7	23.9	415.86	416.36	379.64
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	10.0	10.1	9.8	467.82	466.34	425.54
Special Industry Machinery........	3.0	3.1	3.2	421.16	426.27	413.14
Nondurable Goods...................	52.2	52.3	54.9	330.37	330.80	319.20
Textile Mill Products.............	26.1	26.2	28.7	328.86	330.08	323.56
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade..	7.9	7.9	8.7	332.51	336.61	337.83
Knitting Mills...................	1.4	1.3	1.4	274.91	273.06	249.91
Textile Finishing, Except Wool....	2.8	2.8	2.8	321.47	327.85	327.23
Apparel and Other Textile Product..	6.8	6.8	7.2	213.95	216.22	205.70
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.......	.8	.8	1.1	177.71	175.35	165.75
Chemicals and Allied Products......	5.5	5.5	5.4	450.42	447.68	426.83

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	41.3	41.3	40.8	8.67	8.66	8.26
Durable Goods.......................	44.1	44.2	42.8	9.43	9.42	8.87
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	46.0	45.9	44.7	10.17	10.16	9.52
Special Industry Machinery........	44.9	45.3	45.5	9.38	9.41	9.08
Nondurable Goods...................	39.9	40.0	40.0	8.28	8.27	7.98
Textile Mill Products.............	40.4	40.5	40.7	8.14	8.15	7.96
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade..	40.6	40.9	41.3	8.19	8.23	8.18
Knitting Mills...................	37.1	37.0	35.6	7.41	7.38	7.02
Textile Finishing, Except Wool....	40.9	41.5	43.0	7.86	7.90	7.61
Apparel and Other Textile Product..	37.8	38.0	37.4	5.66	5.69	5.50
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.......	35.4	35.0	35.8	5.02	5.01	4.63
Chemicals and Allied Products......	41.9	41.8	41.4	10.75	10.71	10.31

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
APRIL, 1990

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	APR. 1990	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989	APR. 1990	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989	APR. 1990	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989
Abbeville	6,970	6,930	6,920	3,660	3,580	3,620	3,310	3,350	3,300
Aiken	53,700	53,700	52,800	18,900	19,000	19,000	34,800	34,700	33,800
Allendale	3,690	3,680	3,520	1,350	1,350	1,320	2,340	2,330	2,200
Anderson	53,700	53,700	53,800	20,300	20,300	20,400	33,400	33,400	33,400
Bamberg	4,790	4,710	4,490	1,520	1,520	1,550	3,270	3,190	2,940
Barnwell	7,720	7,740	7,560	3,070	3,060	3,330	4,650	4,680	4,230
Beaufort	35,360	35,330	33,280	960	950	1,090	34,400	34,380	32,190
Berkeley	26,300	26,100	25,700	6,600	6,600	6,600	19,700	19,500	19,100
Calhoun	3,720	3,720	4,060	1,870	1,870	2,220	1,850	1,850	1,840
Charleston	159,300	157,300	153,000	9,400	9,300	9,400	149,900	148,000	143,600
Cherokee	19,140	19,170	18,410	9,280	9,290	9,170	9,860	9,880	9,240
Chester	12,830	12,800	12,720	6,960	6,920	6,970	5,870	5,880	5,750
Chesterfield	14,580	14,430	14,050	8,080	7,940	7,850	6,500	6,490	6,200
Clarendon	7,150	7,130	6,700	1,690	1,670	1,620	5,460	5,460	5,080
Colleton	10,690	10,630	10,170	2,690	2,670	2,600	8,000	7,960	7,570
Darlington	22,580	22,520	21,410	7,780	7,780	7,700	14,800	14,740	13,710
Dillon	9,630	9,560	9,430	3,810	3,800	3,670	5,820	5,760	5,760
Dorchester	19,300	19,100	19,100	4,900	4,900	4,900	14,400	14,200	14,200
Edgefield	4,690	4,730	4,670	2,090	2,120	2,150	2,600	2,610	2,520
Fairfield	8,290	8,280	8,350	3,190	3,130	3,400	5,100	5,150	4,950
Florence	54,500	54,400	53,200	13,400	13,400	13,100	41,100	41,000	40,100
Georgetown	17,250	17,220	16,410	4,520	4,520	4,450	12,730	12,700	11,960
Greenville	195,400	194,700	189,500	51,200	51,200	52,500	144,200	143,500	137,000
Greenwood	29,930	29,590	29,160	11,180	10,880	11,110	18,750	18,710	18,050
Hampton	5,930	5,940	5,610	1,830	1,830	1,860	4,100	4,110	3,750
Horry	64,270	61,350	64,250	5,770	5,800	5,930	58,500	55,550	58,320
Jasper	4,020	3,980	3,840	360	360	370	3,660	3,620	3,470
Kershaw	16,720	16,690	16,560	6,460	6,450	6,320	10,260	10,240	10,240
Lancaster	19,120	18,930	18,590	8,370	8,230	8,280	10,750	10,700	10,310
Laurens	20,900	20,830	20,400	7,790	7,790	8,260	13,110	13,040	12,140
Lee	3,900	3,890	3,580	1,330	1,320	1,310	2,570	2,570	2,270
Lexington	57,200	56,900	56,800	14,200	14,300	14,300	43,000	42,600	42,500
McCormick	2,260	2,220	2,240	760	760	790	1,500	1,460	1,450
Marion	12,680	12,710	12,400	6,280	6,320	6,370	6,400	6,390	6,030
Marlboro	10,070	10,060	9,010	5,120	5,110	4,400	4,950	4,950	4,610
Newberry	11,770	11,780	11,650	4,790	4,810	5,080	6,980	6,970	6,570
Oconee	25,290	25,290	24,350	10,240	10,270	9,810	15,050	15,020	14,540
Orangeburg	31,610	31,360	29,970	9,940	9,750	9,480	21,670	21,610	20,490
Pickens	35,100	35,000	33,800	12,000	12,000	12,200	23,100	23,000	21,600
Richland	184,600	183,300	184,400	14,500	14,600	14,800	170,100	168,700	169,600
Saluda	3,560	3,610	3,470	1,400	1,450	1,440	2,160	2,160	2,030
Spartanburg	108,800	108,400	105,900	38,600	38,600	39,200	70,200	69,800	66,700
Sumter	34,710	34,700	32,530	10,160	10,130	9,830	24,550	24,570	22,700
Union	10,560	10,650	10,840	5,530	5,590	5,960	5,030	5,060	4,880
Williamsburg	11,220	11,110	11,670	5,120	5,050	5,620	6,100	6,060	6,050
York	47,600	48,600	47,000	12,500	13,400	13,100	35,100	35,200	33,900

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
APRIL, 1990

AREA:	LABOR FORCE APR. 1990	LABOR FORCE MAR. 1990	LABOR FORCE APR. 1989	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER APR. 1990	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER MAR. 1990	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER APR. 1989	PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE APR. 1990	PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE MAR. 1990	PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE APR. 1989
ABBEVILLE....	10,420	10,590	10,450	550	690	580	5.3	6.5	5.6
AIKEN........	63,350	63,190	62,690	2,180	2,200	2,480	3.4	3.5	4.0
ALLENDALE....	5,260	5,250	5,100	290	260	300	5.6	4.9	5.9
ANDERSON MSA.	68,750	69,380	69,550	2,850	3,230	2,920	4.1	4.6	4.2
BAMBERG......	6,960	6,880	6,490	490	480	400	7.1	6.9	6.2
BARNWELL.....	9,150	9,220	8,810	800	780	580	8.7	8.4	6.6
BEAUFORT.....	37,780	37,850	35,990	1,010	1,030	1,090	2.7	2.7	3.0
BERKELEY.....	52,360	52,290	51,540	1,440	1,350	1,730	2.7	2.6	3.4
CALHOUN......	4,670	4,730	5,080	230	250	260	5.0	5.3	5.1
CHARLESTON...	141,000	141,510	139,740	4,080	4,550	5,820	2.9	3.2	4.2
CHEROKEE.....	23,960	24,240	23,160	1,200	1,310	1,070	5.0	5.4	4.6
CHESTER......	14,490	14,630	14,600	870	990	1,010	6.0	6.7	6.9
CHESTERFIELD.	20,990	20,860	20,400	910	890	850	4.3	4.3	4.2
CLARENDON....	12,130	12,220	11,650	520	540	630	4.3	4.4	5.4
COLLETON.....	18,180	18,310	17,790	560	650	850	3.1	3.5	4.8
DARLINGTON...	28,970	32,850	28,020	1,330	1,610	1,610	4.6	4.9	5.7
DILLON.......	14,430	14,480	14,430	860	890	1,030	5.9	6.1	7.1
DORCHESTER...	36,950	36,820	35,500	1,220	1,090	560	3.3	2.9	1.6
EDGEFIELD....	7,230	7,410	7,370	320	410	440	4.5	5.5	6.0
FAIRFIELD....	10,920	11,060	10,800	780	900	530	7.2	8.2	4.9
FLORENCE MSA.	57,060	57,760	56,470	2,180	2,580	2,370	3.8	4.5	4.2
GEORGETOWN...	21,790	22,240	20,830	1,360	1,670	1,250	6.2	7.5	6.0
GREENVILLE...	176,530	177,620	173,290	5,170	5,610	5,330	2.9	3.2	3.1
GREENWOOD....	29,140	28,980	28,840	1,520	1,480	1,770	5.2	5.1	6.1
HAMPTON......	7,680	7,840	7,320	360	460	330	4.7	5.9	4.5
HORRY........	71,720	70,360	71,810	3,610	4,640	3,410	5.0	6.6	4.7
JASPER.......	6,760	6,890	6,640	190	230	230	2.8	3.3	3.5
KERSHAW......	19,180	19,390	19,290	940	1,050	1,110	4.9	5.4	5.8
LANCASTER....	25,530	25,460	24,970	1,400	1,400	1,340	5.5	5.5	5.4
LAURENS......	24,710	24,900	24,000	1,300	1,420	980	5.3	5.7	4.1
LEE..........	9,110	9,210	8,760	370	430	430	4.1	4.6	4.9
LEXINGTON....	94,860	95,470	95,020	3,190	2,890	2,860	3.4	3.0	3.0
McCORMICK....	2,960	3,010	2,980	240	310	250	8.0	10.2	8.4
MARION.......	15,060	15,110	15,350	1,400	1,310	1,890	9.3	8.7	12.3
MARLBORO.....	13,640	13,800	12,320	1,160	1,250	1,020	8.5	9.1	8.3
NEWBERRY.....	14,950	15,080	14,790	720	720	640	4.8	4.8	4.3
OCONEE.......	29,650	29,910	28,810	1,250	1,380	1,290	4.2	4.6	4.5
ORANGEBURG...	40,390	40,490	39,260	2,150	2,250	2,700	5.3	5.5	6.9
PICKENS......	49,660	50,100	48,890	1,720	1,980	1,900	3.5	4.0	3.9
RICHLAND.....	140,570	142,110	142,500	4,140	4,330	5,340	2.9	3.0	3.7
SALUDA.......	7,960	8,130	7,690	520	510	320	6.5	6.3	4.2
SPARTANBURG..	115,520	116,070	112,740	4,690	4,830	4,120	4.1	4.2	3.7
SUMTER.......	37,840	37,850	35,910	1,610	1,650	1,850	4.3	4.3	5.2
UNION........	14,020	14,420	14,260	950	1,150	750	6.8	8.0	5.3
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,000	17,270	17,500	1,100	1,470	890	6.5	8.5	5.1
YORK.........	72,060	72,080	70,970	2,880	2,720	3,320	4.0	3.8	4.7
CHAS MSA.....	230,300	230,620	226,780	6,740	6,990	8,110	2.9	3.0	3.6
COLA MSA.....	235,430	237,580	237,520	7,330	7,220	8,200	3.1	3.0	3.5
GRNV MSA.....	341,710	343,800	334,910	11,590	12,420	11,350	3.4	3.6	3.4

Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.

S CAROLINA...	1,703.3	1,715.4	1,680.3	68.6	73.8	72.4	4.0	4.3	4.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

. TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL, 1990

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	APR. 1990	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989	APR. 1990	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989	APR. 1990	MAR. 1990	APR. 1989
ANDERSON	13,210	13,360	13,370	710	810	730	5.4	6.1	5.5
CHARLESTON	37,750	37,880	37,400	1,060	1,190	1,520	2.8	3.1	4.1
COLUMBIA	45,850	46,360	46,560	1,620	1,690	2,090	3.5	3.6	4.5
FLORENCE	15,740	15,930	15,580	570	670	620	3.6	4.2	4.0
GREENVILLE	34,210	34,430	33,590	1,200	1,300	1,240	3.5	3.8	3.7
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	13,000	12,690	13,030	460	590	430	3.5	4.6	3.3
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,380	22,500	22,330	900	1,100	1,410	4.4	4.9	6.3
ROCK HILL	22,920	22,920	22,610	1,090	1.030	1,260	4.7	4.5	5.6
SPARTANBURG . . .	23,580	23,700	23,000	1,150	1,180	1,010	4.9	5.0	4.4
SUMTER	11,470	11,480	10,890	500	510	580	4.4	4.5	5.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1989 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 12) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

MAY, 1990

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SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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EMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO CLIMB

South Carolina's economy added 8,600 nonfarm positions during May, pushing the state's total job count to a new all-time high of 1,555,000. Tourism continued to play the leading role in the state's employment picture with trade and services providing 80% or 7,400 of the 9,200 private sector jobs created in May. Record levels of employment were recorded in 5 of 7 major industries for the second consecutive month. Government employment experienced a seasonal decrease of 600 positions over the month. Despite record level employment, the state's unemployment rate rose slightly from 4.0% in April to 4.2% in May. This rise in unemployment was the result of an expanded labor force attributed to the entrance of more college and high school students into the summer job market. South Carolina's jobless rate, however, remained well below the national level of 5.3% reported for May.

SEASONAL EXPANSION IN TRADE AND SERVICES BENEFITS FEMALE WORKERS

In the female dominated trade and service sectors, women accounted for 57% of a total 7,400 new jobs filled in May, and as a result, female employment in the state reached a record 741,100. In the trade industry, tourism pushed total employment to an all-time high of 350,600 with the addition of 4,200 retail-related jobs. Eating and drinking places led the retail expansion as those establishments continued to benefit from increased vacation activities throughout the state. Healthy seasonal job gains were also reported in general merchandise stores, miscellaneous retail outlets, and food stores. The service job count, at a record high 289,500, registered sharp job growth in hotels and other lodging places, business services, and health services in May.

The coastal areas of Georgetown and Horry Counties recorded tourism-related declines in their unemployment rates during May, dropping from 6.2% to 5.6% and 5.0% to 4.6%, respectively. Beaufort County's unemployment rate remained the lowest in the state at 2.7% while Charleston's jobless rate edged up because of a large concentration of students and nonfaculty members entering the job market. The completion of some Hugo-related rebuilding projects helped to push the rate upward.

WARM WEATHER FUELS INCREASES IN CONSTRUCTION; AND FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

Building projects in South Carolina added 700 construction workers to payrolls in May while establishing a record employment level of 101,100. The state's weather conditions, mostly hot and dry, facilitated the start of new building, and repair projects throughout the state. General building contractors and special trade contractors accounted for the entire monthly increase in construction. Within special trade contractors, electrical workers gained 300 over the month. In finance, insurance, and real estate (+600), employment reached an all-time peak of 71,400, triggered by an expanding real estate market especially in the resort areas of Horry, Georgetown, and Beaufort Counties. Depository institutions and insurance carriers also increased their payrolls by 200 and 100, respectively. Employment in the transportation and public utilities sector was up 100 in May to a new high of 64,600. The number of workers in the state's mining industry was unchanged.

MODERATE GAINS IN MANUFACTURING

South Carolina's manufacturing sector posted its second consecutive monthly employment gain during May. The manufacturing job count rose 400 to 389,900 with the entire increase occurring in durable goods. The nondurable-good sector continued to be sluggish with scattered temporary layoffs in both the textile and apparel industries. The state's manufacturing workweek was up 0.1 hour to 40.5 hours in May. Workers in the industry also experienced a $0.04 increase in average hourly earnings to $8.78. Nationally, the manufacturing workweek edged up 0.4 hour to 41.1, and average hourly earnings climbed $0.08 to $10.82. The state's manufacturing productivity index reversed its four-month downward trend by edging up 0.3 point to 105.7 points, but remained well below the year-ago level of 108.4. Productivity in the durable-good sector jumped 1.3 points while nondurable goods inched up 0.1 point. The sharp rise in the durable sector reflected increased employment and an expanded workweek. Productivity in nondurables was held down by a drop in apparel workers' productivity, the result of employment cutbacks.

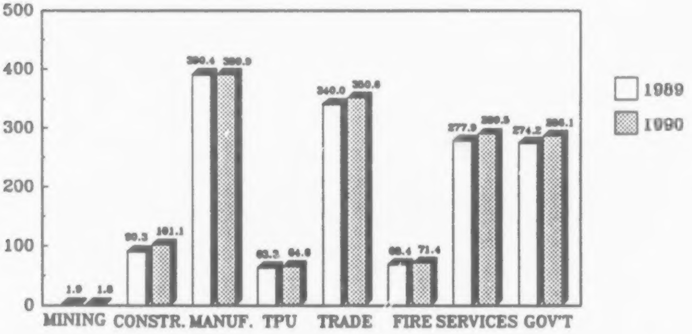
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT DROPS

Government employment in South Carolina experienced a decline of 600 jobs in May. Seasonal job losses in state education of 2,300 were partially offset by increases in other state government (+500), causing an overall decline in state government of 1,800. At the local level, employment increased 1,000 as both industry groups reported employment advances. The federal job count rose 200 with the entire gain centered in nondefense. Public sector employment in May at 286,100 was 11,900 above the 1989 level of 274,200.

OUTLOOK

South Carolina's economy is expected to expand in June under the influence of tourism, especially in trade and services. The state's unemployment rate should rise in June because of the substantial influx of students and graduates into the labor market.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
MAY, 1990 COMPARED TO MAY, 1989
DATA IN THOUSANDS



SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
MAY, 1990 COMPARED TO APRIL, 1990
DATA IN THOUSANDS

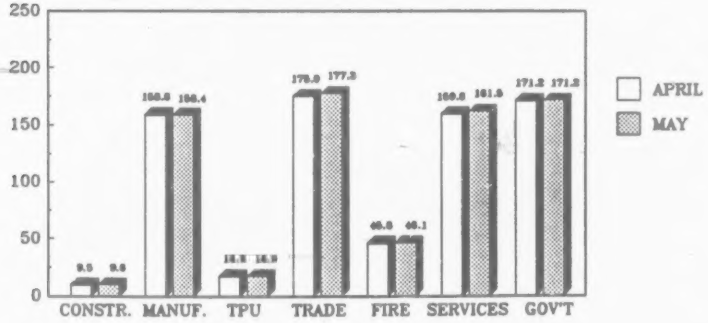


TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

MAY, 1990

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,728,400	1,703,300	1,691,200	1,714,600	1,704,500	1,677,400
Total Employment	1,655,700	1,634,700	1,622,000	1,640,300	1,633,300	1,606,600
Total Unemployment	72,700	68,600	69,200	74,300	71,200	70,800
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	236,830	230,270	229,660	238,500	235,390	239,120
Total Employment	229,280	223,530	221,050	230,450	228,070	231,670
Total Unemployment	7,550	6,730	8,610	8,050	7,320	7,450
Unemployment Rate	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.1

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	345,170	341,650	336,810
Total Employment	332,710	330,070	326,120
Total Unemployment	12,460	11,580	10,690
Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.4	3.2

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	124,640	123,816	123,196	125,004	124,886	123,551
Total Employment	118,277	117,359	117,039	118,350	118,116	117,132
Total Unemployment	6,363	6,457	6,156	6,653	6,770	6,419
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.2

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson (Anderson County), Florence (Florence County) Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #13 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA's)

Employment in all three metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) hit record highs in May due to strong seasonal growth in trade, services, and construction. The advances seen in May marked the fourth consecutive month of increases in each of the metropolitan areas. For the second straight month, Charleston led the way with an increase of 2,900, followed by Columbia (+1,900) and Greenville-Spartanburg (+800). The 5,600 job gain in the metropolitan areas represented 52.3% of the total nonfarm job growth statewide. Between January and May, Charleston added 8,900 jobs to its payrolls, Columbia advanced 5,100, and Greenville jumped 4,000.

Trade and services provided 84% of the growth in the metropolitan areas in May with seasonal gains posted in all three areas. All but 200 of the advance in trade came in retail trade with the sharpest increases in eating and drinking places, general merchandise stores, and food stores. Charleston, on the strength of the build-up for Spoleto and other tourism, posted the sharpest rise with 1,400, followed closely by Greenville-Spartanburg (+700) and Columbia (+500). Services also registered seasonal advances in May, increasing 2,100 in the metropolitan areas. Again, tourist-related increases in May pushed the Charleston service job count up 900, while Greenville-Spartanburg and Columbia grew 700 and 500, respectively. The service industries with the most growth were business services, personal services, and health services. Approximately 70% of the total growth in the metropolitan areas in the first five months of 1990 was in either services or trade.

Construction employment, responding to warm weather and seasonal demand, rose 900 in the metropolitan areas. Greenville (+400) added the most jobs, followed closely by Columbia (+300) and Charleston (+200). The growth in construction resulted from building construction as contractors began work on new projects and continued to work on on-going projects. There were 3,500 more construction workers employed in the metropolitan areas in May, 1990 than a year earlier. The majority of the addition (+1,900) was centered in the Charleston area where Hugo rebuilding and other new construction projects were in high gear.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA's)

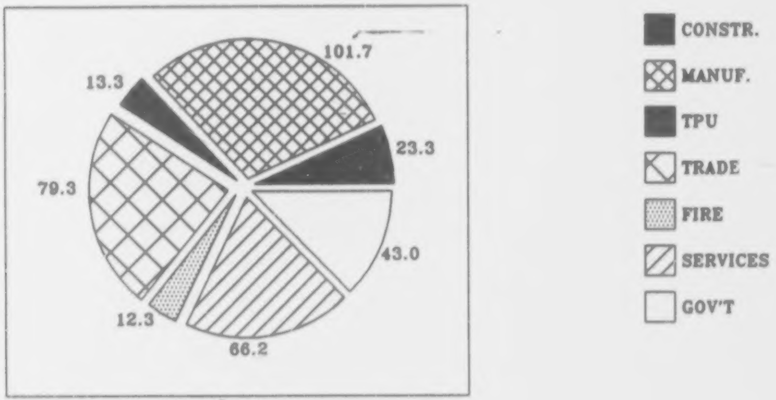
The other three private industries showed little movement in May in the metropolitan areas. Sluggish real estate sales held down the normal seasonal boosts usually seen in finance, insurance, and real estate. Manufacturing grew slightly in Columbia (+200) and Charleston (+100), but layoffs in various textile and apparel industries pushed employment down in Greenville (-200). Transportation and public utilities grew by 100 in the metropolitan areas with Columbia and Greenville adding 100 each, and Charleston losing 100.

Public employment in the MSA's varied in May. Greenville-Spartanburg's employment level fell 1,000, while Columbia and Charleston rose 200 and 300, respectively. Most of the drop in Greenville came in education-related positions, while the slight advances registered in Columbia and Charleston were scattered among federal, local, and state government.

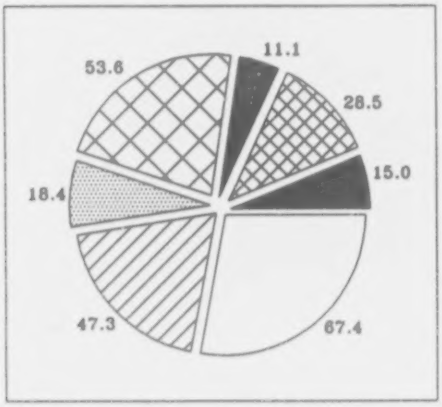
Unemployment in the metropolitan areas continued to be among the lowest in the state during May, despite the fact that seven of the eight MSA counties had increases in their unemployment rate. New entrants into the workforce, such as students seeking summer employment, caused the unemployment rates to rise. Berkeley County had the lowest rate within the MSA counties at 3.1%, while Spartanburg recorded the highest at 4.2%.

SOUTH CAROLINA
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA EMPLOYMENT
MAY, 1990
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

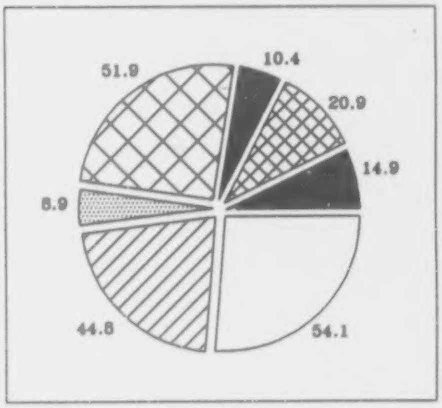
GREENVILLE–SPARTANBURG



COLUMBIA



CHARLESTON



SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Dry weather conditions prevailed over much of the state during May. Despite a few scattered showers, most farmers were able to increase land preparation and planting activities. Rainfall is needed soon to improve the soil moisture level. By the week ending May 27, soil moisture ratings were 11% very short, 62% short, and 27% adequate. There were an average of 5.7 days available for fieldwork activities.

FIELD CROPS

Planting of this year's cotton crop was nearing completion by the week ending May 27. The condition of the crop was rated 63% fair and 37% good. Soybean planting began in most areas, and progressed well where soil moisture was adequate. The tobacco crop was reported in fair-to-good condition. The corn crop was showing signs of heat and drought stress due to dry weather conditions. The condition of the crop was rated in fair-to-good condition. The peanut and sorghum planting continued active with both crops ahead of normal. The sweetpotato planting progressed well, and was considerably ahead of 1989. The overall condition of the crop was reported in fair-to-good condition.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES

The peach harvest was underway with 10% of the crop harvested by the week ending May 27. The statewide condition for peaches was rated as fair. The watermelon and cantaloupe crops were rated in good condition. The tomato and spring cucumber crops remained in good condition.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS (CONTINUED)

EMPLOYMENT

There were approximately 2,909 seasonal farm workers employed throughout South Carolina during May.

S.C. WEEKLY CROP STATISTICS

Week Ending 5/29/90

		Percent	
Crop	Phase	Current/	Year Ago
Cantaloupe	Planted	93	88
Cotton	Planted	93	83
Cucumbers	Planted	93	87
Peaches	Harvested	10	5
Peanuts	Planted	92	73
Snap Beans	Planted	80	86
Sorghum	Planted	50	20
Soybeans	Planted	40	23
Sweetpotatoes	Planted	74	33
Watermelons	Planted	90	91

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell 0.1 point to 5.3% in May . . . after jumping 0.2 point in April. However, nearly all of the growth was due to the federal government's hiring of 145,000 more part-time census workers. Private sector employment grew only slightly over the month after falling a revised 125,000 in April and staying flat in March. Manufacturing saw setbacks for the third straight month with the loss of some 35,000 jobs centered mostly in textiles, apparel, and food-processing industries. The automobile industry also registered cuts but to a lesser extent than in months past. Construction, while gaining employment over the month, failed to meet seasonal expectations by an estimated 20,000 jobs. Retail trade also registered layoffs in May indicating further weakness in that industry. Services, on the strength of advances in health services, was the only industry to experience a normal upturn, picking up 35,000 positions. Finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities remained flat over the month. Economists say that the employment picture painted from March to May was the worst seen since the recessionary year of 1982.

Average weekly earnings of the nation's factory workers rose $15.09 to $442.54 in May . . . responding to sharp advances in both weekly hours and hourly earnings. Analysts speculated that this could have been a sign that manufacturing was rebounding somewhat from its two-year decline. The average hourly wage rose $0.08 to $10.82, its sharpest gain since a $0.10 jump in February. Average weekly hours also increased in May, rising a seasonally adjusted 0.4 hour to 41.1 hours. Overtime expanded as well, jumping 0.5 hour to 4.0 hours.

Retail sales fell 0.7% in May, marking the third consecutive month of decline . . . with setbacks in every category except apparel. Auto sales, which tend to vary widely from month to month, fell 0.6% in May after a 0.7% drop in April. Excluding automobile sales, retail sales were down 0.8%. Some analysts say the drop in retail sales was due more to adverse weather conditions in some areas of the country than a poor economy. However, others believe that the weakness was too widespread to blame on the weather and that these figures indicated an overall weakness in the economy. Overall, retail sales totaled a seasonally adjusted $146.84 billion in May, down from $147.93 billion in April.

Producer prices rose 0.3% in May after three consecutive months of decline . . . raising some speculation that the Fed would raise interest rates to combat inflation. Much of the rise in May was due to a 0.6% jump in consumer food prices following declines of the same amount in both April and March. The other volatile element in producer prices, energy prices, declined for the fourth straight month following the sharp rise in January. Excluding food and energy prices, the producer price index rose 0.2% in May.

Consumer prices rose a modest 0.2% in May, marking the second straight month at that level . . . and providing some indication that although inflation was evident, it was not getting out of hand either. Earlier in the year, consumer prices skyrocketed as food and energy prices increased substantially. Between May, 1989 and May, 1990, consumer prices rose 4.4%, a rate comparable to those registered in the years since the recessionary year of 1982.

Housing starts fell to a seasonally adjusted level of 1,207,000 units in May . . . down 1.4% from a revised 1,224,000 a month earlier. This level was the lowest since the 1982 recession. The decline marked the fourth straight month of cutbacks which began after an unseasonably warm January pushed housing starts up 23.2%. Analysts speculated that the figures could push mortgage rates down to help fuel the sagging housing market.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS TRAINING WAGE

Effective April 1st, the federal minimum wage increases to $3.80 per hour, and will increase to $4.25 on April 1, 1991. An employee under 20 years of age may be paid a training wage of at least 85% of the minimum wage but not less than $3.35 per hour for a period of 90 calender days, provided the following conditions are met:

Employers are responsible for obtaining proof of age and evidence from the employee of any previous employment.

Employers must provide a written notice to each employee paid at the training wage, stating training wage provisions and statutory remedies available for violations, before employee begins employment. The U.S. Department of Labor has prepared a model form, published in the Federal Register, for employers' use.

> Employers may not pay employees at the training wage for more than 25% of total hours worked by all employees at an establishment in any month.

An employee who has been paid at the training wage for 90 days may be employed for a second 90 day period if employed by a different employer, if in addition to the above, the following conditions are also met:

> Employers must provide on-the-job training which includes personal and job specific skills.
>
> Employers must keep on file and provide employees with a written training plan.
>
> Employers must post in a prominent place a notice of vacant or filled training wage positions. Employers must furnish a copy of this position notice annually to the Department of Labor.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS
TRAINING WAGE (Continued)

Employers cannot displace employees or reduce wages in order to hire employees at the training wage or hire employees at the training wage when regular employees are on layoff from the position to be filled, or a substantially equivalent position.

The training wage does not apply to migrant or seasonal agricultural workers or to H-2A non-immigrant agricultural workers performing work of a temporary or seasonal nature.

The training wage provision expires March 31, 1993.

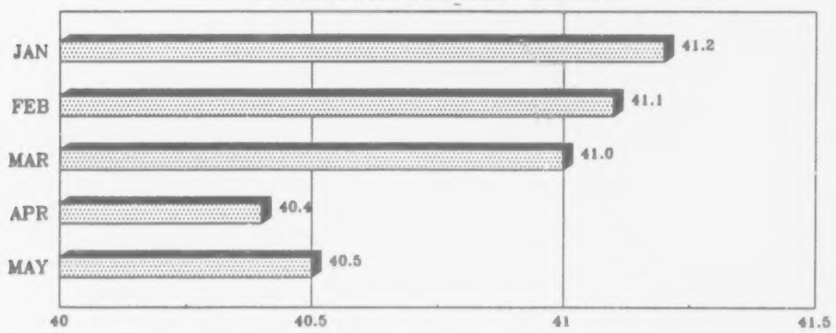
PERSONAL INCOME FOR UNITED STATES AND METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

1983–1988

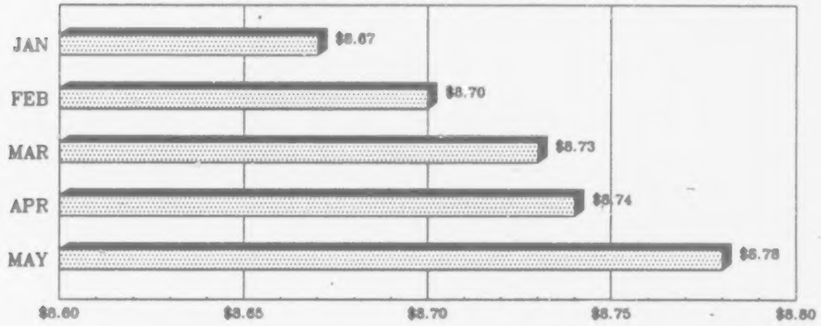
	PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	
	DOLLARS		RANK		PERCENT CHANGE	MILLIONS OF DOLLARS	PERCENT CHANGE
	1983	1988	1983	1988	1983-88	1988	1983-88
UNITED STATES	12,100	16,490	--	--	36.3	4,053,282	43.0
ANDERSON	10,546	12,559	294	285	36.1	1,797	41.8
CHARLESTON	9,411	12,543	285	287	33.3	6,407	46.2
COLUMBIA	10,484	14,745	224	164	40.6	6,730	49.8
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG	10,228	14,605	239	176	42.8	9,075	50.9

SOUTH CAROLINA'S MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

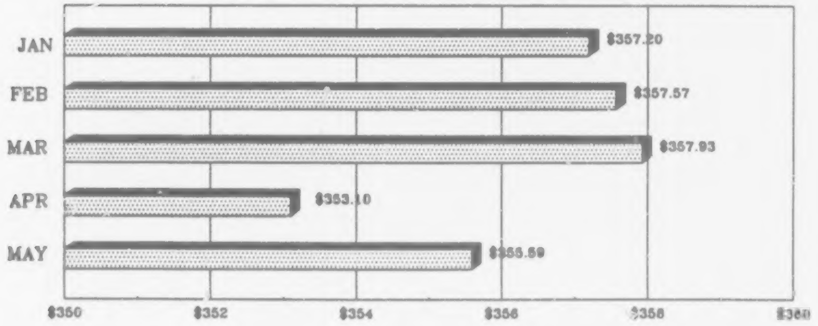
1990



AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS



AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS



AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
BASE YEAR 1982-1984 = 100.0

May, 1990

South Carolina

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.78	$ 8.74	$ 8.47
Average Weekly Earnings	$355.59	$353.10	$349.81
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$275.22	$273.93	$282.56

Greenville-Spartanburg MSA

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.70	$ 8.67	$ 8.29
Average Weekly Earnings	$360.18	$357.20	$338.23
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$278.78	$277.11	$273.21

Columbia MSA

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.00	$ 8.99	$ 8.62
Average Weekly Earnings	$379.80	$378.48	$353.42
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$293.96	$293.62	$285.48

TABLE 2 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
BASE YEAR 1982-1984 = 100.0

May, 1990

	Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.57	$ 9.56	$ 9.16
Average Weekly Earnings	$385.67	$384.31	$363.65
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$298.51	$298.15	$293.74

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.82	$ 10.74	$ 10.42
Average Weekly Earnings	$442.54	$427.54	$426.18
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$342.52	$331.61	$344.25

TABLE 3

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

May, 1990

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	105.7	105.4	108.4
Durable-Good Productivity Index	122.6	121.3	123.7
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	98.6	98.5	101.7
Textile Productivity Index	91.0	90.7	95.2
Apparel Productivity Index	90.8	91.6	94.3

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

May, 1990

				Unadjusted percent change to May, 1990 from-	
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Apr. 1990	May 1989
All items	129.2	128.9	123.8	+0.2	+4.4

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired	Annual Income Desired	Relocate?	Location of * Applicant
English Instructor	60	Teacher	60	17	Full	18,000	Yes	Beaufort
Machine Operator	12	None	N/A	12	Full	13,000	No	Chester
Accountant	14	None	N/A	16	Full	19,000	Yes	Conway
Newspaper Editor	99	None	N/A	16	Full	24,000	Yes	Florence
Management Trainee	24	None	N/A	16	Full	23,000	Yes	Gaffney
Systems Engineer	99	Systems Analyst	99	16	Full	55,000	Yes	Greenville
Diesel Mechanic	15	None	N/A	14	Full	18,000	No	Greenwood
Public Relations	00	None	N/A	16	Full	12,480	Yes	Hampton
Environmental Planner	99	None	N/A	18	Full	20,000	Yes	Hartsville
Stock Clerk	14	None	N/A	10	Full	7,904	No	Kingstree
Management	48	None	N/A	16	Full	12,000	No	Lancaster
Pharmacist	99	None	N/A	16	Full	31,200	Yes	Marion
Truck Driver Instructor	18	None	N/A	12	Full	20,000	Yes	Newberry

* There are currently more than 90,119 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

# Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Net Change From:	
				Apr. 1990	May 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment..............	1555.0	1546.4	1506.4	+ 8.6	+48.6
Total Private............................	1268.9	1259.7	1232.2	+ 9.2	+36.7
Mining..................................	1.8	1.8	1.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Construction.............................	101.1	100.4	90.3	+ 0.7	+10.8
Heavy Construction, Excluding Building....	12.9	13.0	12.3	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Highway and Street Construction..........	3.4	3.4	3.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	9.5	9.6	8.9	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Special Trade Contractors................	48.4	48.2	44.3	+ 0.2	+ 4.1
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning......	11.5	11.6	11.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Electrical Work..........................	11.0	10.7	9.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)......	389.9	389.5	390.4	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Durable Goods............................	135.3	134.9	135.8	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Nondurable Goods.........................	254.6	254.6	254.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities.........	64.6	64.5	63.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Trucking and Warehousing.................	19.8	19.7	19.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Water Transportation.....................	3.3	3.4	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Communications...........................	12.5	12.5	12.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Telephone Communications.................	8.4	8.4	8.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services......	16.1	16.0	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services........................	9.7	9.6	9.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Combination Utility Services.............	4.0	4.0	3.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade.................	350.6	346.4	340.0	+ 4.2	+10.6
Wholesale Trade..........................	61.4	61.4	60.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods............	34.6	34.5	34.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.......	10.2	10.1	10.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods..........	26.8	26.9	26.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Groceries and Related Products...........	9.1	9.2	9.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line..................	4.1	4.1	3.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.........	3.8	3.8	3.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1990

				Net Change From:	
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Apr. 1990	May 1989
Retail Trade	289.2	285.0	279.1	+ 4.2	+10.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.5	12.4	12.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials	6.7	6.6	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
General Merchandise Stores	38.4	37.9	36.0	+ 0.5	+ 2.4
Food Stores	49.9	49.6	48.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Grocery Stores	46.6	46.4	45.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	71.4	70.8	68.4	+ 0.6	+ 3.0
Depository Institutions	21.8	21.6	21.9	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Commercial Banks	14.3	14.2	14.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
National Commercial Banks	8.3	8.2	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.5	15.4	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Life Insurance	7.3	7.2	7.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	289.5	286.3	277.9	+ 3.2	+11.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	25.5	24.7	26.5	+ 0.8	- 1.0
Health Services	58.0	57.6	54.0	+ 0.4	+ 4.0
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	11.3	11.3	11.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Hospitals	20.0	19.9	18.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Educational Services	21.4	22.0	21.9	- 0.6	- 0.5
Colleges and Universities	12.0	12.5	12.5	- 0.5	- 0.5
Total Government	286.1	286.7	274.2	- 0.6	+11.9
Total Federal Government	42.5	42.3	39.4	+ 0.2	+ 3.1
Total State and Local Government	243.6	244.4	234.8	- 0.8	+ 8.8
Total State Government	94.5	96.3	90.7	- 1.8	+ 3.8
State Government Education	37.7	40.0	36.2	- 2.3	+ 1.5
Other State Government	56.8	56.3	54.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.3
Total Local Government	149.1	148.1	144.1	+ 1.0	+ 5.0
Local Government Education	85.4	84.7	83.5	+ 0.7	+ 1.9
Other Local Government	63.7	63.4	60.6	+ 0.3	+ 3.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

May, 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Net Change From: Apr. 1990	Net Change From: May 1989
Manufacturing	389.9	389.5	390.4	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Durable Goods	135.3	134.9	135.8	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.6	15.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.1	4.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	3.9	4.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.1	4.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Household Furniture	3.2	3.1	3.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.3	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.1	3.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.3	8.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	17.4	17.4	17.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.8	2.9	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.6	6.6	6.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	36.2	36.3	35.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	6.8	6.9	6.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.4	+ 0.0	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	7.5	7.5	7.7	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	21.8	21.9	23.2	- 0.1	- 1.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.3	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.5	2.5	2.7	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.1	7.2	8.3	- 0.1	- 1.2
Transportation Equipment	11.0	11.0	11.4	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.3	5.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.7	3.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	254.6	254.6	254.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Food and Kindred Products	16.2	16.1	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Meat Products	6.2	6.2	5.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Beverages	2.8	2.7	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	104.0	104.4	105.9	- 0.4	- 1.9
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	26.1	26.3	28.5	- 0.2	- 2.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	26.8	26.8	27.9	+ 0.0	- 1.1
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.1	9.8	+ 0.0	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.1	17.3	13.8	- 0.2	+ 3.3
Finishing Plants, Cotton	9.7	9.8	7.3	- 0.1	+ 2.4
Finishing Plants, Manmade	6.5	6.6	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.8	10.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.9	9.0	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.5	7.5	7.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

May, 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Net Change From: Apr. 1990	Net Change From: May 1989
Apparel and Other Textile Products.........	43.6	44.0	44.5	- 0.4	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings..............	8.9	9.2	10.0	- 0.3	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts................	5.5	5.7	6.4	- 0.2	- 0.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear............	13.3	13.5	14.4	- 0.2	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Blouses and Shirts.	4.4	4.4	5.0	+ 0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Children's Undergarments......	2.1	2.1	2.3	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Girls & Children's Outerwear.............	5.1	5.0	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories.....	2.3	2.3	2.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.....	10.9	11.0	9.7	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Paper and Allied Products.................	16.9	16.8	16.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Paperboard Mills.........................	3.6	3.5	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes...........	5.6	5.6	5.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products....	4.6	4.6	4.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing...................	11.5	11.5	11.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Newspapers...............................	4.5	4.5	4.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Commercial Printing......................	4.8	4.8	4.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products..............	36.0	35.8	36.4	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.........	15.1	14.9	16.0	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals.............	2.9	2.9	2.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products.	25.5	25.2	23.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Else-..... where Classified.......................	2.3	2.2	2.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, Not...... Elsewhere Classified....................	11.2	11.1	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

May, 1990

				Net Change From:	
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Apr. 1990	May 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment............	1539.4	1538.0	1491.4	+ 1.4	+48.0
Total Private............................	1259.0	1258.0	1222.7	+ 1.0	+36.3
Construction.............................	101.0	101.8	90.2	- 0.8	+10.8
Manufacturing............................	390.2	390.4	390.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
Durable Goods............................	134.9	135.0	135.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products................	15.7	15.6	15.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Furniture and Fixtures..................	4.2	4.0	4.5	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.........	11.4	11.4	10.4	+ 0.0	+ 1.0
Primary Metal Industries................	8.4	8.4	8.5	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products...............	17.3	17.4	17.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical............	35.9	36.1	35.6	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery............	6.3	6.2	6.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	21.9	22.1	23.3	- 0.2	- 1.4
Nondurable Goods.........................	255.3	255.4	255.3	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Food and Kindred Products...............	16.2	16.2	15.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.7
Textile Mill Products..................	104.1	104.4	106.0	- 0.3	- 1.9
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton........	26.0	26.2	28.4	- 0.2	- 2.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade.......	26.9	26.8	28.0	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Knitting Mills........................	9.0	9.1	9.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.........	17.4	17.4	14.0	+ 0.0	+ 3.4
Yarn and Thread Mills.................	9.6	9.8	10.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products......	43.7	44.2	44.6	- 0.5	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings...........	8.9	9.2	10.0	- 0.3	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.........	13.3	13.4	14.4	- 0.1	- 1.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	11.0	11.2	9.8	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Paper and Allied Products..............	17.0	16.9	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Printing and Publishing................	11.4	11.5	11.4	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products..........	36.2	35.9	36.6	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics......	15.1	15.0	16.1	+ 0.1	- 1.0

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TABLE 6 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

May, 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Net Change From: Apr. 1990	Net Change From: May 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	64.7	64.9	63.4	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Trucking and Warehousing................	19.8	19.7	19.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication...........................	12.5	12.5	12.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.2	16.2	15.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade...............	346.4	345.8	335.5	+ 0.6	+10.9
Wholesale Trade.........................	61.2	61.4	60.7	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Retail Trade............................	285.2	284.4	275.2	+ 0.8	+10.0
General Merchandise Stores..............	38.9	39.1	36.4	- 0.2	+ 2.5
Food Stores.............................	49.5	49.6	48.1	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	71.0	70.8	68.0	+ 0.2	+ 3.0
Insurance Carriers......................	15.5	15.5	14.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.7
Services..................................	283.9	282.5	272.6	+ 1.4	+11.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	23.5	23.5	24.4	+ 0.0	- 0.9
Educational Services....................	20.5	20.8	21.0	- 0.3	- 0.5
Total Government..........................	280.4	280.0	268.4	+ 0.4	+12.0
Total Federal Government................	42.6	42.4	39.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.1
Total State Government..................	93.8	94.0	90.0	- 0.2	+ 3.8
Total Local Government..................	144.0	143.6	139.2	+ 0.4	+ 4.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.........	339.9	339.1	332.6	243.2	241.3	242.9
Total Private..........................	297.9	296.1	291.1	175.6	173.9	175.8
Construction and Mining................	23.7	23.3	22.5	15.3	15.0	14.9
Special Trade Contractors............	10.7	10.6	10.6	-	-	-
Manufacturing..........................	101.5	101.7	104.4	28.7	28.5	29.1
Durable Goods........................	33.7	33.7	33.5	13.9	13.8	14.1
Lumber and Wood Products Including... Furniture.........................	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Primary Metal Industries and Fabri-.. cated Metal Products..............	6.4	6.4	6.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.........	13.2	13.2	13.1	-	-	-
Metalworking Machinery..............	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery..........	4.5	4.6	4.7	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment...	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	3.6
Computer and Office Equipment.......	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Electronic and Other Electric Equip-. ment..............................	6.6	6.6	6.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nondurable Goods.....................	67.8	68.0	70.9	14.8	14.7	15.0
Food and Kindred Products...........	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Textile Mill Products...............	30.4	30.5	33.4	2.0	1.9	2.0
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton.....	8.5	8.5	10.0	-	-	-
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade....	8.3	8.3	9.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills......................	1.8	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool......	3.4	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Carpets and Rugs....................	3.1	3.1	3.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills...............	2.2	2.2	2.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	8.0	8.1	8.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.........	1.0	1.0	1.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outer and.... Underwear.........................	3.5	3.6	3.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products...........	5.0	5.0	4.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.............	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products........	9.3	9.3	9.1	2.8	2.7	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.6	4.6	4.7	-	-	-

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities...	13.4	13.3	13.1	11.2	11.1	10.9
Communications....................	-	-	-	3.3	3.2	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	80.0	79.3	76.9	54.1	53.6	54.2
Wholesale Trade......................	18.6	18.6	17.9	12.9	12.9	13.1
Retail Trade.........................	61.4	60.7	59.0	41.2	40.7	41.1
General Merchandise Stores..........	8.0	7.9	7.4	5.5	5.4	5.7
Food Stores.........................	-	-	-	6.0	5.9	5.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.4	12.3	12.3	18.5	18.4	18.5
Insurance Carriers..................	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	5.5
Services.............................	66.9	66.2	61.9	47.8	47.3	48.2
Health Services.....................	11.0	11.0	10.9	9.1	9.0	8.8
Hospitals...........................	3.1	3.1	3.0	-	-	-
Membership Organizations............	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	3.0
Total Government.....................	42.0	43.0	41.5	67.6	67.4	67.1
Total Federal Government............	2.1	2.1	2.0	8.2	8.1	7.9
Total State and Local Government.....	39.9	40.9	39.5	59.4	59.3	59.2
Total State Government..............	11.6	12.7	12.1	38.2	38.2	38.6
Total Local Government..............	28.3	28.2	27.4	21.2	21.1	20.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ANDERSON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1990

	CHARLESTON			ANDERSON		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.......	208.8	205.9	198.8	53.7	53.6	54.4
Total Private.........................	154.4	151.8	144.7	-	-	-
Construction and Mining.............	15.1	14.9	13.2	2.1	2.1	2.4
Manufacturing.......................	21.0	20.9	20.8	20.2	20.2	20.6
Durable Goods......................	12.0	11.9	11.9	5.0	4.9	5.0
Lumber and Wood Products Including. Furniture......................	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products.............	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods...................	9.0	9.0	8.9	15.2	15.3	15.6
Textile Mill Products and Apparel..	2.6	2.6	2.8	8.8	8.9	9.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.9
Paper and Allied Products..........	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	10.3	10.4	9.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade..........	53.3	51.9	49.6	12.5	12.4	12.2
Wholesale Trade....................	9.1	8.9	8.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade.......................	44.2	43.0	41.0	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	9.0	8.9	8.7	1.5	1.4	1.5
Services............................	45.7	44.8	42.5	8.0	8.0	8.0
Total Government....................	54.4	54.1	54.1	7.7	7.8	8.0
Total Federal Government...........	19.8	19.8	20.0	-	-	-
Total State and Local Government....	34.6	34.3	34.1	-	-	-
Total State Government............	16.1	16.1	15.5	-	-	-
Total Local Government............	18.5	18.2	18.6	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1990

	FLORENCE		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	54.4	54.5	53.5
Construction and Mining.............	3.0	3.0	2.8
Manufacturing......................	13.3	13.4	13.1
Durable Goods......................	4.5	4.5	4.3
Nondurable Goods...................	8.8	8.9	8.8
Textile Mill Products.............	3.0	3.0	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	2.1	2.1	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade..........	13.0	13.0	12.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	3.6	3.6	3.4
Services............................	9.8	9.8	9.8
Total Government....................	9.8	9.8	9.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

May, 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Net Change From Apr. 1990	Net Change From May 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment..............	741.1	736.9	720.8	+ 4.2	+20.3
Total Private.............................	569.9	565.7	556.6	+ 4.2	+13.3
Construction..............................	9.6	9.5	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Manufacturing.............................	158.4	158.8	160.5	- 0.4	- 2.1
Durable Goods............................	43.1	43.1	43.9	+ 0.0	- 0.8
Lumber and Wood Products.................	2.3	2.3	2.4	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products................	4.3	4.3	4.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Industrial Machinery and Equipment........	10.7	10.7	10.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment...	11.8	11.8	12.7	+ 0.0	- 0.9
Instruments and Related Products..........	3.2	3.2	3.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Nondurable Goods.........................	115.3	115.7	116.6	- 0.4	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products................	5.1	5.0	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products....................	45.6	45.8	47.0	- 0.2	- 1.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton..........	11.2	11.3	12.3	- 0.1	- 1.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade.........	12.1	12.1	12.5	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Knitting Mills...........................	6.6	6.7	7.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products........	35.7	36.3	36.8	- 0.6	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings..............	7.9	8.2	8.9	- 0.3	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear............	11.5	11.8	12.6	- 0.3	- 1.1
Paper and Allied Products................	3.7	3.7	3.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing..................	5.0	5.0	5.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products............	9.7	9.6	10.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod....	10.3	10.1	9.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Transportation and Public Utilities.........	16.9	16.9	16.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
Communications...........................	5.8	5.8	5.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 10 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

May, 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Net Change From Apr. 1990	Net Change From May 1989
Wholesale and Retail Trade...............	177.3	175.0	170.7	+ 2.3	+ 6.6
Wholesale Trade........................	16.8	16.9	16.8	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods........	8.4	8.5	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods.....	8.4	8.4	8.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade...........................	160.5	158.1	153.9	+ 2.4	+ 6.6
General Merchandise Stores.............	29.0	28.7	27.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Food Stores............................	23.4	23.3	22.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	46.1	45.8	44.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Insurance Carriers.....................	9.8	9.8	9.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Services..................................	161.5	159.6	155.6	+ 1.9	+ 5.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	16.1	15.6	16.7	+ 0.5	- 0.6
Health Services........................	48.0	47.6	44.8	+ 0.4	+ 3.2
Hospitals..............................	16.6	16.5	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Educational Services...................	14.0	14.2	14.2	- 0.2	- 0.2
Total Government..........................	171.2	171.2	164.2	+ 0.0	+ 7.0
Total Federal Government................	14.7	14.7	13.2	+ 0.0	+ 1.5
Total State and Local Government.........	156.5	156.5	151.0	+ 0.0	+ 5.5
Total State Government.................	54.9	55.6	52.6	- 0.7	+ 2.3
State Government Education.............	18.5	19.6	17.7	- 1.1	+ 0.8
Other State Government.................	36.4	36.0	34.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Total Local Government.................	101.6	100.9	98.4	+ 0.7	+ 3.2
Local Government Education.............	66.6	66.0	65.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.5
Other Local Government.................	35.0	34.9	33.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

MAY, 1990

	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
MANUFACTURING	299.0	298.7	300.6	355.59	353.10	349.81	40.5	40.4	41.3	8.78	8.74	8.47
DURABLE GOODS	103.0	102.4	103.5	378.53	375.06	367.61	42.2	42.0	42.4	8.97	8.93	8.67
Lumber and Wood Products	12.8	12.8	13.0	326.51	327.34	328.30	41.7	41.7	41.4	7.83	7.85	7.93
Furniture and Fixtures	3.3	3.2	3.6	279.33	268.88	292.50	40.6	39.6	42.7	6.88	6.79	6.85
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	8.8	8.1	443.65	439.44	420.61	44.1	43.9	42.4	10.06	10.01	9.92
Fabricated Metal Products	12.6	12.6	12.7	359.98	362.71	364.23	41.0	41.5	42.6	8.78	8.74	8.55
Industrial Machinery And Equip.	26.6	26.5	26.3	407.26	401.43	389.42	42.6	42.3	42.7	9.56	9.49	9.12
Special Industry Machinery	4.1	4.2	4.3	426.94	417.75	414.94	44.8	44.3	45.2	9.53	9.43	9.18
Electronic And Other Elec. Equip.	16.3	16.3	17.3	330.82	329.20	332.83	40.1	40.0	41.5	8.25	8.23	8.02
Instruments and Related Products	4.2	4.1	4.1	338.62	332.91	368.90	41.6	41.1	45.6	8.14	8.10	8.09
NONDURABLE GOODS	196.0	196.3	197.1	344.60	341.75	340.25	39.7	39.6	40.7	8.68	8.63	8.36
Food and Kindred Products	11.0	11.0	10.5	294.30	289.71	302.48	37.3	37.0	39.8	7.89	7.83	7.60
Textile Mill Products	89.4	89.8	91.7	326.80	322.36	321.91	40.0	39.7	40.8	8.17	8.12	7.89
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	23.5	23.6	25.6	329.43	318.45	329.26	39.5	38.6	40.7	8.34	8.25	8.09
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	24.1	24.2	25.1	338.52	334.30	325.58	39.5	39.1	39.9	8.57	8.55	8.16
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.9	8.5	300.53	292.90	297.36	41.0	40.4	41.3	7.33	7.25	7.20
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.6	13.8	11.2	337.40	337.02	344.21	40.7	41.1	42.6	8.29	8.20	8.08
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.3	8.4	8.9	299.20	299.09	301.90	40.0	40.2	41.3	7.48	7.44	7.31
Apparel and Other Textile Products	35.8	36.1	36.5	219.70	217.49	213.38	36.8	36.8	37.5	5.97	5.91	5.69
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.9	8.2	8.8	211.11	206.62	201.96	35.6	35.2	36.0	5.93	5.87	5.61
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	10.9	11.0	11.8	197.90	193.72	187.68	37.2	36.9	36.8	5.32	5.25	5.10
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.1	593.64	587.40	570.97	45.7	45.5	45.1	12.99	12.91	12.66
Printing and Publishing	6.2	6.2	6.2	356.19	352.26	344.83	38.3	38.0	38.4	9.30	9.27	8.98
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.6	21.6	22.2	481.77	493.16	498.04	39.2	39.9	41.4	12.29	12.36	12.03

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

May, 1990

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
All Manufacturing....................	15.0	14.7	14.8	385.67	384.31	363.65
Durable Goods.......................	9.3	9.1	9.0	383.46	382.12	361.82
Nondurable Goods....................	5.7	5.6	5.8	390.39	387.60	366.14

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
All Manufacturing....................	40.3	40.2	39.7	9.57	9.56	9.16
Durable Goods.......................	41.5	41.4	40.7	9.24	9.23	8.89
Nondurable Goods....................	38.5	38.3	38.1	10.14	10.12	9.61

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
All Manufacturing....................	18.8	18.7	18.5	379.80	378.48	353.42
Durable Goods.......................	9.0	8.9	8.8	364.53	363.66	341.50
Fabricated Metals..................	2.3	2.2	2.1	387.63	392.94	356.54
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	1.7	1.7	1.7	376.85	376.85	375.40
Nondurable Goods...................	9.8	9.8	9.7	395.33	391.78	365.09
Textile Mill Products.............	1.9	1.9	1.9	348.59	342.78	308.00
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.2	1.2	1.2	207.77	206.32	202.36

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
All Manufacturing....................	42.2	42.1	41.0	9.00	8.99	8.62
Durable Goods.......................	41.9	41.8	40.8	8.70	8.70	8.37
Fabricated Metal Products..........	43.8	44.2	41.7	8.85	8.89	8.55
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	42.2	42.2	43.6	8.93	8.93	8.61
Nondurable Goods...................	42.6	42.4	41.3	9.28	9.24	8.84
Textile Mill Products.............	42.1	41.6	40.0	8.28	8.24	7.70
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	39.5	39.3	39.6	5.26	5.25	5.11

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 12 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

May, 1990

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
All Manufacturing....................	76.5	76.3	78.8	360.18	357.20	338.23
Durable Goods........................	24.3	24.2	24.1	416.81	414.04	382.27
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	10.0	10.0	9.8	467.26	461.93	424.59
Special Industry Machinery........	3.0	3.0	3.1	427.24	421.68	408.61
Nondurable Goods.....................	52.2	52.1	54.7	334.03	330.77	319.60
Textile Mill Products..............	26.0	26.0	28.5	332.09	329.65	325.97
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade..	7.8	7.8	8.5	335.76	331.27	339.06
Knitting Mills....................	1.3	1.4	1.4	280.86	276.39	252.04
Textile Finishing, Except Wool....	2.8	2.8	2.8	328.39	324.75	330.38
Apparel and Other Textile Product..	6.7	6.8	7.1	217.74	213.57	200.93
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.......	.8	.8	1.0	176.70	178.77	163.66
Chemicals and Allied Products......	5.5	5.5	5.4	454.02	452.76	427.25

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
All Manufacturing....................	41.4	41.2	40.8	8.70	8.67	8.29
Durable Goods........................	44.2	44.0	43.0	9.43	9.41	8.89
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	45.9	45.6	44.6	10.18	10.13	9.52
Special Industry Machinery........	45.5	45.1	45.1	9.39	9.35	9.06
Nondurable Goods.....................	40.1	39.9	39.9	8.33	8.29	8.01
Textile Mill Products..............	40.4	40.3	40.9	8.22	8.18	7.97
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade..	40.6	40.3	41.5	8.27	8.22	8.17
Knitting Mills....................	37.7	37.3	35.7	7.45	7.41	7.06
Textile Finishing, Except Wool....	41.1	40.9	43.3	7.99	7.94	7.63
Apparel and Other Textile Product..	38.2	37.8	36.6	5.70	5.65	5.49
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.......	35.2	35.4	35.5	5.02	5.05	4.61
Chemicals and Allied Products......	42.0	42.0	41.4	10.81	10.78	10.32

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
MAY, 1990

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989
Abbeville	6,980	6,970	6,970	3,670	3,650	3,650	3,310	3,320	3,320
Aiken	53,700	53,700	53,200	19,000	19,000	19,000	34,700	34,700	34,200
Allendale	3,740	3,690	3,590	1,370	1,350	1,340	2,370	2,340	2,250
Anderson	53,700	53,600	54,400	20,200	20,200	20,600	33,500	33,400	33,800
Bamberg	4,790	4,790	4,490	1,520	1,520	1,550	3,270	3,270	2,940
Barnwell	7,800	7,720	7,720	3,120	3,070	3,420	4,680	4,650	4,300
Beaufort	35,450	35,400	33,970	960	960	1,060	34,490	34,440	32,910
Berkeley	26,800	26,400	25,800	6,700	6,600	6,600	20,100	19,800	19,200
Calhoun	3,610	3,600	4,080	1,770	1,750	2,250	1,840	1,850	1,830
Charleston	162,400	160,100	153,900	9,400	9,400	9,300	153,000	150,700	144,600
Cherokee	19,220	19,170	18,690	9,290	9,280	9,230	9,930	9,890	9,460
Chester	12,620	12,840	12,920	6,750	6,960	7,090	5,870	5,880	5,830
Chesterfield	14,290	14,360	14,070	7,790	7,860	7,810	6,500	6,500	6,260
Clarendon	7,190	7,150	6,690	1,700	1,690	1,530	5,490	5,460	5,160
Colleton	10,650	10,700	10,270	2,660	2,690	2,610	7,990	8,010	7,660
Darlington	22,620	22,590	21,620	7,800	7,780	7,650	14,820	14,810	13,970
Dillon	9,640	9,630	9,590	3,790	3,800	3,780	5,850	5,830	5,810
Dorchester	19,600	19,400	19,100	4,900	4,900	4,900	14,700	14,500	14,200
Edgefield	4,730	4,690	4,750	2,120	2,090	2,190	2,610	2,600	2,560
Fairfield	8,290	8,290	8,300	3,170	3,190	3,440	5,120	5,100	4,860
Florence	54,400	54,500	53,500	13,300	13,400	13,100	41,100	41,100	40,400
Georgetown	17,220	17,250	16,780	4,540	4,520	4,460	12,680	12,730	12,320
Greenville	196,000	195,400	191,500	51,100	51,200	52,700	144,900	144,200	138,800
Greenwood	29,960	29,920	29,430	11,240	11,190	11,150	18,720	18,730	18,280
Hampton	5,930	5,930	5,730	1,830	1,830	1,860	4,100	4,100	3,870
Horry	67,410	65,790	66,720	5,770	5,780	6,030	61,640	60,010	60,690
Jasper	4,040	4,030	3,970	360	360	370	3,680	3,670	3,600
Kershaw	16,730	16,700	16,680	6,450	6,450	6,380	10,280	10,250	10,300
Lancaster	18,920	19,120	18,610	8,160	8,370	8,200	10,760	10,750	10,410
Laurens	20,890	20,900	20,610	7,830	7,780	8,330	13,060	13,120	12,280
Lee	3,950	3,900	3,660	1,340	1,330	1,360	2,610	2,570	2,300
Lexington	57,500	57,000	57,200	14,200	14,100	14,400	43,300	42,900	42,800
McCormick	2,260	2,260	2,270	760	760	790	1,500	1,500	1,480
Marion	12,730	12,550	12,440	6,340	6,280	6,360	6,390	6,270	6,080
Marlboro	10,110	10,080	9,040	5,140	5,120	4,390	4,970	4,960	4,650
Newberry	11,770	11,770	11,770	4,820	4,790	5,090	6,950	6,980	6,680
Oconee	25,430	25,350	24,610	10,270	10,300	9,820	15,160	15,050	14,790
Orangeburg	31,710	31,620	30,510	10,040	9,950	9,670	21,670	21,670	20,840
Pickens	35,000	35,100	34,200	12,000	12,000	12,300	23,000	23,100	21,900
Richland	185,700	184,300	185,700	14,500	14,400	14,700	171,200	169,900	171,000
Saluda	3,580	3,560	3,510	1,420	1,400	1,450	2,160	2,160	2,060
Spartanburg	108,900	108,600	106,900	38,400	38,500	39,400	70,500	70,100	67,500
Sumter	34,550	34,730	32,710	9,970	10,170	9,870	24,580	24,560	22,840
Union	10,710	10,560	10,790	5,690	5,530	5,940	5,020	5,030	4,850
Williamsburg	11,230	11,220	11,570	5,120	5,120	5,490	6,110	6,100	6,080
York	48,400	47,600	47,400	13,100	12,400	13,300	35,300	35,200	34,100

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
MAY, 1990

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989
ABBEVILLE....	10,510	10,420	10,510	570	550	540	5.4	5.3	5.1
AIKEN........	64,040	63,370	62,510	2,400	2,190	2,270	3.7	3.5	3.6
ALLENDALE....	5,370	5,260	5,110	290	290	280	5.4	5.6	5.5
ANDERSON MSA.	69,250	68,740	69,880	3,070	2,850	2,850	4.4	4.1	4.1
BAMBERG......	7,000	6,950	6,490	460	490	430	6.6	7.1	6.6
BARNWELL.....	9,390	9,150	8,840	890	800	490	9.4	8.7	5.5
BEAUFORT.....	38,090	37,770	36,480	1,010	1,010	1,070	2.7	2.7	2.9
BERKELEY.....	53,870	52,350	52,150	1,640	1,440	1,800	3.1	2.7	3.5
CALHOUN......	4,690	4,670	5,080	300	230	290	6.3	5.0	5.7
CHARLESTON...	145,090	140,980	141,180	4,680	4,080	5,800	3.2	2.9	4.1
CHEROKEE.....	24,380	23,960	23,340	1,380	1,200	960	5.6	5.0	4.1
CHESTER......	14,630	14,490	14,690	1,150	870	900	7.9	6.0	6.1
CHESTERFIELD.	20,670	20,990	20,340	830	910	820	4.0	4.3	4.0
CLARENDON....	12,380	12,130	11,550	570	520	640	4.6	4.3	5.5
COLLETON.....	18,430	18,180	17,890	730	560	880	3.9	3.1	4.9
DARLINGTON...	29,340	28,960	28,000	1,420	1,330	1,480	4.8	4.6	5.3
DILLON.......	14,550	14,430	14,500	830	860	1,000	5.7	5.9	6.9
DORCHESTER...	37,870	36,940	36,340	1,230	1,220	1,020	3.2	3.3	2.8
EDGEFIELD....	7,430	7,230	7,320	410	320	330	5.6	4.5	4.5
FAIRFIELD....	10,940	10,920	10,810	760	780	520	7.0	7.2	4.8
FLORENCE MSA.	57,710	57,050	56,600	2,360	2,180	2,350	4.1	3.8	4.2
GEORGETOWN...	21,750	21,790	21,100	1,210	1,360	1,090	5.6	6.2	5.2
GREENVILLE...	178,480	176,500	174,290	5,780	5,170	5,010	3.2	2.9	2.9
GREENWOOD....	29,330	29,130	28,980	1,520	1,520	1,630	5.2	5.2	5.6
HAMPTON......	7,790	7,680	7,440	400	360	340	5.1	4.7	4.6
HORRY........	75,400	71,710	73,700	3,500	3,610	2,980	4.6	5.0	4.0
JASPER.......	6,860	6,760	6,810	220	190	250	3.2	2.8	3.7
KERSHAW......	19,510	19,180	19,470	1,130	940	1,170	5.8	4.9	6.0
LANCASTER....	25,440	25,520	25,000	1,410	1,400	1,330	5.5	5.5	5.3
LAURENS......	24,800	24,710	24,250	1,250	1,300	960	5.0	5.3	4.0
LEE..........	9,370	9,100	8,800	460	370	390	4.9	4.1	4.4
LEXINGTON....	96,140	94,840	95,730	3,530	3,190	2,620	3.7	3.4	2.7
McCORMICK....	3,040	2,960	2,960	280	240	200	9.1	8.0	6.8
MARION.......	14,980	15,060	15,130	1,140	1,400	1,670	7.6	9.3	11.0
MARLBORO.....	13,780	13,640	12,210	1,130	1,160	920	8.2	8.5	7.5
NEWBERRY.....	15,110	14,950	14,880	760	720	630	5.0	4.8	4.2
OCONEE.......	30,060	29,640	29,160	1,320	1,250	1,320	4.4	4.2	4.5
ORANGEBURG...	40,890	40,380	39,530	2,180	2,150	2,470	5.3	5.3	6.2
PICKENS......	50,110	49,650	49,210	1,800	1,720	1,850	3.6	3.5	3.8
RICHLAND.....	142,360	140,550	143,390	4,530	4,140	4,830	3.2	2.9	3.4
SALUDA.......	8,090	7,960	7,690	510	520	300	6.3	6.5	3.9
SPARTANBURG..	116,580	115,500	113,310	4,890	4,690	3,830	4.2	4.1	3.4
SUMTER.......	38,210	37,830	36,030	1,850	1,610	1,860	4.8	4.3	5.2
UNION........	14,340	14,020	14,210	1,000	950	740	7.0	6.8	5.2
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,120	17,000	17,290	1,010	1,100	930	5.9	6.5	5.4
YORK.........	73,320	72,290	71,130	2,970	2,880	3,200	4.1	4.0	4.5
CHAS MSA.....	236,830	230,270	229,660	7,550	6,730	8,610	3.2	2.9	3.7
COLA MSA.....	238,500	235,390	239,120	8,050	7,320	7,450	3.4	3.1	3.1
GRNV MSA.....	345,170	341,650	336,810	12,460	11,580	10,690	3.6	3.4	3.2
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,728.4	1,703.3	1,691.2	72.7	68.6	69.2	4.2	4.0	4.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
MAY, 1990

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989
ANDERSON	13,320	13,210	13,430	770	710	710	5.8	5.4	5.3
CHARLESTON	38,840	37,740	37,780	1,220	1,060	1,510	3.1	2.8	4.0
COLUMBIA	46,450	45,840	46,800	1,770	1,620	1,880	3.8	3.5	4.0
FLORENCE	15,920	15,740	15,610	610	570	610	3.9	3.6	3.9
GREENVILLE	34,610	34,200	33,770	1,340	1,200	1,170	3.9	3.5	3.5
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	13,690	13,000	13,410	440	460	380	3.2	3.5	2.8
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,070	22,370	22,560	1,140	990	1,410	4.9	4.4	6.3
ROCK HILL	23,330	23,000	22,650	1,130	1,090	1,210	4.8	4.7	5.3
SPARTANBURG . . .	23,810	23,580	23,100	1,200	1,150	940	5.0	4.9	4.1
SUMTER	11,590	11,470	10,930	580	500	580	5.0	4.4	5.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1989 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 12) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

S 7155-2-P

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

JUNE, 1990

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PAGE 11

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EMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPANSION SLOWS

South Carolina's economy, experiencing seasonal educational job losses coupled with a slowing growth rate, produced only 3,500 nonfarm jobs in June. The state's unemployment rate increased for the second consecutive month from 4.2% to 4.9%. South Carolina's unemployment figure, however, bettered the national unemployment rate of 5.3% reported for June. Total nonfarm employment in the state, on the other hand, reached a new all-time high of 1,562,900 on the strength of tourism-related gains in trade and services. These two divisions provided 5,900 or 61% of the 9,700 private-sector jobs created in June. Record levels of employment were reported in 5 of 7 major industries for the third consecutive month. In the public sector, employment dropped 6,200 to 284,600 with losses in state and local government of 2,200 and 4,400, respectively. The federal job count was up 400 over the month.

TRADE AND SERVICE JOB COUNTS SET NEW ALL-TIME HIGHS

The state's private sector continued to attempt to rebuff recessionary pressures despite scattered plant closings and temporary layoffs with the aid of a strong trade and service economic mix. Tourism pumped job growth in trade up 3,900 in June as retailers hired 3,500 additional workers. Within retail trade, eating and drinking places, food stores, and miscellaneous retail outlets benefited the most from job gains related to tourist activities. In services, hotels and other lodging places led a 2,000 increase with the addition of 1,200 employees. Membership organizations, business services, health services, and legal services also registered sharp monthly employment expansion in helping to offset the impact of a 2,900 decline in educational services. Female nonfarm employment across the state was down 700 to 743,000 because of the seasonal decrease in female dominated educational positions. However, female employees accounted for the majority of new hires in trade and services with an increase of 2,800 in June.

The state's coastal resort areas all experienced increased joblessness, despite healthy tourism-related hiring during June. The increase was mainly attributed to a large influx of students into the summer job market. Charleston's unemployment rate, climbing the sharpest, rose from 3.2% to 3.9%. Georgetown and Horry counties' jobless rates increased from 5.6% to 6.1% and 4.6% to 4.8%, respectively. Beaufort county continues to boast the state's lowest unemployment rate despite an increase of 0.3 percentage point.

CONSTRUCTION; FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE; AND TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES CONTINUE TO EXPAND

Construction projects in South Carolina continued to provide good employment opportunities for construction workers as employment hit an all-time high of 103,000 with the hiring of 1,800 workers in June. Special trade contractors led the increase with 1,100 jobs or 61% of the monthly gain. Highway and street construction also created an additional 100 positions during the month. The job counts in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities were at record highs of 72,600 and 65,200, respectively. Employment in former category rose 1,000 on the strength of seasonal growth in real estate and hiring at depository institutions. Transportation and public utilities, up 700, registered solid increases in trucking and warehousing, and water transportation of 200 each during June. The state's mining employment held steady at 1,800 over the month.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT INCREASES

South Carolina's manufacturing employment rose for the third consecutive month despite scattered plant closings and temporary layoffs. Employment rose 300 to 389,300 with durable goods (+400) accounting for the entire monthly increase. The nondurable-good division dropped 100 in June because of job losses in the textile and apparel industries. The manufacturing workweek rose 0.1 hour to 40.6 hours helping to compensate for the reduced worker count. Average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased $0.06 to $8.84. Nationally, the manufacturing workweek held steady at 41.0 hours in June, and average hourly earnings prior to seasonal adjustment declined $0.01 to $9.96. After seasonal adjustment, production workers experienced a 0.3% increase in hourly earnings with both hourly and weekly earnings up 4.0% over the year. South Carolina's manufacturing productivity index rose 0.3 point for the second consecutive month. The productivity index at 106.0 in June was 3.2 points below the year-ago level of 109.2. Productivity in durable goods rose 1.3 points while nondurable goods experienced a 0.1 point decline. Employment increases in durables fueled the rise in productivity over the month.

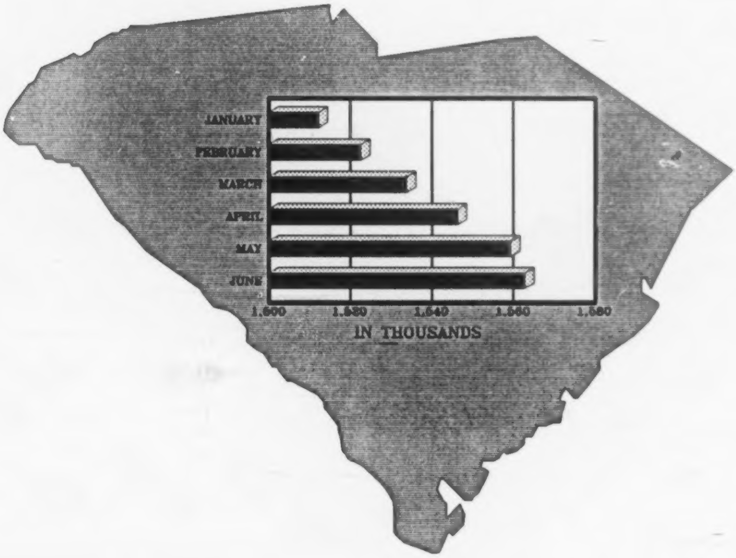
EDUCATIONAL LOSSES SEEN IN GOVERNMENT

The state's public sector experienced large drops in educational employment in June for the second consecutive month. Public education in state and local government (+1,500) and other state government (+200) provided a nominal offset during the month.

OUTLOOK:

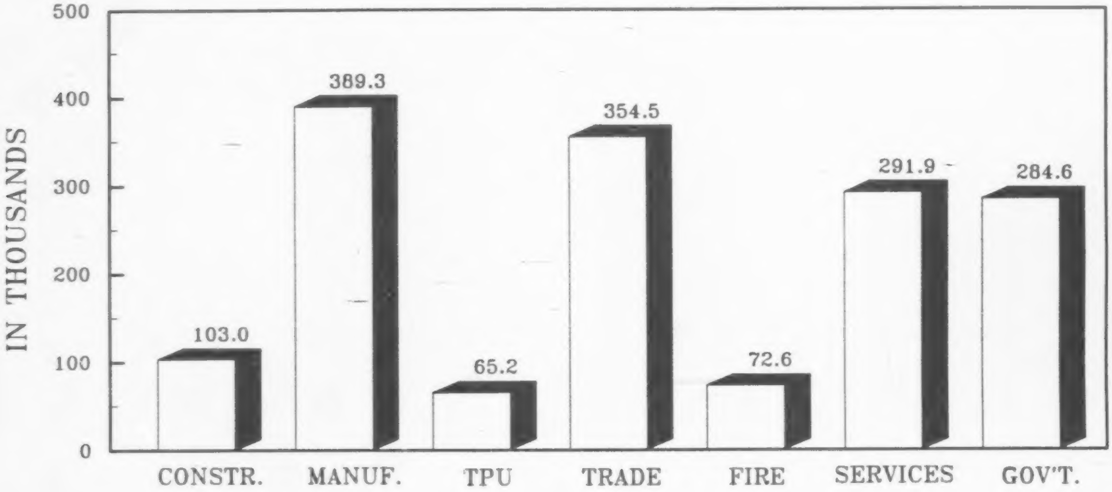
South Carolina's economy is expected to produce moderate nonfarm job growth in July. Private sector employment should continue to expand, but at a slower pace because of layoffs and widespread vacations in manufacturing. Government employment should decline further as educational jobs conclude for the summer.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
JANUARY - JUNE, 1990

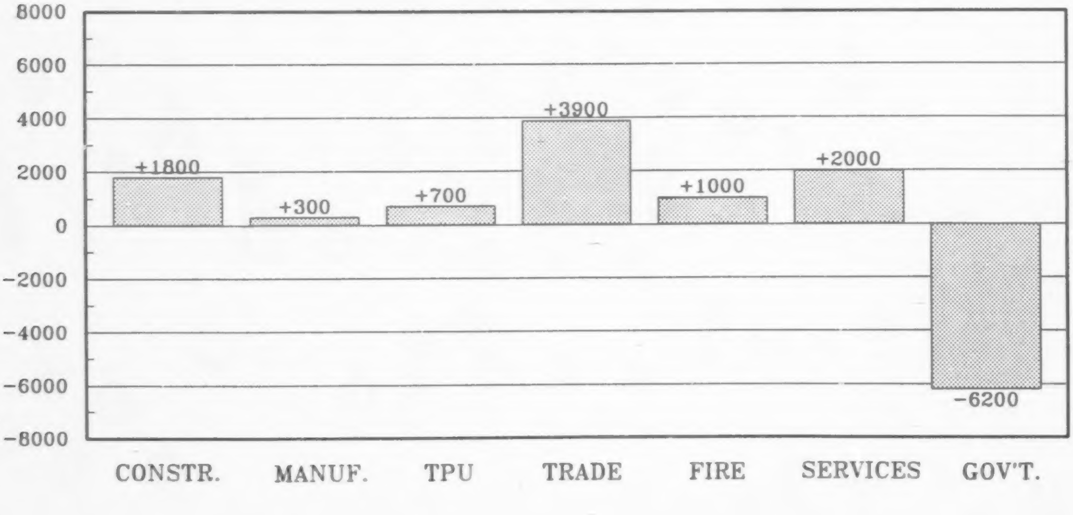


* DATA FOR JUNE 1990 IS PRELIMINARY DATA
WHICH IS SUBJECT TO REVISION.

SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
JUNE, 1990



SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
NET CHANGE MAY, 1990 TO JUNE, 1990



SOUTH CAROLINA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
FOR STATEWIDE AND MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS
UNADJUSTED PERCENT – ANNUAL AVERAGES
1980–1989

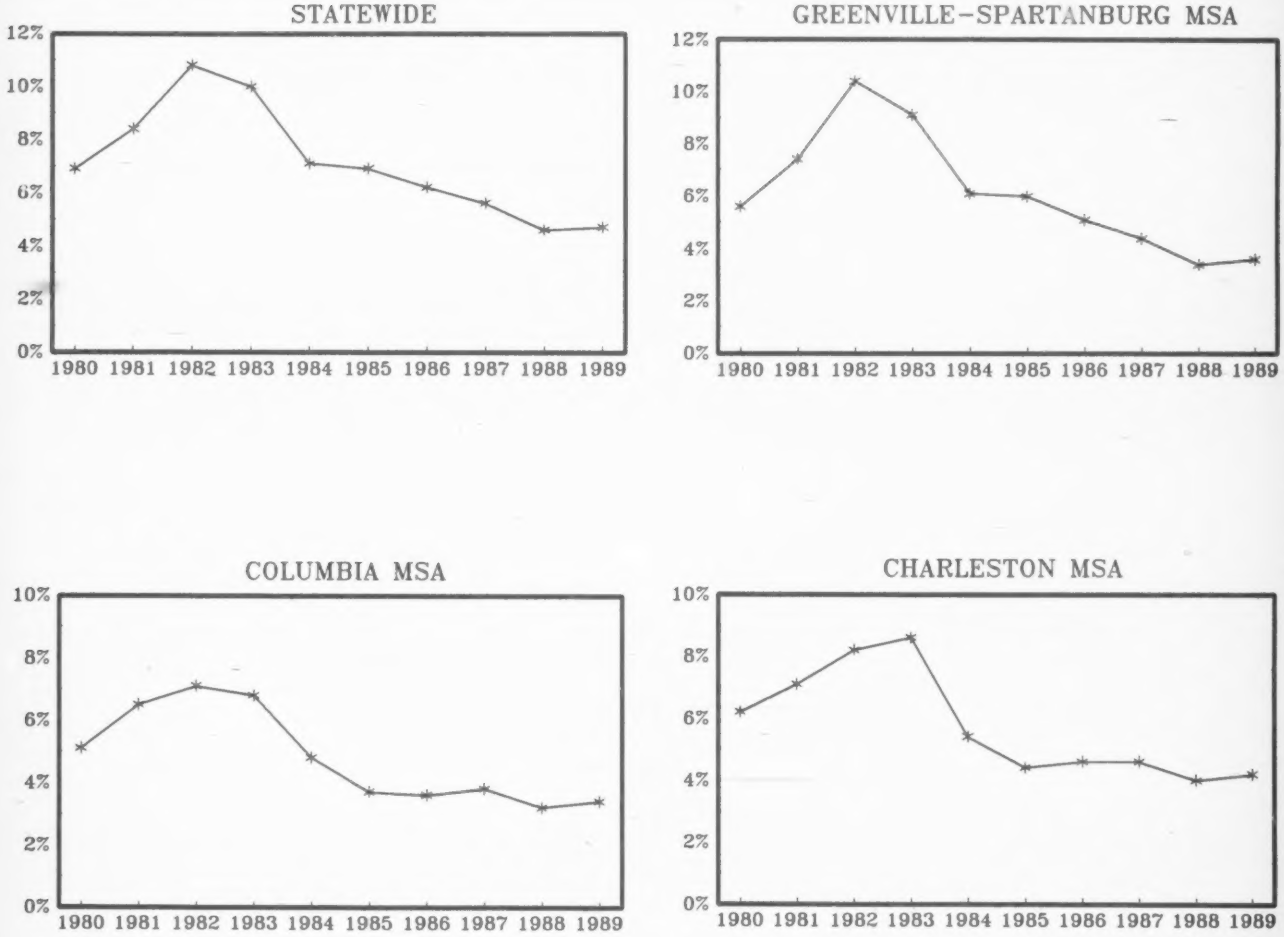


TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

June, 1990

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,784,300	1,728,400	1,720,100	1,751,200	1,714,600	1,687,000
Total Employment	1,697,200	1,655,700	1,629,900	1,673,700	1,640,300	1,606,400
Total Unemployment	87,100	72,700	90,200	77,500	74,300	80,600
Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.2	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.8

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	246,570	236,840	230,520	245,640	238,510	240,470
Total Employment	237,300	229,290	219,330	236,480	230,460	230,880
Total Unemployment	9,260	7,550	11,190	9,160	8,050	9,590
Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.2	4.9	3.7	3.4	4.0

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	356,260	345,190	342,640
Total Employment	341,150	332,730	328,700
Total Unemployment	15,120	12,460	13,940
Unemployment Rate	4.2	3.6	4.1

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	126,307	124,640	125,569	124,836	125,004	124,111
Total Employment	119,605	118,277	118,719	118,389	118,350	117,542
Total Unemployment	6,702	6,363	6,850	6,447	6,653	6,569
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson (Anderson County), Florence (Florence County) Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #13 under the appropriate counties.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK 2000

Occupational employment in South Carolina is projected to exceed 1.8 million workers by the year 2000, up 32.2 percent from 1986. Service occupations will likely experience the most rapid growth over the period, increasing 56.5 percent. Services will be followed by marketing and sales occupations with a projected pickup of 42.8 percent. Operators, fabricators, and laborers, despite a projected upturn of only 10.3 percent, will comprise the largest occupational group with over 354,000 jobs.

EMPLOYMENT FOR MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES
1986 and 2000 With Percent Change

	Estimated 1986 Employment	Projected 2000 Employment	Percent Change
Total, All Occupations	1,391,750	1,839,880	+32.2
Executive, Administrative and Management occupations	103,660	145,980	+40.8
Professional, Paraprofessional and Technical occupations	214,940	300,930	+40.0
Marketing and Sales occupations	149,080	212,830	+42.8
Administrative Support occupations, Clerical	195,960	252,800	+29.0
Service occupations	188,400	294,770	+56.5
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery occupations	11,580	16,450	+42.1
Precision Production, Craft and Repair occupations	206,730	261,680	+26.6
Operators, Fabricators and Laborers	321,410	354,440	+10.3

Comparable employment data for 700 detailed occupations for the state, MSA's and 5 sub-state geographic areas are currently being developed. The publications will also include industry employment data.

For more information on employment projections, contact the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, OES Unit, P.O. Box 995, Columbia, SC 29202.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA'S)

Strong seasonal job gains in construction; trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate pushed employment levels to record highs in all three metropolitan areas in June, despite a number of layoffs in manufacturing and seasonal education-related setbacks in the public sector. Overall, 2,600 jobs were added in the metro areas with Charleston providing 50% of the growth, followed by Greenville at 27% and Columbia at 23%. The metropolitan areas continued to outpace the rest of the state by providing 74.2% of the total jobs gained in the state over the month. From June, 1989 until June, 1990, the metropolitan areas produced 20,400 new jobs.

A number of notable activities shaped the employment picture in the three metropolitan areas in June. First, seasonal gains occurred in trade; construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Trade added 1,800 new jobs to the metro areas primarily in the retail sector in tourism-sensitive industries such as eating and drinking places, and general merchandise stores. Pleasant weather conditions allowed construction to post its sharpest gain so far in 1990, adding 1,900 workers to the metro area payrolls. Finance, insurance, and real estate, mostly due to seasonal increases in real estate and the hiring of student workers at insurance companies and banking institutions, rose 600 in June, the biggest jump this year.

The second notable occurrence in June was the ending of the school year causing the layoff of a number of nonfaculty educational workers such as cafeteria workers, bus drivers, and maintenance workers. Overall, 2,200 fewer persons were employed in the government sector for June.

The end of the school year also brought about a setback in educational services, putting a stop to the sharp expansion seen in services over the previous few months. There were, however, some service industries posting significant gains in June such as temporary employment agencies and other business services. Overall, services lost 100 employees over the month in the metro areas with Greenville losing 400 workers, and Columbia and Charleston adding 200 and 100, respectively.

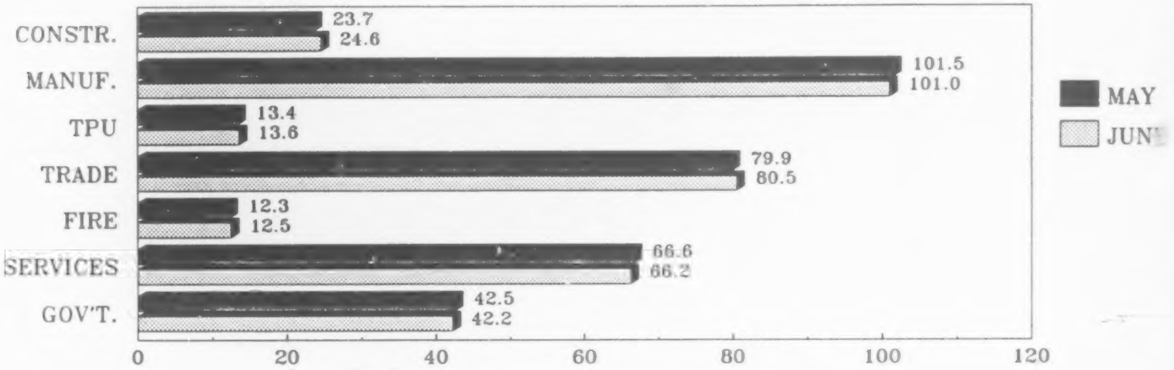
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA'S)

Finally, employment in manufacturing in the three metropolitan areas was up in June despite a number of layoffs in textile and apparel industries in the Greenville-Spartanburg area. These layoffs caused manufacturing employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area to drop by 500 over the month. The other two MSA's each saw a 300 job increase in manufacturing in June with the advances scattered across a number of durable and nondurable industries. Transportation and public utilities showed little movement over the month with a total of 500 new jobs added in the metropolitan areas.

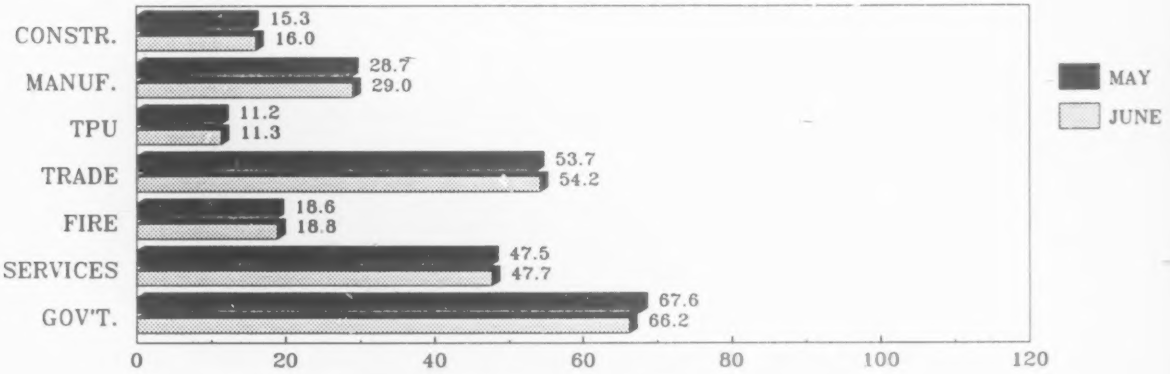
The continued influx of new job seekers, such as graduating students, into the work force pushed the unemployment rate up in many of the metro counties. However, several of these counties managed to maintain some of the lowest rates in the state. Berkeley County had the lowest rate of any county in the metropolitan areas at 3.5% followed by Lexington and Dorchester Counties at 3.6% each. Spartanburg and Pickens Counties, with a number of layoffs occurring in manufacturing, had the highest rates in the metro regions at 4.7% and 4.8%, respectively.

SOUTH CAROLINA MSA EMPLOYMENT
JUNE, 1990 COMPARED TO MAY, 1990

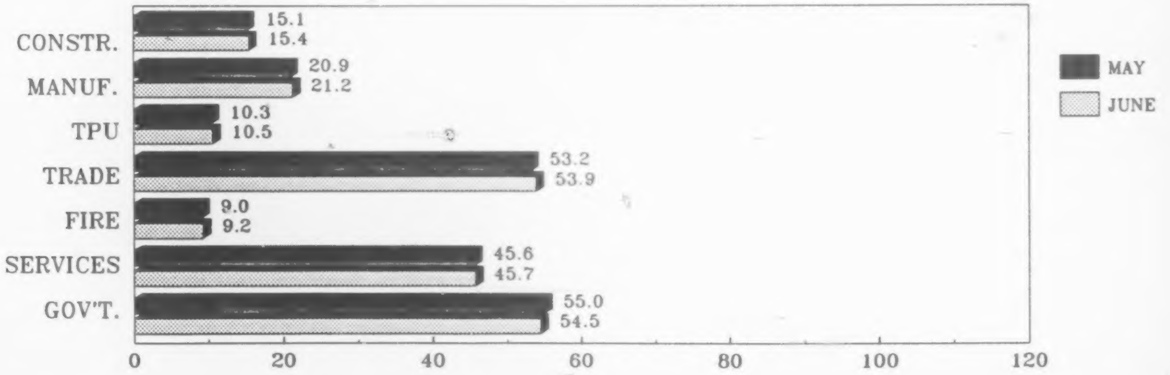
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA



COLUMBIA MSA



CHARLESTON MSA



SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Hot and dry weather conditions prevailed over much of South Carolina in June. Some crops were beginning to show signs of drought stress. However, scattered showers were received in some areas, but a general rainfall is needed soon for continued crop growth and development. Soil moisture ratings by the week ending June 24 declined to 37% very short, 58% short, and 5% adequate. The average number of days for fieldwork and other outdoor activities was 6.0.

FIELD CROPS

Soybean planting continued in areas with adequate soil moisture, but was delayed in drier areas. The crop condition declined to 66% fair and 34% good. The lack of moisture was also beginning to cause stress problems in the corn crop. Rainfall was badly needed in most areas as the crop began to approach the critical pollination stage. Overall, the crop condition was fair. Some cotton growers treated their field for bollworms. The crop condition was 70% fair and 30% good. The tobacco topping was very active with early harvesting by the week ending June 24. The condition of the crop remained at fair-to-good. Planting of sorghum continued with the crop condition rated at fair-to-good. The sweet potato planting continued well ahead of normal with the overall condition rated as good.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The cantaloupe and watermelon harvest continued at an above average pace. Both crops were rated in good condition. The condition of the peach crop continued to be rated fair, as harvesting of the crop progressed ahead of the normal pace. (Based on June 1 conditions, South Carolina's 1990 peach production is expected to total 100 million pounds. Total production at this level is 63% below the 1989 crop of 270 million pounds, and the lowest since 1983. Reprinted from **S.C. Farm Facts**, June 14, 1990.) Tomatoes were rated in good condition statewide, while all other vegetables were rated in the fair-to-good category.

EMPLOYMENT There were approximately **6,111** seasonal farm workers employed throughout South Carolina during June.

S.C. WEEKLY CROP STATISTICS
Week Ending June 24, 1990

Crop	Phase	Percent Completed Current	Year Ago
Cantaloupe	Harvested	22	19
Corn	Silked	66	39
Cotton	Squaring	32	19
Peaches	Harvested	35	22
Sorghum	Planted	83	45
Soybeans	Planted	87	73
Sweet Potatoes	Planted	93	80
Tobacco	Topped	55	21
Watermelons	Harvested	21	13

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The national unemployment rate dropped 0.1 point to 5.2% in June . . . marking the second consecutive monthly decline. While June's unemployment figures were positive, the employment gains seen over the month were very sluggish at 40,000 compared to about four times that amount a year earlier. Some of the difference can be explained by the layoff of 55,000 temporary census workers. Because the labor force is also growing at a lower rate than in previous years, the unemployment rate has not skyrocketed. Fewer teenagers and women entering the work force are the main reasons for the smaller total work force. Employment gains in June were found in services (+115,000), transportation and public utilities (+15,000), and mining (+2,000) while setbacks were seen in manufacturing (-30,000), construction (-14,000), and government (-50,000). Finance, insurance, and real estate; and retail trade remained about unchanged over the month.

The average weekly pay for the nation's factory workers rose $4.06 to $444.70 in June . . . Average hourly earnings also were up, advancing $0.02 to $10.82. Average weekly hours for those factory workers remained the same over the month at a seasonally adjusted 41.0 hours as did overtime's 3.8 hours.

Producer prices of finished goods climbed a moderate 0.2% in June . . . following a 0.3% rise in May. These figures could have been a deciding factor in the Fed's decision to ease credit somewhat for the first time since December, 1989. However, excluding the volatile food and energy prices, producer prices were up 0.6% over the month, with much of the increase coming in tobacco and automobile prices. Producer prices of intermediate goods (those that require some processing) fell 0.2 % in June while crude-good prices plunged 2.4%.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

After three consecutive months of declines, retail sales rose 0.5% in June . . . hinting that consumer spending may be on the upswing. Automobile sales, which had not seen an increase since November, expanded a modest 0.1% in June. Excluding the erratic automobile market, retail sales rose 0.7% in June. Sales of durable goods, those that last more than three years, declined 0.1% in June while nondurable goods sales surged 0.9%.

Housing starts dropped for the fifth consecutive month in June . . . reaching its lowest level since October, 1982. The annual rate in June was 1,177,000 - a 2.3% decrease from a month earlier. Analysts called these figures an indication that the housing industry had entered at least a recession, if not a depression.

The Consumer Price Index rose 0.5% to 129.9 in June . . . causing inflation worries to arise again, although many of the economic indicators continued to point to a sluggish economy. The further easing of credit to boost the economy could cause inflation to skyrocket. Excluding food and energy, consumer prices increased 0.4% in June. Some of the industries responsible for the higher consumer prices were gasoline (+2.5%), meat and poultry (+1.5), fruits and vegetables (+1.5%), medical care (+0.7%), and food and beverages (+0.7%).

A glimmer of hope for the ailing manufacturing industry was seen in two separate reports in June . . . First, industry output increased 0.4% over the month bringing the nation's factory capacity use up to 83.5% from 83.3% a month earlier. A temporary surge in utilities due to the June heatwave was the primary cause, but production in other manufacturing industries such as paper, chemicals, appliances, and business equipment was up as well. In a separate report, the Purchasing Group Index, which is compiled based on orders, production, employment and other indicators in manufacturing, reached 51.1%, with anything above 50% indicating a sign of expansion. While these two reports showed signs of improvement in manufacturing, it should be noted that 30,000 manufacturing workers were laid off in June.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
BASE YEAR 1982-1984 = 100.0

June, 1990

South Carolina

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.84	$ 8.78	$ 8.51
Average Weekly Earnings	$358.90	$355.59	$352.31
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$276.29	$275.22	$283.89

Greenville-Spartanburg MSA

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.74	$ 8.72	$ 8.34
Average Weekly Earnings	$360.96	$360.14	$343.61
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$277.88	$278.75	$276.88

Columbia MSA

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.07	$ 9.06	$ 8.67
Average Weekly Earnings	$383.66	$383.24	$359.80
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$295.35	$296.63	$289.93

TABLE 2 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
BASE YEAR 1982-1984 = 100.0

June, 1990

	Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.19	$ 9.17	$ 9.21
Average Weekly Earnings	$348.30	$345.71	$364.72
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$268.13	$267.58	$293.89

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.82	$ 10.80	$ 10.44
Average Weekly Earnings	$444.70	$440.64	$429.08
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$342.34	$341.05	$345.75

TABLE 3

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

June, 1990

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	106.0	105.7	109.2
Durable-Good Productivity Index	124.6	123.3	124.2
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	97.9	98.0	102.6
Textile Productivity Index	91.1	91.4	95.5
Apparel Productivity Index	89.3	89.3	92.8

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

June, 1990

				Unadjusted percent change to June, 1990 from-	
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	May 1990	Jun. 1989
All items	129.9	129.2	124.1	+0.5	+4.7

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI–RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired Annual Income Desired	Relocate? Location of * Applicant
Social Worker	81	None	N/A	16	Full 12,000	Yes Beaufort
Weigher	28	None	N/A	12	Full 10,400	No Chester
Supervisor Spinning	99	None	N/A	12	Full 27,500	Yes Conway
Professor	36	Analyst Program Dir.	24	19	Full 20,000	Yes Florence
Manager Regional	36	Manager Sales	99	14	Full 50,000	Yes Gaffney
Accountant	99	Purchaser	99	16	Full 40,000	Yes Greenville
Supervisor	99	None	N/A	16	Full 25,000	Yes Greenwood
Teacher Elementary	99	None	N/A	16	Full 23,000	Yes Hampton
Manager Retail	99	None	N/A	16	Full 20,000	Yes Hartsville
Cashier	06	None	N/A	12	Full 8,320	Yes Kingstree
Administrative Clerk	23	None	N/A	12	Full 12,000	No Lancaster
Purchasing Agent	48	Production Estimator	25	15	Full 30,000	Yes Marion
Personnel Manager	99	None	N/A	16	Full 45,000	No Newberry

* There are currently more than 93,685 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini–resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in you area for further information.

Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1990

				Net Change From:	
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	May 1990	Jun. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.............	1562.9	1559.4	1515.2	+ 3.5	+47.7
Total Private............................	1278.3	1268.6	1247.0	+ 9.7	+31.3
Mining..................................	1.8	1.8	1.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Construction............................	103.0	101.2	92.8	+ 1.8	+10.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Building....	13.2	13.1	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Highway and Street Construction..........	3.7	3.5	3.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	9.5	9.6	9.1	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Special Trade Contractors................	49.6	48.5	45.8	+ 1.1	+ 3.8
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning......	11.4	11.5	11.4	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Electrical Work..........................	11.4	10.9	10.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)......	389.3	389.0	392.1	+ 0.3	- 2.8
Durable Goods............................	135.5	135.1	136.4	+ 0.4	- 0.9
Nondurable Goods.........................	253.8	253.9	255.7	- 0.1	- 1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities.........	65.2	64.5	64.2	+ 0.7	+ 1.0
Trucking and Warehousing.................	20.0	19.8	20.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.0
Water Transportation.....................	3.4	3.2	3.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Communications...........................	12.6	12.5	12.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Telephone Communications.................	8.5	8.4	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services......	16.1	16.0	16.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric Services........................	9.7	9.6	9.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services............	4.0	4.0	4.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade.................	354.5	350.6	346.9	+ 3.9	+ 7.6
Wholesale Trade..........................	61.7	61.3	61.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods............	34.7	34.6	34.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.......	10.2	10.2	10.3	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods..........	27.0	26.7	26.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Groceries and Related Products...........	9.3	9.1	9.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line.................	4.2	4.1	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.........	3.9	3.8	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1990

	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Net Change From: May 1990	Net Change From: Jun. 1989
Retail Trade	292.8	289.3	285.3	+ 3.5	+ 7.5
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.8	12.6	12.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials	6.9	6.7	6.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	38.4	38.3	37.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Food Stores	29.5	29.5	28.0	+ 0.0	+ 1.5
Grocery Stores	50.3	49.8	49.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	72.6	71.6	69.6	+ 1.0	+ 3.0
Depository Institutions	22.1	21.8	22.2	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Commercial Banks	14.6	14.3	14.7	+ 0.3	- 0.1
National Commercial Banks	8.4	8.3	8.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.5	15.5	14.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	7.3	7.3	7.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Services	291.9	289.9	279.5	+ 2.0	+12.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	27.0	25.8	27.6	+ 1.2	- 0.6
Health Services	58.7	58.1	54.5	+ 0.6	+ 4.2
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	11.4	11.3	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Hospitals	20.2	20.0	18.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Educational Services	18.6	21.5	18.6	- 2.9	+ 0.0
Colleges and Universities	10.1	11.9	10.5	- 1.8	- 0.4
Total Government	284.6	290.8	268.2	- 6.2	+16.4
Total Federal Government	47.0	46.6	40.0	+ 0.4	+ 7.0
Total State and Local Government	237.6	244.2	228.2	- 6.6	+ 9.4
Total State Government	92.6	94.8	87.0	- 2.2	+ 5.6
State Government Education	35.6	38.0	32.0	- 2.4	+ 3.6
Other State Government	57.0	56.8	55.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Total Local Government	145.0	149.4	141.2	- 4.4	+ 3.8
Local Government Education	79.7	85.6	79.5	- 5.9	+ 0.2
Other Local Government	65.3	63.8	61.7	+ 1.5	+ 3.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1990

	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Net Change From: May 1990	Net Change From: Jun. 1989
Manufacturing	389.3	389.0	392.1	+ 0.3	- 2.8
Durable Goods	135.5	135.1	136.4	+ 0.4	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	15.7	16.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.0	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members.	4.0	4.0	4.2	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.5	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.4	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.3	10.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.9
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.0	3.1	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.3	8.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	17.6	17.4	17.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.8	2.8	2.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.6	6.6	6.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	36.1	36.2	36.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.5	+ 0.0	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	7.5	7.5	7.8	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	21.8	21.8	23.3	+ 0.0	- 1.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.3	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.6	2.5	2.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.0	7.1	8.2	- 0.1	- 1.2
Transportation Equipment	11.2	11.1	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.4	5.3	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.7	3.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	253.8	253.9	255.7	- 0.1	- 1.9
Food and Kindred Products	16.2	16.1	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Meat Products	6.2	6.2	5.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Beverages	2.9	2.8	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Textile Mill Products	103.4	103.8	106.0	- 0.4	- 2.6
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	26.2	26.1	28.5	+ 0.1	- 2.3
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	26.4	26.7	27.9	- 0.3	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	8.9	9.0	9.8	- 0.1	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.1	17.1	13.8	+ 0.0	+ 3.3
Finishing Plants, Cotton	9.7	9.7	7.3	+ 0.0	+ 2.4
Finishing Plants, Manmade	6.5	6.5	5.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.7	10.4	- 0.1	- 0.8
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.8	8.9	9.5	- 0.1	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.5	7.5	7.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1990

	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Net Change From: May 1990	Net Change From: Jun. 1989
Apparel and Other Textile Products.........	43.2	43.6	44.7	- 0.4	- 1.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings...............	8.8	8.9	10.1	- 0.1	- 1.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts.................	5.5	5.5	6.4	+ 0.0	- 0.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.............	13.2	13.3	14.3	- 0.1	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Blouses and Shirts.	4.3	4.4	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Women's and Children's Undergarments......	2.1	2.1	2.4	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Girls & Children's Outerwear..............	5.0	5.1	4.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories.....	2.2	2.3	2.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.....	10.9	10.9	9.9	+ 0.0	+ 1.0
Paper and Allied Products.................	17.0	16.8	16.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Paperboard Mills..........................	3.5	3.4	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes...........	5.7	5.7	5.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products....	4.6	4.6	4.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing...................	11.6	11.5	11.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Newspapers................................	4.5	4.5	4.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Commercial Printing.......................	4.8	4.8	5.0	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.............	35.9	35.8	36.6	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.........	14.9	14.9	16.1	+ 0.0	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals..............	3.0	2.9	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products.	25.6	25.5	23.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Else-..... where Classified........................	2.3	2.3	2.7	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, Not...... Elsewhere Classified....................	11.3	11.2	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1990

	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Net Change From: May 1990	Net Change From: Jun. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1544.9	1543.9	1498.5	+ 1.0	+46.4
Total Private	1257.4	1258.7	1227.8	- 1.3	+29.6
Construction	100.7	101.1	90.7	- 0.4	+10.0
Manufacturing	387.6	389.3	390.3	- 1.7	- 2.7
Durable Goods	134.4	134.7	135.3	- 0.3	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.6	15.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.5	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.3	10.3	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.3	8.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	17.4	17.3	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	35.6	35.9	35.8	- 0.3	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.3	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.7	21.9	23.2	- 0.2	- 1.5
Nondurable Goods	253.2	254.6	255.1	- 1.4	- 1.9
Food and Kindred Products	16.2	16.1	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Textile Mill Products	103.2	103.9	105.8	- 0.7	- 2.6
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	26.0	26.0	28.3	+ 0.0	- 2.3
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	26.5	26.8	28.0	- 0.3	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.9	9.7	- 0.1	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.3	17.4	14.0	- 0.1	+ 3.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.6	10.2	- 0.2	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	43.2	43.7	44.7	- 0.5	- 1.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.9	10.0	- 0.2	- 1.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.2	13.3	14.3	- 0.1	- 1.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.	11.0	11.0	10.0	+ 0.0	+ 1.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.9	16.9	16.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
Printing and Publishing	11.4	11.4	11.5	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.8	36.0	36.5	- 0.2	- 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.8	14.9	16.0	- 0.1	- 1.2

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TABLE 6 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1990

	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Net Change From: May 1990	Net Change From: Jun. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities	64.6	64.6	63.6	+ 0.0	+ 1.0
Trucking and Warehousing	19.7	19.8	19.7	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Communication	12.5	12.5	12.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.1	16.1	16.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	345.3	346.4	337.9	- 1.1	+ 7.4
Wholesale Trade	60.8	61.1	60.7	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	284.5	285.3	277.2	- 0.8	+ 7.3
General Merchandise Stores	38.6	38.8	37.3	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Food Stores	49.5	49.4	48.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	71.3	71.2	68.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.9
Insurance Carriers	15.4	15.5	14.8	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Services	286.1	284.3	274.0	+ 1.8	+12.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.8	23.8	24.4	+ 0.0	- 0.6
Educational Services	20.7	20.6	20.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Total Government	287.5	285.2	271.0	+ 2.3	+16.5
Total Federal Government	46.6	46.8	39.7	- 0.2	+ 6.9
Total State Government	96.0	94.1	90.2	+ 1.9	+ 5.8
Total Local Government	144.9	144.3	141.1	+ 0.6	+ 3.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jun. 1990	May 1989	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1989	Jun. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.........	340.6	339.9	334.2	243.2	242.6	241.3
Total Private..........................	298.4	297.4	292.9	177.0	175.0	176.2
Construction and Mining................	24.6	23.7	23.5	16.0	15.3	14.3
Special Trade Contractors............	11.3	10.7	11.3	-	-	-
Manufacturing..........................	101.0	101.5	105.2	29.0	28.7	29.0
Durable Goods........................	33.9	33.7	34.0	13.9	13.8	14.0
Lumber and Wood Products Including... Furniture........................	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Primary Metal Industries and Fabri-.. cated Metal Products...............	6.4	6.4	6.4	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.........	13.3	13.2	13.3	-	-	-
Metalworking Machinery..............	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery..........	4.5	4.5	4.7	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment...	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	3.6
Computer and Office Equipment.......	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Electronic and Other Electric Equip-. ment............................	6.7	6.6	6.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nondurable Goods.....................	67.1	67.8	71.2	15.1	14.9	15.0
Food and Kindred Products...........	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Textile Mill Products...............	29.7	30.4	33.3	2.1	2.0	2.0
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton.....	8.6	8.5	10.0	-	-	-
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade....	7.9	8.3	9.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills.....................	1.5	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool......	3.4	3.4	3.4	-	-	-
Carpets and Rugs...................	3.1	3.1	3.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills..............	2.1	2.2	2.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	7.9	8.0	8.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.........	1.0	1.0	1.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outer and.... Underwear.......................	3.5	3.5	3.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products...........	5.0	5.0	4.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.............	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products........	9.3	9.3	9.3	2.7	2.8	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.6	4.6	4.8	-	-	-

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jun. 1990	May 1989	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1989	Jun. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities...	13.6	13.4	13.3	11.3	11.2	11.1
Communications......................	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade............	80.5	79.9	77.4	54.2	53.7	54.6
Wholesale Trade......................	18.7	18.6	18.0	12.9	12.9	13.1
Retail Trade.........................	61.8	61.3	59.4	41.3	40.8	41.5
General Merchandise Stores..........	8.2	8.0	7.6	5.5	5.4	5.8
Food Stores.........................	-	-	-	6.1	6.0	5.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.5	12.3	12.4	18.8	18.6	18.7
Insurance Carriers..................	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	5.5
Services..............................	66.2	66.6	61.1	47.7	47.5	48.5
Health Services.....................	11.0	11.0	10.7	9.1	9.1	8.9
Hospitals..........................	3.1	3.1	2.9	-	-	-
Membership Organizations...........	-	-	-	2.4	2.3	3.0
Total Government.....................	42.2	42.5	41.3	66.2	67.6	65.1
Total Federal Government............	2.7	2.6	2.0	8.7	8.6	7.9
Total State and Local Government.....	39.5	39.9	39.3	57.5	59.0	57.2
Total State Government.............	11.4	11.6	11.9	37.0	37.8	37.3
Total Local Government.............	28.1	28.3	27.4	20.5	21.2	19.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ANDERSON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1990

	CHARLESTON			ANDERSON		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	210.4	209.1	198.3	53.1	53.7	54.6
Total Private	155.9	154.1	146.8	-	-	-
Construction and Mining	15.4	15.1	13.5	2.1	2.1	2.5
Manufacturing	21.2	20.9	20.9	20.0	20.2	20.8
Durable Goods	12.2	12.0	11.7	4.9	5.0	5.1
Lumber and Wood Products Including. Furniture	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industry and fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.1	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.0	8.9	9.2	15.1	15.2	15.7
Textile Mill Products and Apparel	2.6	2.6	2.7	8.6	8.8	9.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.9
Paper and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.5	10.3	10.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	53.9	53.2	50.5	12.4	12.5	12.3
Wholesale Trade	9.3	9.2	8.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade	44.6	44.0	41.8	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	9.2	9.0	9.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	45.7	45.6	42.8	8.0	8.0	8.1
Total Government	54.5	55.0	51.5	7.4	7.7	7.7
Total Federal Government	20.5	20.4	20.1	-	-	-
Total State and Local Government	34.0	34.6	31.4	-	-	-
Total State Government	15.8	16.1	13.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.2	18.5	17.6	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1990

	FLORENCE		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	54.0	54.4	53.6
Construction and Mining..............	3.0	3.0	2.9
Manufacturing........................	13.3	13.3	13.1
Durable Goods......................	4.5	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods...................	8.8	8.8	8.7
Textile Mill Products.............	3.0	3.0	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	2.0	2.1	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	13.0	13.0	13.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	3.6	3.6	3.5
Services.............................	9.8	9.8	9.8
Total Government.....................	9.4	9.8	9.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

June, 1990

				Net Change From	
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	May 1990	Jun. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	743.0	743.7	721.9	- 0.7	+21.1
Total Private	573.8	569.9	561.6	+ 3.9	+12.2
Construction	9.9	9.7	8.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Manufacturing	158.1	157.9	161.0	+ 0.2	- 2.9
Durable Goods	43.2	43.1	43.9	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.5	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	4.4	4.3	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	10.6	10.7	10.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electronic and other Electric Equipment	11.7	11.7	12.6	+ 0.0	- 0.9
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Nondurable Goods	114.9	114.8	117.1	+ 0.1	- 2.2
Food and Kindred Products	5.1	5.1	4.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	45.4	45.5	47.0	- 0.1	- 1.6
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	11.3	11.2	12.2	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	11.9	12.0	12.6	- 0.1	- 0.7
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.6	7.1	- 0.1	- 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	35.5	35.7	37.0	- 0.2	- 1.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.8	7.9	9.0	- 0.1	- 1.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.5	11.5	12.5	+ 0.0	- 1.0
Paper and Allied Products	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	5.1	4.9	5.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.6	9.6	10.0	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod.	10.3	10.2	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	17.1	17.0	16.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Communications	5.9	5.8	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 10 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

June, 1990

	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Net Change From May 1990	Net Change From Jun. 1989
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	179.6	177.4	174.6	+ 2.2	+ 5.0
Wholesale Trade........................	17.1	16.9	17.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods........	8.6	8.5	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods.....	8.5	8.4	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade...........................	162.5	160.5	157.6	+ 2.0	+ 4.9
General Merchandise Stores............	29.0	28.9	28.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Food Stores...........................	23.6	23.3	22.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	46.8	46.2	45.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.8
Insurance Carriers.....................	9.8	9.8	9.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Services..................................	162.2	161.6	155.5	+ 0.6	+ 6.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	17.0	16.2	17.4	+ 0.8	- 0.4
Health Services........................	48.5	48.1	45.1	+ 0.4	+ 3.4
Hospitals.............................	16.7	16.6	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Educational Services...................	12.1	14.0	12.0	- 1.9	+ 0.1
Total Government..........................	169.2	173.8	160.3	- 4.6	+ 8.9
Total Federal Government................	17.1	16.9	13.4	+ 0.2	+ 3.7
Total State and Local Government.........	152.1	156.9	146.9	- 4.8	+ 5.2
Total State Government.................	54.0	55.0	50.9	- 1.0	+ 3.1
State Government Education............	17.5	18.6	15.7	- 1.1	+ 1.8
Other State Government................	36.5	36.4	35.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Total Local Government.................	98.1	101.9	96.0	- 3.8	+ 2.1
Local Government Education............	62.2	66.8	62.0	- 4.6	+ 0.2
Other Local Government................	35.9	35.1	34.0	+ 0.8	+ 1.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1990

	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
MANUFACTURING	299.1	298.8	302.0	358.90	355.59	352.31	40.6	40.5	41.4	8.84	8.78	8.51
DURABLE GOODS	103.5	103.1	103.6	385.58	381.18	370.18	42.7	42.4	42.5	9.03	8.99	8.71
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	12.8	13.0	330.91	326.51	331.93	42.1	41.7	41.7	7.86	7.83	7.96
Furniture and Fixtures	3.3	3.4	3.6	281.11	284.97	286.79	40.8	41.3	42.3	6.89	6.90	6.78
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	8.8	8.2	439.18	445.41	415.39	43.7	44.1	42.3	10.05	10.10	9.82
Fabricated Metal Products	12.9	12.8	12.7	368.26	361.79	368.51	41.8	41.3	42.8	8.81	8.76	8.61
Industrial Machinery And Equip.	26.5	26.6	26.4	418.28	410.45	395.60	43.3	42.8	43.0	9.66	9.59	9.20
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.1	4.3	431.61	427.45	416.78	45.1	44.9	45.5	9.57	9.52	9.16
Electronic And Other Elec. Equip.	16.4	16.3	17.4	339.01	336.56	341.46	40.6	40.5	42.0	8.35	8.31	8.13
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	358.48	348.47	378.12	43.4	42.6	46.0	8.26	8.18	8.22
NONDURABLE GOODS	195.6	195.7	198.4	345.23	342.46	342.72	39.5	39.5	40.8	8.74	8.67	8.40
Food and Kindred Products	11.1	11.0	10.6	298.28	297.28	307.57	37.1	37.3	40.1	8.04	7.97	7.67
Textile Mill Products	89.0	89.3	91.7	332.05	328.84	323.93	40.2	40.2	40.9	8.26	8.18	7.92
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	23.6	23.5	25.6	334.11	331.40	334.14	39.4	39.5	41.1	8.48	8.39	8.13
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	23.8	24.0	25.1	349.86	342.86	326.80	40.4	40.1	40.0	8.66	8.55	8.17
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.9	8.5	292.73	300.53	303.68	40.1	41.0	41.6	7.30	7.33	7.30
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.7	13.6	11.2	343.60	338.23	341.82	41.1	40.8	42.2	8.36	8.29	8.10
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.2	8.3	8.9	299.38	298.45	296.79	39.6	39.9	40.6	7.56	7.48	7.31
Apparel and Other Textile Products	35.4	35.7	36.9	218.16	219.23	216.97	36.3	36.6	37.8	6.01	5.99	5.74
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.8	7.9	9.0	207.80	208.15	206.75	35.4	35.4	36.4	5.87	5.88	5.68
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	10.8	10.9	11.8	195.47	197.64	189.07	36.4	36.6	37.0	5.37	5.40	5.11
Paper and Allied Products	11.7	11.6	11.4	552.10	548.68	569.70	42.6	42.5	45.0	12.96	12.91	12.66
Printing and Publishing	6.2	6.3	6.3	354.54	353.78	345.73	38.0	38.0	38.5	9.33	9.31	8.98
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.7	21.5	22.3	484.96	481.38	500.49	39.3	39.2	41.5	12.34	12.28	12.06

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

June, 1990

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	15.2	15.0	14.7	348.30	345.71	364.72
Durable Goods.......................	9.3	9.3	9.0	388.41	383.04	361.26
Nondurable Goods....................	5.9	5.7	5.7	282.33	286.57	369.57

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	37.9	37.7	39.6	9.19	9.17	9.21
Durable Goods.......................	41.9	41.5	40.5	9.27	9.23	8.92
Nondurable Goods....................	31.3	31.7	38.1	9.02	9.04	9.70

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	18.4	18.8	18.7	383.66	383.24	359.80
Durable Goods.......................	8.8	9.0	8.9	364.91	367.92	345.65
Fabricated Metals..................	2.3	2.3	2.1	377.12	386.31	363.32
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	1.6	1.7	1.7	386.32	380.64	379.32
Nondurable Goods....................	9.6	9.8	9.8	401.04	397.03	372.02
Textile Mill Products..............	1.9	1.9	1.9	354.46	348.59	315.83
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.1	1.2	1.3	201.63	206.19	206.92

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	42.3	42.3	41.5	9.07	9.06	8.67
Durable Goods.......................	41.8	42.0	41.1	8.73	8.76	8.41
Fabricated Metal Products..........	43.1	43.7	42.1	8.75	8.84	8.63
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	42.5	42.2	43.7	9.09	9.02	8.68
Nondurable Goods....................	42.8	42.6	41.8	9.37	9.32	8.90
Textile Mill Products..............	42.4	42.1	40.7	8.36	8.28	7.76
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	38.7	39.2	40.1	5.21	5.26	5.16

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TABLE 12 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

June, 1990

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	75.7	76.5	79.6	360.96	360.14	343.61
Durable Goods......................	24.2	24.3	24.5	418.51	416.74	388.00
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	10.0	10.0	10.1	470.93	467.16	432.06
Special Industry Machinery........	3.0	3.0	3.2	421.52	428.61	412.68
Nondurable Goods..................	51.5	52.2	55.1	334.40	334.00	324.42
Textile Mill Products.............	25.3	25.9	28.5	334.11	332.07	329.21
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade..	7.4	7.8	8.5	344.43	337.39	339.47
Knitting Mills....................	1.1	1.3	1.4	282.00	278.63	256.31
Textile Finishing, Except Wool....	2.8	2.7	2.8	327.22	330.44	332.44
Apparel and Other Textile Product..	6.6	6.7	7.2	215.26	217.74	208.12
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.......	.8	.8	1.0	173.85	176.40	167.29
Chemicals and Allied Products......	5.5	5.5	5.5	459.19	454.02	434.72

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	41.3	41.3	41.2	8.74	8.72	8.34
Durable Goods......................	44.1	44.1	43.4	9.49	9.45	8.94
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	45.9	45.8	45.1	10.26	10.20	9.58
Special Industry Machinery........	44.7	45.5	45.5	9.43	9.42	9.07
Nondurable Goods..................	40.0	40.0	40.3	8.36	8.35	8.05
Textile Mill Products.............	40.4	40.3	41.1	8.27	8.24	8.01
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade..	41.2	40.6	41.5	8.36	8.31	8.18
Knitting Mills....................	37.4	37.2	36.1	7.54	7.49	7.10
Textile Finishing, Except Wool....	40.8	41.1	43.4	8.02	8.04	7.66
Apparel and Other Textile Product..	38.1	38.2	37.5	5.65	5.70	5.55
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.......	34.7	35.0	35.9	5.01	5.04	4.66
Chemicals and Allied Products......	42.4	42.0	41.8	10.83	10.81	10.40

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
JUNE, 1990

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	JUNE 1990	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989	JUNE 1990	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989	JUNE 1990	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989
Abbeville	6,380	6,990	6,910	3,650	3,680	3,660	2,730	3,310	3,250
Aiken	53,900	53,800	54,000	19,000	19,000	19,200	34,900	34,800	34,800
Allendale	3,640	3,730	3,530	1,370	1,370	1,360	2,270	2,360	2,170
Anderson	53,100	53,700	54,600	20,000	20,200	20,800	33,100	33,500	33,800
Bamberg	4,800	4,800	4,510	1,540	1,530	1,570	3,260	3,270	2,940
Barnwell	7,780	7,800	7,810	3,170	3,120	3,440	4,610	4,680	4,370
Beaufort	35,330	35,460	35,120	960	960	1,080	34,370	34,500	34,040
Berkeley	27,200	27,000	25,500	6,700	6,600	6,600	20,500	20,400	18,900
Calhoun	3,530	3,520	4,120	1,690	1,670	2,270	1,840	1,850	1,850
Charleston	162,900	161,800	154,100	9,500	9,300	9,400	153,400	152,500	144,700
Cherokee	19,070	19,220	18,870	9,320	9,290	9,350	9,750	9,930	9,520
Chester	12,630	12,620	12,960	6,760	6,750	7,040	5,870	5,870	5,920
Chesterfield	14,210	14,300	14,150	7,770	7,790	7,870	6,440	6,510	6,280
Clarendon	7,040	7,190	6,820	1,460	1,700	1,450	5,580	5,490	5,370
Colleton	10,720	10,660	10,540	2,670	2,660	2,560	8,050	8,000	7,980
Darlington	22,590	22,620	21,790	7,750	7,760	7,700	14,840	14,860	14,090
Dillon	8,990	9,630	9,050	3,800	3,800	3,820	5,190	5,830	5,230
Dorchester	20,300	20,300	18,700	5,000	5,000	4,900	15,300	15,300	13,800
Edgefield	4,560	4,730	4,710	2,030	2,120	2,160	2,530	2,610	2,550
Fairfield	8,290	8,290	8,400	3,160	3,170	3,420	5,130	5,120	4,980
Florence	54,000	54,400	53,600	13,300	13,300	13,100	40,700	41,100	40,500
Georgetown	17,330	17,210	17,170	4,580	4,530	4,470	12,750	12,680	12,700
Greenville	197,000	196,400	191,900	50,300	50,600	52,900	146,700	145,800	139,000
Greenwood	29,850	29,980	29,500	11,280	11,240	11,290	18,570	18,740	18,210
Hampton	5,930	5,960	5,760	1,830	1,840	1,860	4,100	4,120	3,900
Horry	70,410	68,190	68,470	5,700	5,760	6,060	64,710	62,430	62,410
Jasper	4,030	4,100	3,970	360	360	370	3,670	3,740	3,600
Kershaw	16,710	16,720	16,740	6,440	6,440	6,370	10,270	10,280	10,370
Lancaster	18,870	18,920	18,710	8,130	8,160	8,160	10,740	10,760	10,550
Laurens	20,770	20,900	20,710	7,890	7,840	8,380	12,880	13,060	12,330
Lee	3,910	3,950	3,640	1,340	1,340	1,380	2,570	2,610	2,260
Lexington	57,300	56,800	57,200	14,000	13,800	14,400	43,300	43,000	42,800
McCormick	2,250	2,260	2,320	760	760	830	1,490	1,500	1,490
Marion	12,670	12,730	12,490	6,380	6,340	6,410	6,290	6,390	6,080
Marlboro	10,090	10,110	9,010	5,220	5,140	4,390	4,870	4,970	4,620
Newberry	11,520	11,770	11,720	4,750	4,820	5,100	6,770	6,950	6,620
Oconee	25,330	25,430	24,830	10,310	10,270	9,930	15,020	15,160	14,900
Orangeburg	31,710	31,710	30,260	10,080	10,040	9,640	21,630	21,670	20,620
Pickens	34,700	34,600	34,600	12,100	12,200	12,400	22,600	22,400	22,200
Richland	185,900	185,800	184,100	15,000	14,900	14,600	170,900	170,900	169,500
Saluda	3,580	3,580	3,540	1,440	1,420	1,460	2,140	2,160	2,080
Spartanburg	108,900	108,900	107,700	38,600	38,100	39,900	70,300	70,800	67,800
Sumter	34,860	34,570	33,110	10,000	9,970	9,990	24,860	24,600	23,120
Union	10,630	10,550	10,910	5,590	5,540	5,990	5,040	5,010	4,920
Williamsburg	11,290	11,210	11,670	5,080	5,090	5,510	6,210	6,120	6,160
York	48,600	48,400	47,900	13,100	13,100	13,400	35,500	35,300	34,500

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
JUNE, 1990

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	JUNE 1990	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989	JUNE 1990	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989	JUNE 1990	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989
ABBEVILLE....	9,990	10,510	10,580	660	570	710	6.6	5.4	6.7
AIKEN........	65,380	64,040	64,140	2,650	2,380	3,100	4.1	3.7	4.8
ALLENDALE....	5,430	5,370	5,160	340	290	360	6.2	5.4	7.0
ANDERSON MSA.	71,350	69,260	71,230	4,270	3,070	3,690	6.0	4.4	5.2
BAMBERG......	7,270	7,000	6,630	560	460	530	7.6	6.6	8.0
BARNWELL.....	9,600	9,390	9,150	910	890	700	9.5	9.4	7.7
BEAUFORT.....	38,940	38,090	37,900	1,180	1,010	1,190	3.0	2.7	3.1
BERKELEY.....	55,990	53,870	52,200	1,940	1,640	2,240	3.5	3.1	4.3
CALHOUN......	4,720	4,690	5,210	290	300	350	6.1	6.3	6.7
CHARLESTON...	151,230	145,100	141,970	5,900	4,680	7,650	3.9	3.2	5.4
CHEROKEE.....	25,080	24,380	23,910	1,720	1,380	1,240	6.9	5.6	5.2
CHESTER......	15,410	14,630	15,300	1,630	1,150	1,440	10.6	7.9	9.4
CHESTERFIELD.	21,390	20,670	20,790	1,190	830	1,110	5.5	4.0	5.3
CLARENDON....	12,760	12,380	12,020	860	580	870	6.8	4.6	7.2
COLLETON.....	19,270	18,430	18,430	1,030	730	970	5.3	3.9	5.3
DARLINGTON...	30,300	29,350	28,840	1,740	1,420	2,040	5.7	4.9	7.1
DILLON.......	14,310	14,560	14,130	980	830	1,170	6.8	5.7	8.3
DORCHESTER...	39,350	37,870	36,360	1,430	1,230	1,310	3.6	3.2	3.6
EDGEFIELD....	7,330	7,430	7,360	320	410	390	4.3	5.6	5.3
FAIRFIELD....	11,310	10,940	11,060	910	760	710	8.0	7.0	6.4
FLORENCE MSA.	59,090	57,710	57,580	2,930	2,360	3,270	5.0	4.1	5.7
GEORGETOWN...	22,530	21,760	22,030	1,390	1,210	1,550	6.1	5.6	7.0
GREENVILLE...	184,100	178,490	177,500	7,010	5,780	6,880	3.8	3.2	3.9
GREENWOOD....	30,150	29,330	29,790	1,820	1,520	2,340	6.0	5.2	7.9
HAMPTON......	8,020	7,790	7,610	460	400	460	5.7	5.1	6.0
HORRY........	80,590	75,410	76,070	3,840	3,500	3,580	4.8	4.6	4.7
JASPER.......	7,150	6,860	6,930	310	220	330	4.3	3.2	4.8
KERSHAW......	20,000	19,510	19,830	1,230	1,130	1,450	6.1	5.8	7.3
LANCASTER....	26,560	25,440	25,570	2,060	1,410	1,750	7.7	5.5	6.8
LAURENS......	25,390	24,800	24,800	1,450	1,250	1,360	5.7	5.0	5.5
LEE..........	9,680	9,370	8,960	580	460	530	5.9	4.9	5.9
LEXINGTON....	98,610	96,150	96,020	3,570	3,530	3,230	3.6	3.7	3.4
McCORMICK....	3,090	3,040	3,100	280	280	250	8.9	9.1	8.1
MARION.......	15,360	14,980	15,270	1,260	1,140	1,740	8.2	7.6	11.4
MARLBORO.....	14,250	13,780	12,930	1,320	1,130	1,660	9.2	8.2	12.8
NEWBERRY.....	15,310	15,110	15,170	930	760	1,000	6.1	5.0	6.6
OCONEE.......	30,790	30,060	29,660	1,550	1,330	1,560	5.0	4.4	5.3
ORANGEBURG...	41,860	40,900	39,980	2,220	2,180	3,150	5.3	5.3	7.9
PICKENS......	52,040	50,110	50,290	2,510	1,800	2,560	4.8	3.6	5.1
RICHLAND.....	147,030	142,370	144,450	5,590	4,530	6,360	3.8	3.2	4.4
SALUDA.......	8,280	8,090	7,840	490	510	360	5.9	6.3	4.6
SPARTANBURG..	120,120	116,590	114,850	5,600	4,890	4,500	4.7	4.2	3.9
SUMTER.......	39,900	38,210	37,030	2,340	1,850	2,390	5.9	4.8	6.5
UNION........	14,590	14,340	14,580	1,070	1,000	940	7.3	7.0	6.4
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,840	17,120	17,790	1,230	1,010	1,250	6.9	5.9	7.0
YORK.........	75,520	73,220	72,200	3,570	2,980	3,970	4.7	4.1	5.5
CHAS MSA.....	246,570	236,840	230,520	9,260	7,550	11,190	3.8	3.2	4.9
COLA MSA.....	245,640	238,510	240,470	9,160	8,050	9,590	3.7	3.4	4.0
GRNV MSA.....	356,260	345,190	342,640	15,120	12,460	13,940	4.2	3.6	4.1

Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.

S CAROLINA...	1,784.3	1,728.4	1,720.1	87.1	72.7	90.2	4.9	4.2	5.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JUNE, 1990

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	JUN. 1990	MAY 1990	JUN. 1989	JUN. 1990	MAY 1990	JUN. 1989	JUN. 1990	MAY 1990	JUN. 1989
ANDERSON	13,800	13,330	13,740	1,070	770	930	7.8	5.8	6.8
CHARLESTON	40,470	38,840	37,990	1,540	1,220	2,000	3.8	3.1	5.3
COLUMBIA	48,040	46,450	47,250	2,180	1,770	2,480	4.5	3.8	5.2
FLORENCE	16,290	15,920	15,870	760	610	850	4.7	3.9	5.4
GREENVILLE	35,740	34,610	34,460	1,630	1,340	1,600	4.6	3.9	4.6
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	14,620	13,690	13,800	490	440	450	3.3	3.2	3.3
NORTH CHARLESTON	24,130	23,070	22,840	1,430	1,140	1,860	5.9	4.9	8.1
ROCK HILL	24,060	23,300	23,030	1,350	1,130	1,500	5.6	4.8	6.5
SPARTANBURG . . .	24,550	23,810	23,440	1,370	1,200	1,110	5.6	5.0	4.7
SUMTER	12,100	11,590	11,230	730	580	740	6.0	5.0	6.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1989 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 12) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

S 7155-2

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

JULY, 1990

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EMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW
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METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS
PAGE 6

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PAGE 9

*PUBLICATION NOTICE
FOLLOWING INDEX

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EMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT FALLS IN JULY

The state's nonfarm employment level dropped 19,100 to 1,546,200 as the economy appeared to be showing signs of sluggishness. Private sector positions declined for the first time during July since 1987. Seasonal job losses in education, along with unpaid vacations and plant closings in manufacturing led to the downturn. As a result, South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed from 4.9% to 5.3% in July, the third consecutive monthly increase. The state's unemployment rate, however, remained below the national rate of 5.5% for July. Public employment in the state decreased 16,200 to 270,800 as educational job losses topped 16,900 during the month, 13,000 of which were female employees. In total, nonfarm female employment fell 14,400 to 729,600 in July. Other than schools, state government jobs were down 200 while other local government employment registered a moderate gain of 600. The federal job count edged up 300 to 51,100 with increases in defense and nondefense positions.

PRIVATE SECTOR REGISTERS LOSSES

In the private sector, manufacturing employment recorded its sharpest July decline since 1980, dropping 4,500 to 384,700. Females accounted for 78% or 3,500 of the positions lost during the month. Nondurable goods led the downturn in manufacturing with a loss of 3,300 jobs, largely attributed to a combination of unpaid vacations and permanent plant closings. Within nondurables, the apparel and textile industries lost 2,000 and 1,000 jobs, respectively. Durable goods, down 1,200 were affected more by unpaid vacations, and temporary layoffs because of a slower economy. The state's manufacturing workweek decreased 0.2 hour to 40.6 hours; however, average hourly earnings rose $0.03 to $8.88. Nationally, the manufacturing workweek was down 0.6 hour to 40.5 while hourly earnings experienced a $0.04 gain. South Carolina's manufacturing productivity index also fell for the first time in three months, a 1.9 point drop from 106.0 in June. Productivity in durable and nondurable goods was down 2.4 and 1.7 points, respectively. The apparel division recorded the sharpest output reduction of 5.5 points during the month.

PRIVATE SECTOR REGISTERS LOSSES (Continued)

Construction employment across the state posted its first July loss after two years of expansion, down 800 responding to a slowdown in general building activity. Special trade contractors also reduced their payrolls by 100 from the previous month.

Joblessness in three of the states' four coastal resort areas rose in July as tourism-related hiring tapered off from peak season levels. Unemployment rose sharply in Georgetown county from 6.1% to 7.8%. Horry county's jobless rate increased 0.3 of a percentage point to 5.1%. Beaufort county continued to hold the state's lowest unemployment rate, despite a slight upturn from 3.0 in June to 3.1% for July. Charleston county experienced a decline in unemployment attributed to the continual influx of visitors to the area in the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo. Unemployment in Charleston county was down from 3.9% to 3.5% in July.

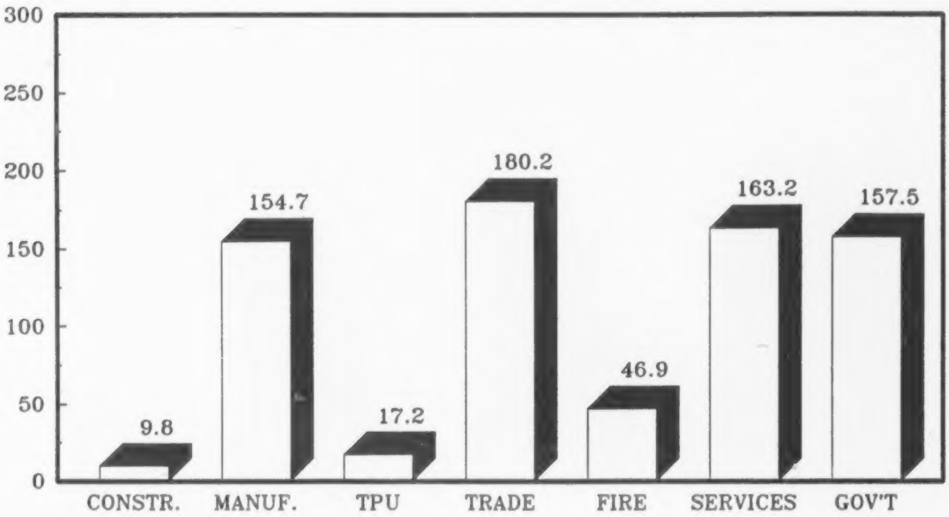
ALL-TIME HIGH EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

On the positive side, service employment climbed 1,200 to an all-time high of 293,000 on the strength of gains in membership organizations, social services, and miscellaneous repair services. Trade employment rose 600 to a new high of 355,200 in July. Within trade, retailers and wholesalers added 400 and 200 workers, respectively. Record high employment also occurred in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities.

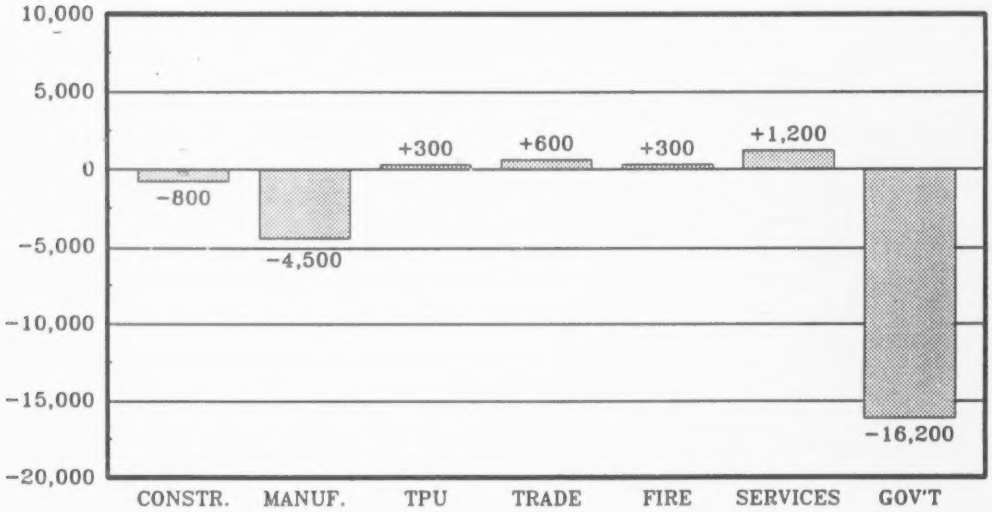
OUTLOOK

South Carolina's economy is expected to remain somewhat sluggish in August. Seasonal expansion should occur in the public sector as schools, colleges, and educational services gear up for the start of the academic year. The outlook for the private sector is uncertain with the slowing economy and the unknown effects of how the Middle East Crisis and possible oil shortages will affect industries within the state.

SOUTH CAROLINA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT
JULY, 1990
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

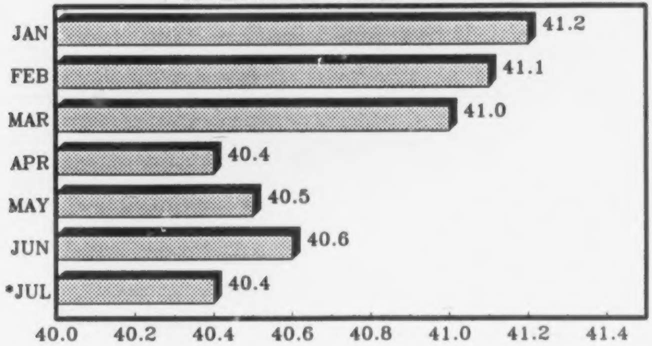


SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
NET CHANGE JUNE, 1990 TO JULY, 1990

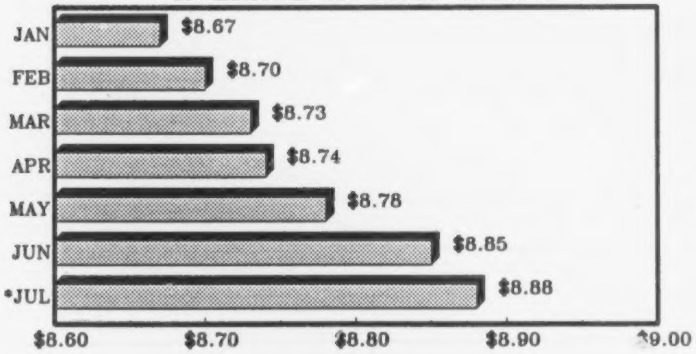


SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS
JANUARY – JULY, 1990

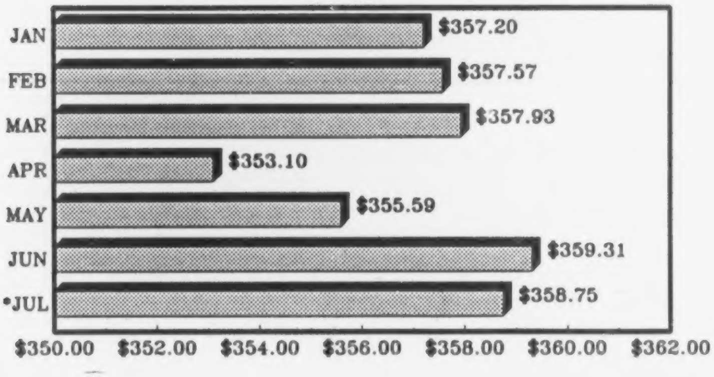
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS



AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS



AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



*July Preliminary

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

July, 1990

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,770,900	1,784,300	1,700,100	1,750,700	1,751,200	1,679,900
Total Employment	1,677,600	1,697,200	1,619,100	1,655,900	1,673,700	1,597,400
Total Unemployment	93,300	87,100	81,000	94,800	77,500	82,500
Unemployment Rate	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.4	4.4	4.9

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	247,350	246,550	225,680	244,900	245,630	234,920
Total Employment	238,600	237,290	216,350	235,480	236,470	226,770
Total Unemployment	8,750	9,260	9,330	9,420	9,160	8,150
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.5

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	356,740	356,240	337,550
Total Employment	341,090	341,120	324,040
Total Unemployment	15,650	15,120	13,510
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.2	4.0

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	126,900	126,307	126,238	124,767	124,836	124,013
Total Employment	119,954	119,605	119,502	117,953	118,389	117,436
Total Unemployment	6,945	6,702	6,736	6,814	6,447	6,577
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson (Anderson County), Florence (Florence County) Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #13 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA'S)

South Carolina's metropolitan areas were hit hard by seasonal setbacks in educational positions and manufacturing layoffs in July, bringing employment down 11,900 across the three MSA's. The Greenville-Spartanburg area absorbed the largest decline over the month of 5,900, followed by Columbia and Charleston with losses of 4,700 and 1,300, respectively. The job cuts that occurred in July followed five months of widespread growth in the three MSA's, during which each area set all-time highs. Approximately 62% of the job losses across the state in July were in the metropolitan areas.

Of the 11,900 positions lost in the MSA's in July, 9,400 occurred in the public sector, primarily in state and local education. During the summer months, especially in July, much of the nonfaculty staff in the state's public schools and universities are laid off for the summer break. Some of the workers affected by these cutbacks include cafeteria workers, bus drivers, and maintenance workers. The setbacks registered in July were consistent with those seen in previous years.

The private sector also registered a decline in the MSA's in July losing a net of 2,500, all of which occurred in Greenville and Columbia. Charleston, due to continued demand from tourism, managed to post a 300 job increase. The major contributors to the private sector job losses were manufacturing (-1,000), services (-800), and construction (-400). The remaining major industries saw little or no movement over the month.

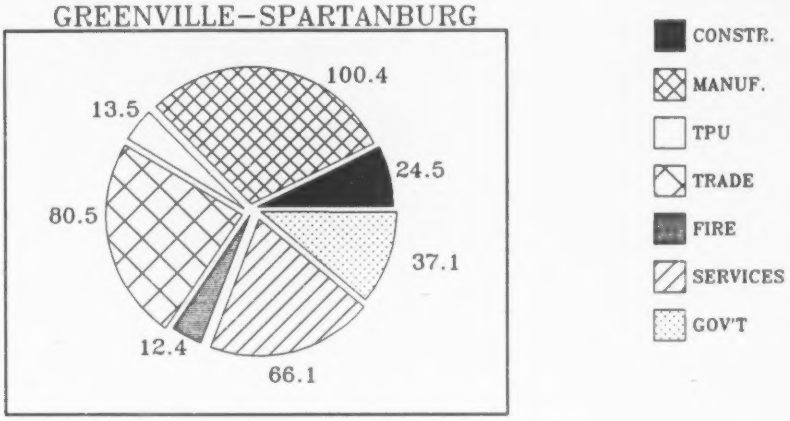
Over the recent months, manufacturing had seen a number of layoffs in the metropolitan areas, but most were concentrated in the textile and apparel industries. In July, however, while declines were still registered in these two industries, other industry groups also recorded significant drops. Examples were the 400 positions lost in metalworking machinery in Greenville and the 100 job setback in primary metal industries in Columbia. These latest layoffs may indicate that the state's manufacturing woes may be becoming more widespread.

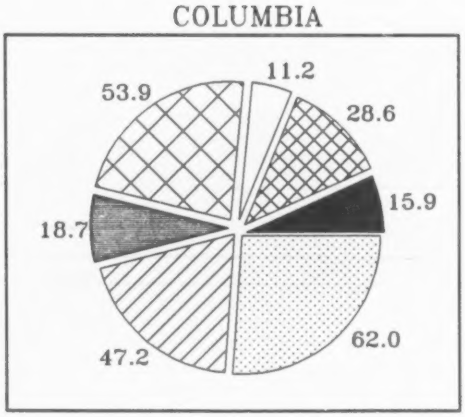
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA'S)

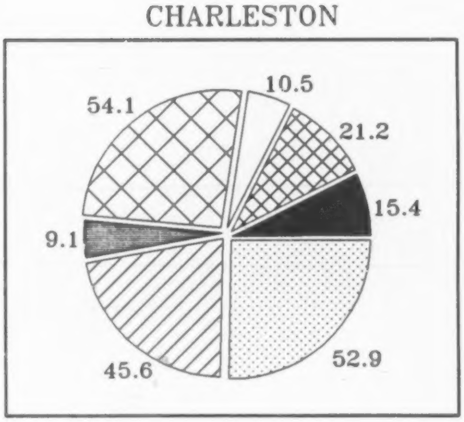
The downturn in services in July was displayed in a number of industry groups as seasonal build-ups earlier in the summer began to slack off. Construction also saw declines in July as reflected by a slowdown of new building projects.

The counties in the three metropolitan areas of the state continued to post some of the lowest unemployment rates in the state in July, despite the employment losses mentioned previously. Dorchester and Charleston had the lowest rates of the eight metro area counties at 3.5%, while Pickens' 5.9% was the highest. County rates for the state ranged from 3.1% in Beaufort County to 12.5% for Chester County. The other MSA counties' unemployment rates were as follows: Berkeley (3.6%), Lexington (3.6%), Greenville (3.9%), Richland (4.0%), and Spartanburg (4.5%).

SOUTH CAROLINA
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA EMPLOYMENT
JULY, 1990
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)







SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Hot, dry weather conditions continued to take their toll on most of South Carolina's crops during July. However, farmers welcomed beneficial showers and cooler weather conditions by the weeks ending July 22 and July 29, 1990. Although the rains provided much needed relief to many crops, more rainfall is needed to keep crop conditions improving. By the last week in July, soil moisture ratings improved to 11% very short, 68% short, and 21% adequate. The average number of days available for field work was 5.8.

FIELD CROPS

The corn crop was maturing at a rapid pace with early harvest just getting underway. The condition of the crop remained poor to fair. The tobacco harvest was very active with the crop almost completely matured. Overall condition was rated as fair to good. The cotton crop condition improved to 7% poor, 83% fair, and 10% good. The peanut and sorghum conditions were rated as fair while sweet potatoes were rated as fair to good.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The statewide conditions of cantaloupes, watermelons, and peaches continued to be rated as fair, as harvesting of all three crops progressed at a better-than-normal pace. The tomato harvest made good progress with the crop condition rated fair. Apples and grapes were both rated in fair condition.

EMPLOYMENT

There were approximately **5,159** seasonal farm workers employed throughout South Carolina during July.

S.C. WEEKLY CROP STATISTICS
Week Ending July 29, 1990

Crop	Phase	Percent Completed Current	Year Ago
Cantaloupes	Harvested	80	76
Corn	Matured	66	31
Corn	Harvested	5	1
Cotton	Squaring	96	94
Peaches	Harvested	76	69
Sorghum	Harvested	5	5
Tobacco	Harvested	40	28
Watermelons	Harvested	85	74

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate rose a sharp 0.3 point to 5.5% in July . . . marking its highest level in two years, and the steepest climb since February, 1986. This was the latest of a number of economic indicators in the last few months that point to a deteriorating economy. Analysts speculate that these figures may prompt the Fed to lower interest rates aggressively to fuel the ailing economy. Approximately 219,000 fewer people were on the nation's payrolls in July than in the previous month. Census employment dragged these figures down considerably with a layoff of 160,000 workers, but private industry also saw cutbacks of 45,000. The strongest setback seen in the private sector was in construction which dropped 50,000 in July. Manufacturing also saw losses but not as sharp as in recent months. The remainder of the major industry groups - services; trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities - saw either slight gains or remained the same in July. Through July, industry employment growth had not matched that that was seen throughout most of the 1980's.

The nation's factory workers' weekly pay fell $4.88 to $440.64 in July . . . while average hourly earnings rose $0.04 to $10.88. The difference in these two was the reduction in the workweek of 0.1 hour to a seasonally adjusted 40.9 hours. Overtime also fell 0.1 hour to 3.7 hours, after seasonal adjustment, over the month.

Housing starts fell for the sixth straight month in July . . . to an annual rate of 1,140,000, the lowest since September, 1982. The figures reinforce the idea that the housing industry is reaching a critical stage. Every region of the country except the West experienced a decline in housing starts in July.

Prices at the producer level fell 0.1% in July . . . prompting many economists to predict a lowering of interest rates by the Fed. These predictions, however, changed as the crisis in the Middle East caused oil prices to soar and inflation worries to abound. Many economic indicators point to an empending recession and the need for lower interest rates to spur the economy. However, future oil prices are bound to push inflation to dangerous levels and any lowering of interest rates would only fuel inflation, leaving the Fed in a precarious position. July's producer price figures were led by a 0.5% drop in energy costs and a steady hold on food costs. Prices of intermediate goods remained unchanged in July, while crude goods rose 0.6%. Excluding food and energy prices, the producer price index did not change in July.

Retail sales inched up 0.1% in July after rising 1.1% in June . . . and declining in the three previous months. Despite the slightly positive report for July, many economists see retailing as a troubled industry. Also, higher oil prices in the coming months are expected to take money out of consumers' pockets that would have been spent at retail stores. Declining sales were seen in cars, clothing, restaurants, and filling stations in July, while sales advanced in furniture, hardware, drugs, and general-merchandise stores.

The Consumer Price Index rose 0.4% in July to 130.4 . . . making the annual rate for the first seven months of the year reach 5.8%. Analysts predict that the Middle East crisis and its effect on oil prices could push the annual rate to 7.0% by the end of the year. Regardless of how much the crisis affects consumer prices this year, inflation will more than likely be at its highest level in nine years. Excluding food and energy prices, consumer prices jumped 0.6% in July. Industries leading the rise in consumer prices over the month included tobacco, hotels and motels, medical, entertainment, and food.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

More than 78 million people in the United States pay so much for housing that they cannot afford basic necessities such as food, clothing, and medical care . . . according to Michael E. Stone, a community planning professor at the University of Massachusetts. This mammoth figure adds up to over one third of the nation's population. Stone says that poverty scales used by the government are outdated and understate the plight of America's larger families. Stone's "shelter poor" were 42% of all renters, 22% of all homeowners, and 80% of the renter households with incomes between $10,000 and $30,000 during 1987. A separate study by William Julius Wilson of the University of Chicago says that a major factor in the sharp increase in black urban unemployment is the decline in low skill and relatively high-paying manufacturing jobs in the Northeast and Midwest. Both of these reports suggest that the nation's poor are a much wider problem than government reports indicate and that the problem is growing.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0

July, 1990

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.88	$ 8.85	$ 8.55	$ 9.47	$ 9.47	$ 9.27
Average Weekly Earnings	$358.75	$359.31	$352.26	$376.91	$377.85	$365.24
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$275.12	$276.61	$283.17	$289.04	$290.88	$293.60

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.10	$ 9.10	$ 8.69	$ 8.79	$ 8.77	$ 8.37
Average Weekly Earnings	$381.29	$383.11	$358.03	$362.15	$362.20	$344.01
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$292.40	$294.93	$287.81	$277.72	$278.83	$276.54

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.88	$ 10.84	$ 10.47
Average Weekly Earnings	$440.64	$445.52	$424.04
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$337.91	$342.97	$357.84

TABLE 3

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

July, 1990

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	104.1	106.0	107.9
Durable-Good Productivity Index	121.7	124.1	123.1
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	96.4	98.1	101.3
Textile Productivity Index	90.3	91.0	94.6
Apparel Productivity Index	83.1	88.6	92.8

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

July, 1990

				Unadjusted percent change to July, 1990 from-	
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
All items	130.4	129.9	118.5	+0.4	+4.8

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired Annual Income Desired	Relocate? Location of * Applicant
Counselor	21	Motel Manager	48	12	Full $14,400	Yes Beaufort
Spinner Frame	60	None	N/A	12	Full 12,480	No Chester
Welding Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	Full 36,000	Yes Florence
Administrative Assistant	24	None	N/A	15	Full 20,800	Yes Gaffney
Accountant	23	None	N/A	16	Full 20,000	Yes Greenwood
Warehouse Manager	72	None	N/A	15	Full 15,000	Yes Hartsville
Clerk Typist	06	None	N/A	12	Full 7,904	No Kingstree
Employment Interviewer	14	None	N/A	14	Full 16,000	No Lancaster
Electronics Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	Full 24,960	Yes Marion
Industrial Engineer	10	None	N/A	16	Full 26,000	No Newberry
Systems Analyst	99	None	N/A	14	Full 25,000	Yes Rock Hill
Yarn Handler	05	Alternator Rebuilder	12	12	Full 12,000	No Spartanburg
Chief Programmer	99	Programmer	99	17	Full 36,000	Yes Sumter

* There are currently more than 78,291 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini–resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

# Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1990

	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Net Change From: Jun. 1990	Net Change From: Jul. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.............	1546.2	1565.3	1499.5	-19.1	+46.7
Total Private..............................	1275.4	1278.3	1247.9	- 2.9	+27.5
Mining.....................................	1.8	1.8	1.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Construction...............................	102.4	103.2	94.5	- 0.8	+ 7.9
Heavy Construction, Excluding Building....	13.1	13.2	12.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Highway and Street Construction..........	3.8	3.7	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	9.3	9.5	9.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors................	49.7	49.8	46.4	- 0.1	+ 3.3
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning......	11.4	11.5	11.7	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical Work..........................	11.6	11.4	10.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)......	384.7	389.2	389.8	- 4.5	- 5.1
Durable Goods............................	134.6	135.8	134.8	- 1.2	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods.........................	250.1	253.4	255.0	- 3.3	- 4.9
Transportation and Public Utilities.........	65.5	65.2	64.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Trucking and Warehousing..................	20.1	20.0	20.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Water Transportation......................	3.0	3.4	3.2	- 0.4	- 0.2
Communications............................	13.0	12.6	12.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Telephone Communications.................	8.6	8.5	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services......	16.4	16.1	16.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Electric Services........................	9.8	9.7	9.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Combination Utility Services.............	4.1	4.0	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade..................	355.2	354.6	347.0	+ 0.6	+ 8.2
Wholesale Trade...........................	61.9	61.7	61.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods............	34.9	34.7	34.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.......	10.3	10.2	10.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods..........	27.0	27.0	27.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Groceries and Related Products...........	9.2	9.3	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Groceries, General Line.................	4.1	4.2	4.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.........	4.0	3.9	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1990

	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Net Change From: Jun. 1990	Net Change From: Jul. 1989
Retail Trade	293.3	292.9	285.3	+ 0.4	+ 8.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.6	12.8	12.2	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials	6.9	6.9	6.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	38.5	38.4	36.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Food Stores	50.0	50.4	49.6	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Grocery Stores	46.7	47.2	46.6	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	72.8	72.5	70.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Depository Institutions	22.3	22.1	22.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Commercial Banks	14.8	14.6	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
National Commercial Banks	8.5	8.4	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Insurance Carriers	15.5	15.5	15.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Life Insurance	7.3	7.3	7.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Services	293.0	291.8	280.2	+ 1.2	+12.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	26.8	27.0	27.4	- 0.2	- 0.6
Health Services	58.9	58.7	54.8	+ 0.2	+ 4.1
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	11.4	11.4	11.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Hospitals	20.3	20.2	18.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Educational Services	17.3	18.5	17.8	- 1.2	- 0.5
Colleges and Universities	9.2	10.1	10.1	- 0.9	- 0.9
Total Government	270.8	287.0	251.6	-16.2	+19.2
Total Federal Government	51.1	50.8	40.5	+ 0.3	+10.6
Total State and Local Government	219.7	236.2	211.1	-16.5	+ 8.6
Total State Government	91.6	92.3	86.9	- 0.7	+ 4.7
State Government Education	34.8	35.3	31.3	- 0.5	+ 3.5
Other State Government	56.8	57.0	55.6	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Total Local Government	128.1	143.9	124.2	-15.8	+ 3.9
Local Government Education	62.3	78.7	62.1	-16.4	+ 0.2
Other Local Government	65.8	65.2	62.1	+ 0.6	+ 3.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1990

	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Net Change From: Jun. 1990	Net Change From: Jul. 1989
Manufacturing	384.7	389.2	389.8	- 4.5	- 5.1
Durable Goods	134.6	135.8	134.8	- 1.2	- 0.2
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.9	15.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.1	4.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	4.0	4.2	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.4	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.4	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.3	10.7	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.0	3.0	3.5	+ 0.0	- 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	8.6	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	17.6	17.6	17.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.8	2.8	2.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.7	6.6	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	35.7	36.2	35.6	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	6.4	6.8	6.3	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.4	+ 0.0	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	7.6	7.6	7.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	21.6	21.9	23.2	- 0.3	- 1.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.3	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.6	2.6	2.8	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	6.9	7.1	8.2	- 0.2	- 1.3
Transportation Equipment	11.0	11.3	10.6	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	4.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.8	3.7	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	250.1	253.4	255.0	- 3.3	- 4.9
Food and Kindred Products	16.2	16.2	16.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Meat Products	6.3	6.2	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.9	2.9	2.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	102.3	103.3	105.5	- 1.0	- 3.2
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	26.2	26.2	28.0	+ 0.0	- 1.8
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	26.2	26.4	27.8	- 0.2	- 1.6
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.8	9.7	- 0.2	- 1.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.7	17.1	14.3	- 0.4	+ 2.4
Finishing Plants, Cotton	9.7	9.7	7.7	+ 0.0	+ 2.0
Finishing Plants, Manmade	6.1	6.5	5.9	- 0.4	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.6	10.2	- 0.2	- 0.8
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.7	8.8	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.5	7.5	7.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1990

	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Net Change From: Jun. 1990	Net Change From: Jul. 1989
Apparel and Other Textile Products.........	41.1	43.1	43.2	- 2.0	- 2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings...............	8.1	8.8	9.6	- 0.7	- 1.5
Men's and Boys' Shirts................	5.3	5.5	6.1	- 0.2	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear............	12.8	13.2	13.9	- 0.4	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Blouses and Shirts.	4.1	4.3	4.7	- 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Children's Undergarments......	2.1	2.1	2.3	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Girls & Children's Outerwear..............	4.8	5.0	4.8	- 0.2	+ 0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories.....	1.8	2.2	2.3	- 0.4	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.....	10.4	10.8	9.4	- 0.4	+ 1.0
Paper and Allied Products.................	16.9	17.0	16.9	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Paperboard Mills..........................	3.4	3.5	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes...........	5.7	5.7	5.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products....	4.6	4.6	4.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing...................	11.5	11.5	11.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Newspapers................................	4.5	4.5	4.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Commercial Printing.......................	4.8	4.8	4.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.............	35.8	35.9	36.9	- 0.1	- 1.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.........	15.0	14.9	16.2	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals..............	3.0	3.0	2.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products.	25.4	25.5	24.1	- 0.1	+ 1.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Else-..... where Classified........................	2.3	2.3	2.5	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, Not...... Elsewhere Classified....................	11.0	11.2	11.1	- 0.2	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1990

	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Net Change From:	
				Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment...........	1552.8	1547.4	1506.0	+ 5.4	+46.8
Total Private............................	1261.0	1257.5	1233.1	+ 3.5	+27.9
Construction............................	100.0	100.9	92.3	- 0.9	+ 7.7
Manufacturing...........................	385.8	387.5	391.0	- 1.7	- 5.2
Durable Goods..........................	134.9	134.7	135.1	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Lumber and Wood Products...............	15.6	15.6	15.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures.................	4.3	4.2	4.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.........	11.1	11.2	10.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Primary Metal Industries...............	8.3	8.4	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products..............	17.5	17.4	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical...........	35.8	35.7	35.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery............	6.3	6.2	6.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	21.6	21.8	23.2	- 0.2	- 1.6
Nondurable Goods.......................	250.9	252.8	255.8	- 1.9	- 4.9
Food and Kindred Products..............	16.0	16.2	15.8	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products..................	102.8	103.1	106.0	- 0.3	- 3.2
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton........	26.3	26.0	28.1	+ 0.3	- 1.8
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade.......	26.2	26.5	27.8	- 0.3	- 1.6
Knitting Mills.......................	8.6	8.7	9.6	- 0.1	- 1.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.........	16.9	17.3	14.5	- 0.4	+ 2.4
Yarn and Thread Mills.................	9.4	9.4	10.2	+ 0.0	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products......	41.9	43.1	44.1	- 1.2	- 2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings...........	8.1	8.7	9.6	- 0.6	- 1.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear..........	13.0	13.2	14.1	- 0.2	- 1.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	10.7	10.9	9.7	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Paper and Allied Products..............	16.7	16.9	16.7	- 0.2	+ 0.0
Printing and Publishing................	11.5	11.3	11.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products...........	35.6	35.8	36.6	- 0.2	- 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics......	14.9	14.8	15.9	+ 0.1	- 1.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1990

	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Net Change From: Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	65.1	64.6	63.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.2
Trucking and Warehousing...............	19.8	19.7	19.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Communication...........................	12.9	12.5	12.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.3	16.1	16.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade...............	347.9	345.4	339.8	+ 2.5	+ 8.1
Wholesale Trade..........................	61.1	60.8	60.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Retail Trade.............................	286.8	284.6	278.9	+ 2.2	+ 7.9
General Merchandise Stores..............	39.4	38.6	37.6	+ 0.8	+ 1.8
Food Stores.............................	48.7	49.6	48.3	- 0.9	+ 0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	71.2	71.2	68.6	+ 0.0	+ 2.6
Insurance Carriers......................	15.4	15.4	14.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Services..................................	289.2	286.1	276.6	+ 3.1	+12.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	23.8	23.8	24.4	+ 0.0	- 0.6
Educational Services....................	20.2	20.6	20.8	- 0.4	- 0.6
Total Government.........................	291.8	289.9	272.8	+ 1.9	+19.0
Total Federal Government................	50.4	50.4	40.0	+ 0.0	+10.4
Total State Government..................	95.5	95.7	90.6	- 0.2	+ 4.9
Total Local Government..................	145.9	143.8	141.5	+ 2.1	+ 4.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	334.5	340.4	328.9	237.5	242.2	236.9
Total Private	297.4	298.5	292.4	175.5	177.2	175.1
Construction and Mining	24.5	24.6	24.4	15.9	16.2	14.1
Special Trade Contractors	11.3	11.3	11.6	-	-	-
Manufacturing	100.4	101.1	103.5	28.6	28.9	28.7
Durable Goods	33.6	34.0	33.3	13.6	13.9	13.8
Lumber and Wood Products Including Furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
Primary Metal Industries and Fabricated Metal Products	6.3	6.4	6.4	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	13.0	13.3	12.8	3.4	3.4	3.7
Metalworking Machinery	2.1	2.5	2.0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.5	4.5	4.7	-	-	-
Computer and Office Equipment	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.7
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	6.6	6.7	6.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nondurable Goods	66.8	67.1	70.2	15.0	15.0	14.9
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Textile Mill Products	29.6	29.7	33.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.6	9.9	-	-	-
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	7.9	7.9	8.9	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.4	3.4	3.4	-	-	-
Carpets and Rugs	3.1	3.1	3.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.0	2.1	2.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.8	7.9	7.9	2.0	2.0	1.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.0	1.0	1.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outer and Underwear	3.5	3.5	3.7	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod.	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.3	9.3	9.3	2.7	2.7	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.6	4.8	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities...	13.5	13.6	13.4	11.2	11.3	11.0
Communications.....................	-	-	-	3.5	3.4	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	80.5	80.5	77.5	53.9	54.1	54.6
Wholesale Trade......................	18.7	18.7	17.9	12.8	12.9	13.1
Retail Trade.........................	61.8	61.8	59.6	41.1	41.2	41.5
General Merchandise Stores..........	8.2	8.2	7.6	5.5	5.5	5.7
Food Stores.........................	-	-	-	6.1	6.1	6.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.4	12.5	12.3	18.7	18.9	18.8
Insurance Carriers..................	-	-	-	5.0	5.1	5.5
Services.............................	66.1	66.2	61.3	47.2	47.8	47.9
Health Services.....................	11.2	11.0	10.9	9.2	9.1	9.0
Hospitals...........................	3.2	3.1	3.0	-	-	-
Membership Organizations............	-	-	-	2.6	2.4	2.9
Total Government.....................	37.1	41.9	36.5	62.0	65.0	61.8
Total Federal Government............	2.6	2.6	2.0	8.6	8.6	7.9
Total State and Local Government.....	34.5	39.3	34.5	53.4	56.4	53.9
Total State Government.............	11.2	11.3	11.9	35.4	36.0	35.4
Total Local Government.............	23.3	28.0	22.6	18.0	20.4	18.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ANDERSON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1990

	CHARLESTON			ANDERSON		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.......	208.8	210.1	195.6	50.9	53.1	54.4
Total Private........................	155.9	155.6	146.8	-	-	-
Construction and Mining.............	15.4	15.4	13.6	2.1	2.1	2.5
Manufacturing.......................	21.2	21.2	21.0	19.8	20.0	20.7
Durable Goods......................	12.3	12.2	11.8	4.9	4.9	5.1
Lumber and Wood Products Including. Furniture......................	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.1	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industry and fabri-.. cated Metal Products............	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	2.2	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods...................	8.9	9.0	9.2	14.9	15.1	15.6
Textile Mill Products and Apparel..	2.6	2.6	2.7	8.5	8.6	9.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	-	-	-	1.6	1.7	1.8
Paper and Allied Products..........	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	10.5	10.5	10.3	1.6	1.7	1.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade..........	54.1	53.7	50.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
Wholesale Trade....................	9.2	9.3	8.8	-	-	-
Retail Trade.......................	44.9	44.4	41.6	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	9.1	9.1	9.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services............................	45.6	45.7	42.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
Total Government....................	52.9	54.5	48.8	5.5	7.4	7.5
Total Federal Government...........	20.8	20.8	20.0	-	-	-
Total State and Local Government.....	32.1	33.7	28.8	-	-	-
Total State Government.............	16.0	15.8	14.0	-	-	-
Total Local Government.............	16.1	17.9	14.8	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1990

	FLORENCE		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	51.8	54.0	53.7
Construction and Mining.............	2.9	3.0	3.0
Manufacturing.......................	13.2	13.3	13.1
Durable Goods......................	4.5	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods...................	8.7	8.8	8.7
Textile Mill Products.............	3.0	3.0	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	2.0	2.0	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade..........	13.0	13.0	13.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	3.6	3.6	3.5
Services............................	9.8	9.8	9.8
Total Government....................	7.4	9.4	9.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

July, 1990

	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Net Change From Jun. 1990	Net Change From Jul. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	729.6	744.0	708.8	-14.4	+20.8
Total Private	572.1	573.8	561.5	- 1.7	+10.6
Construction	9.8	9.8	8.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.9
Manufacturing	154.7	158.2	159.8	- 3.5	- 5.1
Durable Goods	42.7	43.5	43.5	- 0.8	- 0.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	4.4	4.4	4.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	10.5	10.6	10.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electronic and other Electric Equipment	11.6	11.8	12.6	- 0.2	- 1.0
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	2.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	112.0	114.7	116.3	- 2.7	- 4.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.1	5.1	5.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	44.9	45.3	47.0	- 0.4	- 2.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	11.3	11.3	12.1	+ 0.0	- 0.8
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	11.8	11.9	12.5	- 0.1	- 0.7
Knitting Mills	6.3	6.4	7.1	- 0.1	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	33.5	35.5	36.0	- 2.0	- 2.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.2	7.8	8.6	- 0.6	- 1.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.1	11.5	12.2	- 0.4	- 1.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.6	3.6	3.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	5.0	5.1	5.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.6	9.6	9.9	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod.	10.2	10.3	9.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	17.2	17.1	16.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Communications	6.0	5.9	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 10 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

July, 1990

	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Net Change From Jun. 1990	Net Change From Jul. 1989
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	30.2	179.6	174.6	+ 0.6	+ 5.6
Wholesale Trade.........................	17.2	17.1	17.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods........	8.6	8.6	8.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods.....	8.6	8.5	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Retail Trade............................	163.0	162.5	157.6	+ 0.5	+ 5.4
General Merchandise Stores............	29.2	29.0	27.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Food Stores...........................	23.4	23.7	23.2	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	46.9	46.8	45.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Insurance Carriers.....................	9.7	9.8	9.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Services..................................	163.2	162.2	155.8	+ 1.0	+ 7.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	16.9	17.0	17.3	- 0.1	- 0.4
Health Services.........................	48.8	48.5	45.5	+ 0.3	+ 3.3
Hospitals.............................	16.9	16.7	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Educational Services....................	11.2	12.1	11.5	- 0.9	- 0.3
Total Government..........................	157.5	170.2	147.3	-12.7	+10.2
Total Federal Government................	19.2	19.1	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 5.5
Total State and Local Government.........	138.3	151.1	133.6	-12.8	+ 4.7
Total State Government.................	53.5	53.8	50.9	- 0.3	+ 2.6
State Government Education............	17.1	17.3	15.3	- 0.2	+ 1.8
Other State Government................	36.4	36.5	35.6	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Total Local Government.................	84.8	97.3	82.7	-12.5	+ 2.1
Local Government Education............	48.6	61.4	48.5	-12.8	+ 0.1
Other Local Government................	36.2	35.9	34.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1990

	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
MANUFACTURING	295.0	299.1	299.8	358.75	359.31	352.26	40.4	40.6	41.2	8.88	8.85	8.55
DURABLE GOODS	102.5	103.8	102.5	381.43	383.30	372.32	42.1	42.4	42.6	9.06	9.04	8.74
Lumber and Wood Products	12.9	13.2	13.0	329.33	332.11	337.64	41.9	42.2	42.1	7.86	7.87	8.02
Furniture and Fixtures	3.4	3.4	3.5	277.42	275.81	291.72	40.5	40.8	42.9	6.85	6.76	6.80
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.8	8.8	8.4	429.14	430.57	412.58	42.7	42.8	42.1	10.05	10.06	9.80
Fabricated Metal Products	12.8	12.8	12.6	367.57	368.52	369.77	41.3	41.5	42.6	8.90	8.88	8.68
Industrial Machinery And Equip.	26.2	26.6	26.0	411.70	414.30	396.46	42.4	42.8	43.0	9.71	9.68	9.22
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.3	424.32	423.95	411.30	44.2	44.3	45.0	9.60	9.57	9.14
Electronic And Other Elec. Equip.	16.2	16.5	17.4	338.96	341.88	336.52	40.4	40.7	41.7	8.39	8.40	8.07
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.1	3.8	352.70	359.35	386.78	42.7	43.4	46.6	8.26	8.28	8.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	192.5	195.3	197.3	346.81	346.50	341.82	39.5	39.6	40.5	8.78	8.75	8.44
Food and Kindred Products	11.1	11.1	11.0	296.24	297.97	303.77	36.8	37.2	39.4	8.05	8.01	7.71
Textile Mill Products	88.3	88.9	91.3	332.45	332.05	323.16	40.2	40.2	40.7	8.27	8.26	7.94
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	23.6	23.6	25.2	339.49	334.96	336.61	39.8	39.5	41.0	8.53	8.48	8.21
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	23.6	23.8	25.0	349.57	349.46	323.57	40.6	40.4	39.8	8.61	8.65	8.13
Knitting Mills	7.5	7.6	8.4	279.89	290.65	305.87	39.2	40.2	41.9	7.14	7.23	7.30
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.5	13.7	11.6	342.69	344.42	341.82	40.7	41.1	42.2	8.42	8.38	8.10
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.2	8.8	305.12	299.38	291.34	40.2	39.6	39.8	7.59	7.56	7.32
Apparel and Other Textile Products	33.4	35.3	35.6	215.16	218.04	218.86	36.1	36.4	37.8	5.96	5.99	5.79
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.2	7.8	8.6	196.18	201.49	206.18	34.6	34.8	36.3	5.67	5.79	5.68
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	10.5	10.8	11.4	196.54	198.69	190.69	36.6	37.0	37.1	5.37	5.37	5.14
Paper and Allied Products	11.6	11.6	11.5	566.80	563.77	573.14	43.3	43.3	45.2	13.09	13.02	12.68
Printing and Publishing	6.2	6.3	6.2	353.81	354.16	339.44	37.8	38.0	37.8	9.36	9.32	8.98
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.6	21.7	22.4	484.96	486.20	495.69	39.3	39.4	41.0	12.34	12.34	12.09

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

July, 1990

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	15.1	15.1	14.7	376.91	377.85	365.24
Durable Goods.......................	9.5	9.3	8.9	381.10	382.02	365.49
Nondurable Goods....................	5.6	5.8	5.8	370.74	373.09	366.60

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	39.8	39.9	39.4	9.47	9.47	9.27
Durable Goods.......................	41.2	41.3	40.7	9.25	9.25	8.98
Nondurable Goods....................	37.6	37.8	37.6	9.86	9.87	9.75

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	18.2	18.4	18.8	381.29	383.11	358.03
Durable Goods.......................	8.6	8.8	8.8	355.88	358.39	343.54
Fabricated Metals.................	2.3	2.3	2.1	355.37	362.25	356.93
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	1.5	1.6	1.7	393.82	388.45	371.51
Nondurable Goods....................	9.6	9.6	10.0	403.94	404.55	371.07
Textile Mill Products..............	1.9	1.9	2.0	356.17	363.36	319.46
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.1	1.1	1.3	193.36	195.29	201.06

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	41.9	42.1	41.2	9.10	9.10	8.69
Durable Goods.......................	41.0	41.1	40.8	8.68	8.72	8.42
Fabricated Metal Products..........	40.8	41.4	41.6	8.71	8.75	8.58
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	42.9	42.5	42.9	9.18	9.14	8.66
Nondurable Goods....................	42.7	42.9	41.6	9.46	9.43	8.92
Textile Mill Products..............	42.2	42.9	40.8	8.44	8.47	7.83
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	37.4	37.7	39.5	5.17	5.18	5.09

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TABLE 12 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

July, 1990

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
All Manufacturing	75.5	75.9	78.2	362.15	362.20	344.01
Durable Goods	24.3	24.4	23.9	419.32	418.44	390.63
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	9.9	10.0	9.6	482.67	472.88	437.60
Special Industry Machinery	3.0	3.0	3.1	425.65	421.52	409.06
Nondurable Goods	51.2	51.5	54.3	334.32	335.60	324.01
Textile Mill Products	25.2	25.3	28.3	334.06	334.89	329.21
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	7.4	7.4	8.4	354.48	347.77	340.70
Knitting Mills	1.1	1.1	1.4	292.96	285.35	259.91
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.8	2.8	2.8	315.19	323.19	342.11
Apparel and Other Textile Product	6.5	6.6	6.6	209.44	214.89	203.50
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	0.8	0.8	1.0	166.48	172.84	171.44
Chemicals and Allied Products	5.5	5.5	5.6	456.96	457.80	428.07

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
All Manufacturing	41.2	41.3	41.1	8.79	8.77	8.37
Durable Goods	44.0	44.0	43.5	9.53	9.51	8.98
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	46.5	46.0	45.3	10.38	10.28	9.66
Special Industry Machinery	44.9	44.7	45.1	9.48	9.43	9.07
Nondurable Goods	39.8	40.0	40.1	8.40	8.39	8.08
Textile Mill Products	40.2	40.3	41.1	8.31	8.31	8.01
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	42.1	41.5	41.6	8.42	8.38	8.19
Knitting Mills	38.7	38.2	36.3	7.57	7.47	7.16
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	39.3	39.9	44.2	8.02	8.10	7.74
Apparel and Other Textile Product	37.4	37.9	36.8	5.60	5.67	5.53
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	33.7	34.5	36.4	4.94	5.01	4.71
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.0	42.0	41.2	10.88	10.90	10.39

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
JULY, 1990

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	JULY 1990	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	JULY 1990	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	JULY 1990	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989
Abbeville	6,880	6,940	6,820	3,690	3,650	3,680	3,190	3,290	3,140
Aiken	52,500	53,900	52,100	19,100	19,000	19,200	33,400	34,900	32,900
Allendale	3,390	3,640	3,370	1,370	1,370	1,230	2,020	2,270	2,140
Anderson	50,900	53,100	54,400	19,800	20,000	20,700	31,100	33,100	33,700
Bamberg	4,710	4,800	4,350	1,550	1,540	1,430	3,160	3,260	2,920
Barnwell	7,660	7,780	7,530	3,200	3,170	3,170	4,460	4,610	4,360
Beaufort	35,050	35,210	35,370	960	960	1,080	34,090	34,250	34,290
Berkeley	26,900	27,200	25,200	6,700	6,700	6,700	20,200	20,500	18,500
Calhoun	3,150	3,520	3,980	1,620	1,680	2,230	1,530	1,840	1,750
Charleston	161,700	162,700	151,800	9,500	9,500	9,400	152,200	153,200	142,400
Cherokee	19,100	19,090	18,920	9,270	9,320	9,400	9,830	9,770	9,520
Chester	11,770	12,630	12,700	6,170	6,770	7,050	5,600	5,860	5,650
Chesterfield	13,090	14,090	14,060	7,450	7,690	7,830	5,640	6,400	6,230
Clarendon	6,300	7,040	6,480	1,360	1,460	1,430	4,940	5,580	5,050
Colleton	9,860	10,710	10,540	2,660	2,670	2,580	7,200	8,040	7,960
Darlington	21,070	22,590	21,720	7,720	7,760	7,720	13,350	14,830	14,000
Dillon	8,790	8,980	9,100	3,770	3,790	3,820	5,020	5,190	5,280
Dorchester	20,200	20,200	18,600	5,000	5,000	4,900	15,200	15,200	13,700
Edgefield	4,310	4,600	4,600	2,120	2,030	2,160	2,190	2,570	2,440
Fairfield	8,000	8,300	8,160	3,130	3,170	3,330	4,870	5,130	4,830
Florence	51,800	54,000	53,700	13,200	13,300	13,100	38,600	40,700	40,600
Georgetown	16,040	17,260	16,690	4,460	4,500	4,470	11,580	12,760	12,220
Greenville	194,100	197,000	189,700	50,000	50,400	52,100	144,100	146,600	137,600
Greenwood	28,680	29,860	29,050	11,140	11,280	11,230	17,540	18,580	17,820
Hampton	5,680	5,970	5,800	1,860	1,860	1,880	3,820	4,110	3,920
Horry	67,280	70,550	69,360	5,500	5,710	6,040	61,780	64,840	63,320
Jasper	3,760	4,030	3,960	350	350	360	3,410	3,680	3,600
Kershaw	16,430	16,700	16,430	6,420	6,430	6,120	10,010	10,270	10,310
Lancaster	18,500	18,880	18,730	8,030	8,130	8,180	10,470	10,750	10,550
Laurens	20,870	21,150	20,700	8,150	8,260	8,360	12,720	12,890	12,340
Lee	3,520	3,920	3,670	1,340	1,340	1,420	2,180	2,580	2,250
Lexington	56,200	57,200	56,300	13,800	13,900	14,200	42,400	43,300	42,100
McCormick	2,010	2,250	2,210	730	760	840	1,280	1,490	1,370
Marion	12,090	12,690	12,530	6,080	6,400	6,340	6,010	6,290	6,190
Marlboro	9,350	10,070	8,960	5,130	5,220	4,420	4,220	4,850	4,540
Newberry	10,900	11,520	11,570	4,770	4,740	5,060	6,130	6,780	6,510
Oconee	24,190	25,340	24,820	10,240	10,310	9,920	13,950	15,030	14,900
Orangeburg	30,530	31,720	30,250	9,930	10,090	9,660	20,600	21,630	20,590
Pickens	33,400	34,600	33,500	12,100	12,100	12,200	21,300	22,500	21,300
Richland	181,300	185,000	180,600	14,800	15,000	14,500	166,500	170,000	166,100
Saluda	3,440	3,580	3,550	1,410	1,440	1,470	2,030	2,140	2,080
Spartanburg	107,000	108,800	105,700	38,300	38,600	39,200	68,700	70,200	66,500
Sumter	32,860	34,830	33,160	10,060	10,010	10,020	22,800	24,820	23,140
Union	10,480	10,630	10,910	5,640	5,590	5,990	4,840	5,040	4,920
Williamsburg	10,920	11,220	11,730	5,060	5,010	5,390	5,860	6,210	6,340
York	47,400	48,600	47,900	13,100	13,100	13,400	34,300	35,500	34,500

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
JULY, 1990

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	JULY 1990	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	JULY 1990	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	JULY 1990	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989
ABBEVILLE....	11,220	9,990	10,350	1,040	660	610	9.3	6.6	5.9
AIKEN........	66,770	65,450	63,740	3,090	2,630	2,610	4.6	4.0	4.1
ALLENDALE....	5,260	5,430	5,080	390	340	410	7.4	6.2	8.1
ANDERSON MSA.	70,550	71,350	70,470	4,680	4,280	3,100	6.6	6.0	4.4
BAMBERG......	7,440	7,270	6,890	780	560	890	10.4	7.6	12.9
BARNWELL.....	9,490	9,600	9,230	830	910	990	8.7	9.5	10.7
BEAUFORT.....	39,280	38,940	38,290	1,220	1,180	1,050	3.1	3.0	2.7
BERKELEY.....	56,350	55,980	51,060	2,010	1,940	1,780	3.6	3.5	3.5
CALHOUN......	4,390	4,720	5,140	400	290	360	9.0	6.1	7.0
CHARLESTON...	151,490	151,220	138,790	5,370	5,900	6,290	3.5	3.9	4.5
CHEROKEE.....	25,480	25,080	23,930	1,740	1,720	1,140	6.8	6.9	4.8
CHESTER......	14,920	15,410	14,690	1,870	1,630	1,080	12.5	10.6	7.4
CHESTERFIELD.	20,270	21,390	20,700	1,230	1,190	1,000	6.1	5.5	4.8
CLARENDON....	11,900	12,760	11,760	1,010	870	950	8.5	6.8	8.1
COLLETON.....	17,150	19,270	18,400	990	1,030	870	5.8	5.3	4.7
DARLINGTON...	28,910	30,300	28,810	1,870	1,740	1,840	6.5	5.7	6.4
DILLON.......	14,310	14,300	14,450	1,040	980	1,240	7.3	6.8	8.6
DORCHESTER...	39,510	39,350	35,830	1,380	1,430	1,260	3.5	3.6	3.5
EDGEFIELD....	7,080	7,330	7,300	330	320	380	4.6	4.3	5.2
FAIRFIELD....	11,310	11,310	11,020	1,110	910	930	9.8	8.0	8.4
FLORENCE MSA.	57,570	59,090	57,590	3,200	2,930	2,920	5.5	5.0	5.1
GEORGETOWN...	21,630	22,530	21,150	1,680	1,390	1,150	7.8	6.1	5.4
GREENVILLE...	184,240	184,090	175,190	7,180	7,020	6,990	3.9	3.8	4.0
GREENWOOD....	29,630	30,140	28,870	1,980	1,820	1,830	6.7	6.0	6.3
HAMPTON......	7,980	8,020	7,680	620	460	420	7.8	5.7	5.5
HORRY........	78,230	80,590	77,000	4,000	3,850	3,130	5.1	4.8	4.1
JASPER.......	6,920	7,150	6,850	290	310	230	4.2	4.3	3.4
KERSHAW......	20,000	20,000	19,310	1,290	1,230	1,220	6.5	6.1	6.3
LANCASTER....	26,150	26,560	25,320	1,780	2,060	1,490	6.8	7.7	5.9
LAURENS......	25,990	25,390	24,670	1,560	1,450	1,240	6.0	5.7	5.0
LEE..........	9,230	9,680	9,100	570	580	460	6.1	5.9	5.1
LEXINGTON....	98,220	98,600	93,880	3,580	3,570	2,740	3.6	3.6	2.9
McCORMICK....	2,960	3,090	2,960	340	280	200	11.3	8.9	6.8
MARION.......	14,890	15,360	14,910	1,220	1,260	1,240	8.2	8.2	8.3
MARLBORO.....	13,410	14,250	12,580	1,180	1,320	1,260	8.8	9.2	10.0
NEWBERRY.....	14,430	15,300	14,830	890	930	810	6.2	6.1	5.5
OCONEE.......	29,930	30,790	29,400	1,690	1,550	1,340	5.7	5.0	4.6
ORANGEBURG...	42,030	41,860	40,140	3,320	2,220	3,030	7.9	5.3	7.5
PICKENS......	52,650	52,040	48,950	3,120	2,510	1,900	5.9	4.8	3.9
RICHLAND.....	146,680	147,030	141,030	5,840	5,600	5,400	4.0	3.8	3.8
SALUDA.......	8,150	8,280	7,950	490	490	330	6.0	5.9	4.2
SPARTANBURG..	119,860	120,120	113,400	5,350	5,600	4,620	4.5	4.7	4.1
SUMTER.......	38,770	39,900	37,870	3,080	2,340	3,020	8.0	5.9	8.0
UNION........	14,710	14,590	14,510	1,150	1,070	890	7.8	7.3	6.1
WILLIAMSBURG.	18,290	17,840	18,140	1,970	1,240	1,310	10.7	6.9	7.2
YORK.........	75,310	75,510	70,870	3,550	3,570	3,050	4.7	4.7	4.3
CHAS MSA.....	247,350	246,550	225,680	8,750	9,260	9,330	3.5	3.8	4.1
COLA MSA.....	244,900	245,630	234,920	9,420	9,160	8,150	3.8	3.7	3.5
GRNV MSA.....	356,740	356,240	337,550	15,650	15,120	13,510	4.4	4.2	4.0

Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.

S CAROLINA...	1,770.9	1,784.3	1,700.1	93.3	87.1	81.0	5.3	4.9	4.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JULY, 1990

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	JUL. 1990	JUN. 1990	JUL. 1989	JUL. 1990	JUN. 1990	JUL. 1989	JUL. 1990	JUN. 1990	JUL. 1989
ANDERSON	13,670	13,800	13,560	1,170	1,070	780	8.6	7.8	5.8
CHARLESTON	40,550	40,470	37,140	1,400	1,540	1,640	3.5	3.8	4.4
COLUMBIA	47,940	48,040	46,080	2,280	2,180	2,110	4.8	4.5	4.6
FLORENCE	15,870	16,290	15,880	830	760	760	5.2	4.7	4.8
GREENVILLE	35,770	35,740	34,030	1,670	1,630	1,630	4.7	4.6	4.8
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	14,180	14,620	14,010	510	490	400	3.6	3.3	2.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	24,130	24,130	22,230	1,300	1,430	1,530	5.4	5.9	6.9
ROCK HILL	23,990	24,060	22,560	1,340	1,350	1,150	5.6	5.6	5.1
SPARTANBURG . . .	24,490	24,550	23,150	1,310	1,370	1,130	5.4	5.6	4.9
SUMTER	11,770	12,100	11,490	960	730	940	8.2	6.0	8.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1989 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 12) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

S7155-2

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

AUGUST, 1990

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EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS
PAGE 7

AGRICULTURAL NEWS
PAGE 9

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EMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES SEASONAL GAINS DURING AUGUST

South Carolina's nonfarm employment, responding to seasonal upturns in educational-related jobs, increased 5,600 to 1,547,300 in August. Growth in government jobs dominated the employment picture with a gain of 4,200 during the month. Private employers added only 1,400 workers in August as the state's economy remained sluggish. South Carolina's unemployment rate registered its first decline in four months, dropping sharply from 5.3% to 4.7% for August largely because of the return to school of nonfaculty personnel. Compared to the national rate of 5.6% for August, South Carolina continues to boast an unemployment rate which has continually outpaced the nation as a whole. Nonfarm female employment rose 4,500 in August, benefiting the most from the increase of 2,800 in government jobs. Employment in the federal division increased 200 to 49,400 as expansion continued in both defense and nondefense positions over the month.

PRIVATE SECTOR AIDED BY MANUFACTURING

In the private sector, manufacturing employment was up 1,300 to 385,500 in August, recovering less than 30% of the reported July's job losses from unpaid vacations and plant closings. Female employees accounted for the entire overall gain in manufacturing jobs during the month. Within manufacturing, durable and nondurable goods gained 600 and 700 jobs, respectively. The state's manufacturing workweek edged up 0.2 hour to 40.6 hours and average hourly earnings rose $0.03 to $8.92. Nationally, the manufacturing workweek was up 0.1 hour to 41.0 while hourly earnings slipped $0.04 to $10.84. South Carolina's manufacturing productivity index rebounded some in August, rising 0.9 point to 104.8 after a steep July decline of 2.1 points. Productivity for durable and nondurable goods workers increased 0.9 and 1.1 points, respectively. The apparel productivity index posted the sharpest gain of 3.2 points because of production employment growth of approximately 1,000 during the month. Transportatation and public utilities (+300), and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100) both at all-time highs, were the only other major industries registering positive movement in August. Transportation and public utilities was up 300 on the strength of 200 new jobs in trucking and warehousing. In

PRIVATE SECTOR AIDED BY MANUFACTURING (Continued)

finance, insurance, and real estate, the real estate division accounted for the entire monthly increase. Trade employment held steady at a record high level of 354,700 positions. Within trade, wholesale trade reported 200 additional jobs but was offset by a 200 loss in retail jobs.

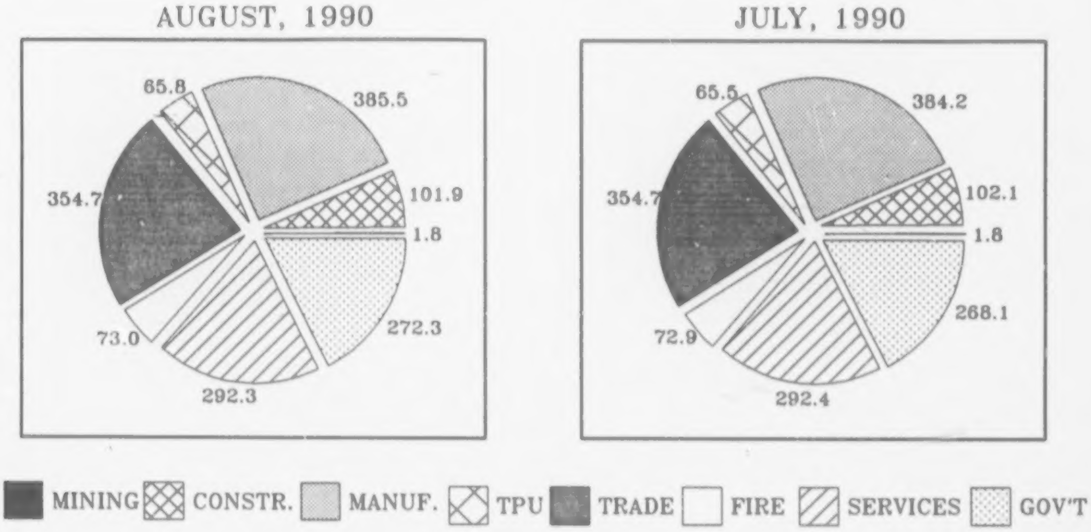
Many new stores opened in the retail division during August, but these gains were offset by seasonal declines in eating and drinking places, and miscellaneous retail outlets. Employment in construction and services ended the month on the downside with losses of 200 and 100, respectively.

Unemployment in the state's four coastal resort areas decreased during August. Georgetown County led the decline as its unemployment rate dropped 1.4 percentage points to 6.4%. Joblessness in Horry and Charleston Counties were down from 5.1% to 4.4% and 3.5% to 3.3%, respectively. Beaufort County's rate experienced a slight decline from 3.1% to 3.0% during the month and continues to be the lowest in the state.

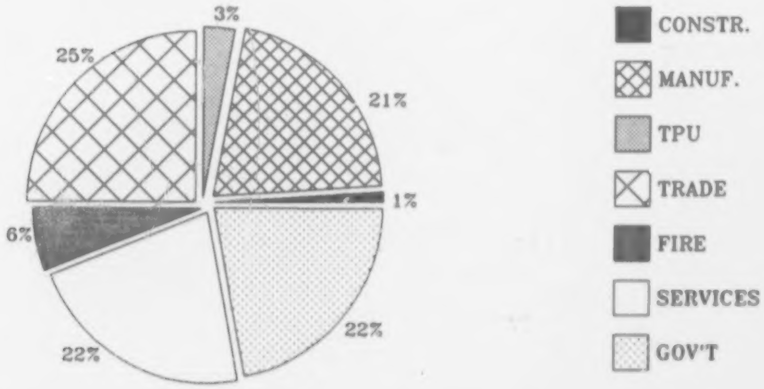
OUTLOOK

South Carolina's economic outlook for September is expected to be dominated by sharp rises in educational employment. School employees such as teachers, bus drivers and cafeteria workers, along with services personnel returning for the academic year will boost government employment during the month. The private sector on the other hand should post only moderate gains as the state's economy remains sluggish.

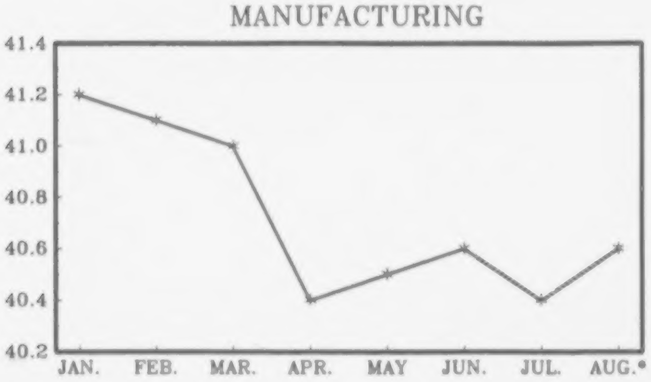
SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
AUGUST, 1990 COMPARED TO JULY, 1990
DATA IN THOUSANDS

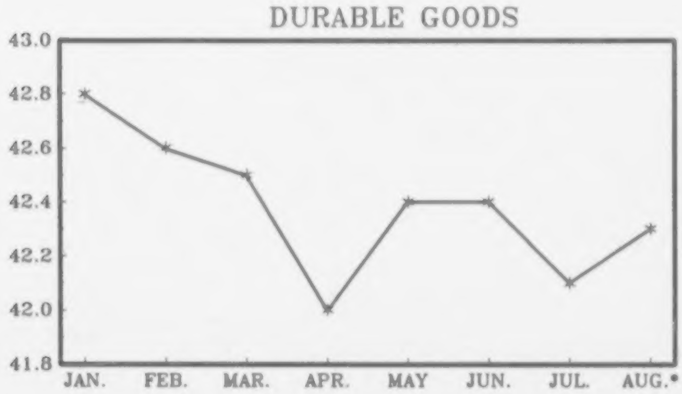


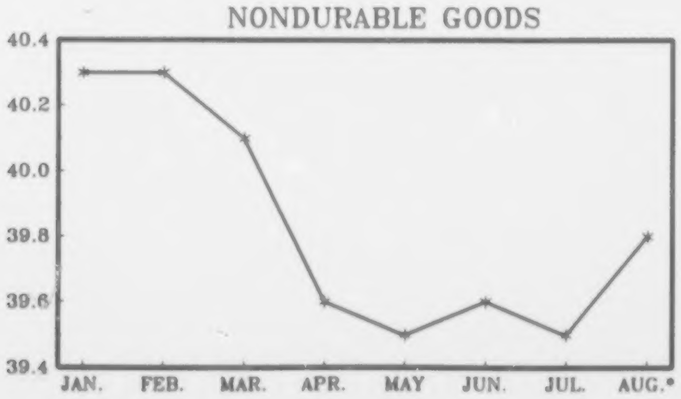
FEMALE NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
AUGUST, 1990



SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS
JANUARY – AUGUST, 1990







*PRELIMINARY FIGURES

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
August, 1990

Unadjusted Data

	SOUTH CAROLINA			UNITED STATES*		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,753,300	1,770,900	1,702,500	126,012	126,900	125,444
Total Employment	1,670,300	1,677,600	1,623,500	119,174	119,954	119,092
Total Unemployment	83,000	93,300	79,000	6,837	6,945	6,352
Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.3	4.6	5.4	5.5	5.1

Seasonally Adjusted Data

	SOUTH CAROLINA			UNITED STATES*		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,753,300	1,750,700	1,702,500	124,660	124,767	124,070
Total Employment	1,664,600	1,655,900	1,617,800	117,658	117,953	117,550
Total Unemployment	88,700	94,800	84,700	7,003	6,814	6,520
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.3

* Data for the United States are rounded to the nearest thousands

TABLE 1 (Continued)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
August, 1990

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	353,910	356,770	337,980	245,110	244,920	233,750
Total Employment	339,550	341,120	325,440	236,380	235,500	225,270
Total Unemployment	14,360	15,660	12,540	8,740	9,430	8,480
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.6

	CHARLESTON		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	245,240	247,370	225,720
Total Employment	236,970	238,620	216,430
Total Unemployment	8,280	8,760	9,290
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.5	4.1

NOTE: Comparable data for the Anderson (Anderson County), Florence (Florence County) Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA'S)

South Carolina metropolitan area employment bounced back from a sharp downturn in July by advancing 1,000 in August. Widespread growth in manufacturing, trade, and services, along with schools gearing up for the coming academic year caused the metro area growth. Greenville posted the largest employment advance with an additional 1,000. Columbia, despite a 500 - job setback in state and local government, posted the second highest increase of 200. Charleston, due to the slacking off from strong tourist build-ups earlier in the summer, lost 200 jobs over the month. Approximately 18% of the state's job gains in August occurred in the metropolitan areas.

The private sector was responsible for six of every ten new jobs in the metro areas in August. Manufacturing, which had suffered a number of large layoffs in the recent months, posted a 400 - job increase. However, some of the jobs gains, especially in the Greenville-Spartanburg area, were due to employees returning from unpaid vacations instead of demand increasing. There were several industries, though, that did expand due to more orders, including transportation equipment, and lumber and wood products.

Trade in the metropolitan areas also expanded in August, adding 400 new positions. Columbia and Greenville expanded sharply by employing 300 new workers each, while Charleston saw a slight pullback from its large summer workforce. Most of the growth came in retail trade where a number of new stores opened in both the Columbia and Greenvlle areas. However, seasonal setbacks in eating and drinking places, and other miscellaneous trade industries counteracted the positive developments.

Services, led by advances in the health care industry in Greenville and Columbia, grew 400 over the month. The Charleston area, however, lost 200 service employees responding to reductions in business services, and hotels and other lodging places.

**METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA'S)**

Construction employment fell 300 in the three metro areas in August. Losses were concentrated in the Greenville-Spartanburg area where a softer economy and seasonal factors slowed construction considerably. Columbia's construction firms, on the other hand, added 400 workers to their payrolls with most being employed in building construction and heavy construction. Construction employment in the Charleston area held steady over the month at 15,400 workers.

Finance, insurance, and real estate, feeling the effects of a stagnant real estate industry, fell 200 in August with all of the decline coming in the Columbia area. Transportation and public utilities dropped 100 as a result of a 200 decrease in Charleston. Columbia gained 100 workers while Greenville remained the same.

Public employment in the three metropolitan areas posted a net pickup of 400 in August as school districts prepared for the coming school year. The numbers would have been higher, but several nonschool government projects were completed and workers were released.

Six of the eight counties that comprise the metropolitan statistical areas of the state had decreases in their unemployment rates in August. Pickens County had the largest drop over the month, down from 5.9% in July to 3.8% in August. Other counties with declining rates included Spartanburg (4.4%), Richland (3.7%), Dorchester (3.4%), Lexington (3.3%), and Charleston (3.3%). Greenville County remained steady over the month while Berkeley County, the only metro area county to have a rising unemployment rate, rose 0.1 point to 3.7%.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Temperatures remained in the 90's for much of South Carolina during August. However, weekly scattered showers and thunderstorms improved most crops at virtually all locations across the state. Soil moisture ratings by the week ending August 26 were 7% very short, 35% short, and 58% adequate. There were an average of 5.5 days available each week for field work activities.

FIELD CROPS

Harvest of this year's corn crop continued to increase with almost 50% of the acreage harvested. Statewide condition of the crop was poor to fair; poor yields reported. Insects caused problems in some cotton and soybean fields. Some farmers sprayed their fields to control corn earworm infestations. The cotton crop condition was rated at 1% very poor, 6% poor, and 93% fair. The soybean crop showed improvement from the moisture received as the condition was rated at 6% poor, 61% fair, and 33% good. The tobacco harvest progressed with 73% of the crop harvested. The crop condition was rated as fair. The peanut condition was rated as fair with light harvest just getting under way by the week ending August 19. The reported condition for sweet potatoes was fair to good, while sorghum was rated in fair condition.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The peach harvest was winding down with 95% of the crop harvested, and the condition rated as fair. The cantaloupe and watermelon harvests made good progress, with both crops in fair condition. Overall condition for apples and grapes was fair.

EMPLOYMENT

There were approximately **2,637** seasonal farm workers employed throughout South Carolina during August.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS
(Continued)

S.C. WEEKLY CROP STATISTICS
Week Ending August 26, 1990

Crop	Phase	Percent Completed Current	Year Ago
Apples	Harvested	25	26
Cantaloupes	Harvested	88	87
Corn	Harvested	49	17
Cotton	Open Bolls	18	9
Peaches	Harvested	95	95
Peanuts	Harvested	3	4
Sorghum	Harvested	24	19
Soybeans	Setting Pods	48	49
Sweet Potatoes	Harvested	7	7
Tobacco	Harvested	73	73
Watermelons	Harvested	91	90

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate rose 0.1 point to 5.6% in August . . . reaching its highest level in two years. Economists expect joblessness to continue to climb in the coming months and reach 6% by the end of the year. Overall, nonfarm employment fell by 75,000 positions in August. However, the 120,000 census workers that were released over the month skewed the numbers somewhat. Still, even excluding the census layoff, a 45,000 job growth is very weak compared to the average increases of 200,000 in 1989 and 250,000 in 1988. Manufacturing continued to show weakness, losing 45,000 positions in August - all in durable goods. Since January, 1989, manufacturing employment has lost 455,000 jobs. Construction continued its three month slump by losing 40,000 positions nationwide over the month. The most troubling factor in August's employment report was the lack of service-producing jobs created over the month. The only two industries producing any substantial growth were health services (+44,000) and state and local government (+60,000). Other industries which traditionally have produced significant growth such as business services and retail trade, saw either slight gains or slight setbacks in August. All figures were adjusted for seasonality, except census workers.

The nation's factory workers' weekly pay rose $2.72 to a seasonally adjusted $443.56 in August . . . due mostly to an increase in the length of the workweek by 0.4 hour to 40.9 hours and an added 0.3 hour of overtime worked. Average hourly earnings, though, fell by $0.04 in August to $10.84.

Producer prices soared 1.3% in August fueled by a huge 9.6% increase in energy costs . . . Included in those energy price hikes were a 16.9% jump in gasoline prices, a 38.8% rise in heating oil costs, and a whopping 62.5% hike in petroleum prices - the largest one-month increase ever recorded. Analysts speculate that higher energy costs to producers may be particularly hard-hitting now because of the already ailing economy. Producers may not be able to pass on the price increases to their buyers because of the already low level of sales.

Housing starts fell for the seventh straight month in August . . . marking the longest consecutive monthly decline since the 1981-82 recession. August's annual rate was a seasonally adjusted 1,127,000, down 1.7% from July's 1,147,000. Analysts continue to view the housing industry as recessionary.

Consumer prices skyrocketed in August, rising 0.8% to a level of 131.6 . . . with a 4.3% hike in energy prices causing over 40% of the jump. The upsetting problem in the consumer prices report was that inflation was prevalent among industries other than those related to energy. Excluding energy prices, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) still rose a hefty 0.4% over the month. Rising medical-care costs, food prices, transportation prices, and housing costs were the main contributors to the rest of the rise in the CPI. Excluding food and energy prices, which is what economists call "core inflation", consumer prices rose 0.5% in August. This level puts inflation at an annual rate of 6%. Many government officials have recently been urging the Fed to lower interests rates to fuel the economy, but the consumer and producer price reports for August show that inflation remains on an upswing and that any lowering of interest rates might push it out of control. This fact is especially true since rising fuel costs will eventually trickle down into virtually all products even if they are not directly related to the energy industry, pushing their prices up in the coming months.

Industrial output at the nation's factories fell in August by 0.2% . . . Factories were working at an average of 83.1% of capacity over the month compared to 83.5% in July. The drop in industrial output occurred across a variety of industries including cars, computers, and clothing.

Retail sales fell 0.6% in August to a seasonally adjusted $149.20 billion . . . despite the fact that rising gasoline prices at the nation's filling stations pushed sales up 6.4%. Sales at most other types of retail outlets, though, fell substantially including automobiles (-4.3%), department stores (-0.2%), hardware and building supplies (-2.4%), and restaurants (-0.7%). Analysts predict that retail sales will continue to drop in the coming months as consumers' pocket books become tighter due to the soaring cost of fuel.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS BASE YEAR 1982-1984 = 100.0

August, 1990

	South Carolina		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.92	$ 8.89	$ 8.55
Average Weekly Earnings	$362.15	$359.16	$352.26
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-1984 Dollars)	$275.19	$275.43	$282.71

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.84	$ 8.80	$ 8.38
Average Weekly Earnings	$366.86	$362.56	$345.26
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$278.77	$278.04	$277.09

	Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.15	$ 9.12	$ 8.72
Average Weekly Earnings	$387.04	$383.04	$360.14
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$294.10	$293.74	$289.04

TABLE 2 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
BASE YEAR 1982-1984 = 100.0

August, 1990

	Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.53	$ 9.47	$ 9.34
Average Weekly Earnings	$383.11	$375.96	$371.73
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$291.12	$288.31	$298.34

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.84	$ 10.88	$ 10.46
Average Weekly Earnings	$443.36	$440.64	$427.81
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$336.90	$337.91	$343.35

TABLE 3

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

August, 1990

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	104.8	103.9	108.6
Durable-Good Productivity Index	122.5	121.6	124.0
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	97.3	96.2	102.0
Textile Productivity Index	90.9	90.3	95.1
Apparel Productivity Index	85.6	82.4	95.6

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

August, 1990

				Unadjusted percent change to August, 1990 from-	
	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989
All items	131.6	130.4	124.6	+0.9	+5.6

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired	Annual Income Desired	Relocate?	Location of * Applicant
Finance Manager	99	Department Manager	99	13	Full	$25,000	Yes	Beaufort
Garment Bundler	99	None	N/A	12	Full	10,400	No	Chester
Electronics Technician	99	HVAC Mechanic	52	14	Full	24,000	Yes	Myrtle Bch.
Architect	99	None	N/A	17	Full	38,000	Yes	Florence
Copywriter	52	None	N/A	18	Full	38,500	Yes	Greenville
Teacher	99	Dental Assistant	18	18	Full	30,000	Yes	Greenwood
Health Physicist	99	None	N/A	14	Full	25,000	Yes	Hartsville
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	Full	33,800	Yes	Marion
Assistant Manager	48	None	N/A	09	Full	18,000	No	Newberry
Mechanical Engineer	99	Mechanical Design Engineer	99	15	Full	40,000	No	Rock Hill
Production Superintendent	36	Retail Store Manager	99	16	Full	24,000	Yes	Sumter
Building Inspector	99	Electrical Inspector	60	14	Full	25,000	Yes	Beaufort
Forester	44	None	N/A	16	Full	16,500	No	Chester

* There are currently more than 78,895 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini–resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

# Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1990

				Net Change From:	
	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.............	1547.3	1541.7	1506.7	+ 5.6	+40.6
Total Private..............................	1275.0	1273.6	1252.9	+ 1.4	+22.1
Mining.....................................	1.8	1.8	1.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Construction...............................	101.9	102.1	96.4	- 0.2	+ 5.5
Heavy Construction, Excluding Building....	13.1	13.1	12.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction..........	3.8	3.8	3.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	9.3	9.3	9.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Special Trade Contractors................	49.4	49.6	46.6	- 0.2	+ 2.8
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning......	11.3	11.4	11.8	- 0.1	- 0.5
Electrical Work.........................	11.7	11.8	10.0	- 0.1	+ 1.7
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)......	385.5	384.2	391.6	+ 1.3	- 6.1
Durable Goods............................	135.3	134.7	134.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods.........................	250.2	249.5	256.7	+ 0.7	- 6.5
Transportation and Public Utilities.........	65.8	65.5	64.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Trucking and Warehousing.................	20.4	20.2	20.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Water Transportation.....................	3.0	3.0	3.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Communications...........................	12.9	13.0	12.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Telephone Communications................	8.5	8.6	8.5	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services......	16.5	16.3	16.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Electric Services.......................	9.8	9.8	9.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Combination Utility Services............	4.2	4.1	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade..................	354.7	354.7	347.9	+ 0.0	+ 6.8
Wholesale Trade..........................	62.0	61.8	62.1	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods............	34.9	34.8	34.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.......	10.3	10.2	10.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods..........	27.1	27.0	27.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Groceries and Related Products...........	9.2	9.2	9.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Groceries, General Line................	4.1	4.1	4.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.........	4.1	4.0	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1990

	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Net Change From: Jul. 1990	Net Change From: Aug. 1989
Retail Trade	292.7	292.9	285.8	- 0.2	+ 6.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.6	12.6	11.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.7
Lumber and Other Building Materials	6.9	6.9	6.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	39.0	38.6	37.0	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Food Stores	49.8	50.0	49.5	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Grocery Stores	46.5	46.7	46.5	- 0.2	+ 0.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	73.0	72.9	70.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.9
Depository Institutions	22.3	22.3	22.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Banks	14.8	14.8	14.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
National Commercial Banks	8.5	8.5	8.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Insurance Carriers	15.4	15.5	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Life Insurance	7.3	7.3	7.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Services	292.3	292.4	280.7	- 0.1	+11.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	26.4	26.6	27.3	- 0.2	- 0.9
Health Services	59.2	59.0	55.2	+ 0.2	+ 4.0
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	11.7	11.5	11.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Hospitals	20.4	20.3	18.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Educational Services	17.1	16.8	17.8	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Colleges and Universities	8.9	8.9	10.2	+ 0.0	- 1.3
Total Government	272.3	268.1	253.8	+ 4.2	+18.5
Total Federal Government	49.4	49.2	40.8	+ 0.2	+ 8.6
Total State and Local Government	222.9	218.9	213.0	+ 4.0	+ 9.9
Total State Government	92.1	91.6	87.3	+ 0.5	+ 4.8
State Government Education	34.8	34.2	32.1	+ 0.6	+ 2.7
Other State Government	57.3	57.4	55.2	- 0.1	+ 2.1
Total Local Government	130.8	127.3	125.7	+ 3.5	+ 5.1
Local Government Education	65.7	61.7	63.9	+ 4.0	+ 1.8
Other Local Government	65.1	65.6	61.8	- 0.5	+ 3.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

August, 1990

	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Net Change From: Jul. 1990	Net Change From: Aug. 1989
Manufacturing	385.5	384.2	391.6	+ 1.3	- 6.1
Durable Goods	135.3	134.7	134.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.9	15.5	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	5.1	4.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.0	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.2	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.3	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.2	10.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.0	3.0	3.5	+ 0.0	- 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	8.6	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	17.7	17.6	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.8	2.8	2.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.7	6.7	6.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	36.1	35.7	36.2	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	7.2	6.4	6.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.4	+ 0.0	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	7.5	7.6	7.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	21.6	21.7	23.0	- 0.1	- 1.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Household Appliances	2.7	2.6	2.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	6.9	6.9	8.2	+ 0.0	- 1.3
Transportation Equipment	11.3	11.0	10.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.7	3.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	250.2	249.5	256.7	+ 0.7	- 6.5
Food and Kindred Products	16.0	15.9	16.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Meat Products	6.2	6.0	6.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.8	2.9	2.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	102.1	102.3	106.1	- 0.2	- 4.0
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	26.0	26.2	28.2	- 0.2	- 2.2
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	26.2	26.2	27.3	+ 0.0	- 1.1
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.6	9.7	+ 0.0	- 1.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.8	16.7	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Finishing Plants, Cotton	9.8	9.7	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Finishing Plants, Manmade	6.1	6.1	5.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.4	10.4	+ 0.0	- 1.0
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.7	8.7	9.5	+ 0.0	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.5	7.5	7.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

August, 1990

	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Net Change From: Jul. 1990	Net Change From: Aug. 1989
Apparel and Other Textile Products.........	41.9	40.9	44.2	+ 1.0	- 2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings...............	8.1	8.1	9.8	+ 0.0	- 1.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts................	5.3	5.3	6.1	+ 0.0	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.............	12.9	12.7	14.0	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Blouses and Shirts.	4.2	4.1	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Women's and Children's Undergarments......	2.1	2.1	2.3	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Girls & Children's Outerwear..............	4.8	4.8	4.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories.....	2.3	2.0	2.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.....	10.7	10.2	10.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products..................	16.9	16.9	16.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Paperboard Mills..........................	3.4	3.4	3.6	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes...........	5.7	5.7	5.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products....	4.6	4.6	4.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing....................	11.4	11.6	11.6	- 0.2	- 0.2
Newspapers................................	4.6	4.6	4.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing.......................	4.6	4.8	5.0	- 0.2	- 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products..............	35.6	35.7	36.8	- 0.1	- 1.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.........	14.7	14.9	16.1	- 0.2	- 1.4
Industrial Organic Chemicals..............	3.0	3.0	2.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products.	25.4	25.3	24.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Else-..... where Classified........................	2.3	2.3	2.4	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, Not...... Elsewhere Classified.....................	10.9	10.9	11.1	+ 0.0	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

August, 1990

	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Net Change From: Jul. 1990	Net Change From: Aug. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment...........	1552.4	1548.3	1514.1	+ 4.1	+38.3
Total Private............................	1259.7	1259.2	1239.4	+ 0.5	+20.3
Construction.............................	99.3	99.7	93.9	- 0.4	+ 5.4
Manufacturing............................	384.3	385.3	390.8	- 1.0	- 6.5
Durable Goods............................	134.9	135.0	134.5	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Lumber and Wood Products................	15.7	15.7	15.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures..................	4.3	4.3	4.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.........	11.1	11.1	10.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries................	8.3	8.3	8.5	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products...............	17.7	17.5	17.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Industrial Machinery & Equipment........	35.9	35.8	36.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery............	6.2	6.3	6.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electronic & Other Electrical Equip.....	21.3	21.7	22.7	- 0.4	- 1.4
Nondurable Goods........................	249.4	250.3	255.8	- 0.9	- 6.4
Food and Kindred Products...............	15.8	15.7	15.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products...................	102.1	102.8	106.1	- 0.7	- 4.0
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton........	25.9	26.3	28.0	- 0.4	- 2.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade.......	26.4	26.2	27.5	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Knitting Mills.........................	8.5	8.6	9.6	- 0.1	- 1.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.........	17.0	16.9	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Yarn and Thread Mills..................	9.3	9.4	10.3	- 0.1	- 1.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products......	41.9	41.7	44.2	+ 0.2	- 2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings............	8.0	8.1	9.7	- 0.1	- 1.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear..........	13.0	12.9	14.1	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	10.7	10.5	10.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products...............	16.7	16.7	16.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Printing and Publishing.................	11.3	11.6	11.5	- 0.3	- 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products...........	35.4	35.5	36.6	- 0.1	- 1.2
Plastic Materials and Synthetics.......	14.6	14.8	15.8	- 0.2	- 1.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

August, 1990

	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Net Change From: Jul. 1990	Net Change From: Aug. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	65.4	65.1	64.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Trucking and Warehousing................	20.1	19.9	19.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Communication...........................	12.9	12.9	12.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.4	16.2	16.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	347.8	347.4	341.0	+ 0.4	+ 6.8
Wholesale Trade..........................	61.0	61.0	61.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Retail Trade.............................	286.8	286.4	280.1	+ 0.4	+ 6.7
General Merchandise Stores..............	39.8	39.5	37.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
Food Stores.............................	48.7	48.7	48.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	71.6	71.3	68.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.9
Insurance Carriers......................	15.3	15.4	14.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Services..................................	289.5	288.6	278.0	+ 0.9	+11.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	23.7	23.7	24.5	+ 0.0	- 0.8
Educational Services....................	20.1	19.7	20.9	+ 0.4	- 0.8
Total Government..........................	292.7	289.1	273.7	+ 3.6	+19.0
Total Federal Government................	48.9	48.6	40.4	+ 0.3	+ 8.5
Total State Government..................	96.4	95.5	91.4	+ 0.9	+ 5.0
Total Local Government..................	147.4	145.0	141.7	+ 2.4	+ 5.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	335.1	334.1	329.8	240.1	239.9	234.5
Total Private	297.7	297.4	292.7	176.7	175.9	174.6
Construction and Mining	23.8	24.5	23.6	16.3	15.9	14.3
Special Trade Contractors	11.1	11.3	11.5	-	-	-
Manufacturing	100.9	100.4	103.6	28.5	28.7	28.8
Durable Goods	34.0	33.6	33.7	13.6	13.7	13.7
Lumber and Wood Products Including Furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
Primary Metal Industries and Fabricated Metal Products	6.2	6.3	6.4	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	13.5	13.0	13.2	3.3	3.4	3.7
Metalworking Machinery	2.6	2.1	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.5	4.5	4.7	-	-	-
Computer and Office Equipment	-	-	-	1.4	1.5	1.7
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	6.6	6.6	6.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nondurable Goods	66.9	66.8	69.9	14.9	15.0	15.1
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	29.6	29.6	32.4	2.1	2.1	2.0
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.6	9.7	-	-	-
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	7.9	7.9	8.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.5	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.4	3.4	3.5	-	-	-
Carpets and Rugs	3.1	3.1	3.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.0	2.0	2.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.9	7.8	8.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.0	1.0	1.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outer and Underwear	3.5	3.5	3.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod.	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.2	9.3	9.2	2.7	2.7	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.5	4.6	4.7	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities...	13.5	13.5	13.4	11.3	11.2	11.0
Communications......................	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade............	80.8	80.5	77.9	54.2	53.9	54.5
Wholesale Trade......................	18.8	18.7	17.9	12.9	12.9	13.2
Retail Trade.........................	62.0	61.8	60.0	41.3	41.0	41.3
General Merchandise Stores..........	8.2	8.2	7.6	5.7	5.5	5.7
Food Stores........................	-	-	-	5.8	6.1	5.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.4	12.4	12.4	18.7	18.9	18.6
Insurance Carriers..................	-	-	-	5.0	5.1	5.6
Services..............................	66.3	66.1	61.8	47.7	47.3	47.4
Health Services.....................	11.3	11.2	11.0	9.2	9.2	8.9
Hospitals..........................	3.2	3.2	3.0	-	-	-
Membership Organizations............	-	-	-	2.4	2.5	2.6
Total Government......................	37.4	36.7	37.1	63.4	64.0	59.9
Total Federal Government............	2.3	2.3	2.0	8.7	8.8	7.8
Total State and Local Government.....	35.1	34.4	35.1	54.7	55.2	52.1
Total State Government..............	11.5	11.1	12.3	35.6	36.0	34.3
Total Local Government..............	23.6	23.3	22.8	19.1	19.2	17.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ANDERSON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1990

	CHARLESTON			ANDERSON		
	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.......	208.4	208.6	195.5	51.0	50.9	54.4
Total Private..........................	155.3	155.8	146.1	-	-	-
Construction and Mining.............	15.4	15.4	13.7	2.1	2.1	2.5
Manufacturing.......................	21.4	21.3	20.9	19.8	19.8	20.8
Durable Goods......................	12.5	12.3	11.8	5.0	4.9	5.2
Lumber and Wood Products Including. Furniture......................	2.3	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.1	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industry and fabri-.. cated Metal Products............	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	3.0	3.0	3.1	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment...........	2.3	2.2	1.8	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods...................	8.9	9.0	9.1	14.8	14.9	15.6
Textile Mill Products and Apparel..	2.6	2.6	2.6	8.4	8.5	9.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.8
Paper and Allied Products..........	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	10.2	10.4	10.1	1.6	1.6	1.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade..........	53.8	54.0	50.6	12.4	12.4	12.4
Wholesale Trade....................	9.2	9.2	8.8	-	-	-
Retail Trade.......................	44.6	44.8	41.8	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	9.1	9.1	8.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services............................	45.4	45.6	41.9	8.0	8.0	8.1
Total Government....................	53.1	52.8	49.4	5.6	5.5	7.4
Total Federal Government...........	20.6	20.7	20.0	-	-	-
Total State and Local Government.....	32.5	32.1	29.4	-	-	-
Total State Government.............	16.1	16.0	14.2	-	-	-
Total Local Government.............	16.4	16.1	15.2	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

August, 1990

	FLORENCE		
	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment......	51.8	51.8	53.7
Construction and Mining..............	2.9	2.9	3.0
Manufacturing........................	13.0	13.2	13.1
Durable Goods......................	4.4	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods...................	8.6	8.7	8.7
Textile Mill Products..............	3.0	3.0	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	2.0	2.0	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade...........	13.0	13.0	13.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	3.6	3.6	3.5
Services.............................	9.7	9.8	9.8
Total Government.....................	7.7	7.4	9.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

August, 1990

	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Net Change From	
				Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	731.8	727.3	711.6	+ 4.5	+20.2
Total Private	572.8	571.1	562.9	+ 1.7	+ 9.9
Construction	9.7	9.6	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Manufacturing	155.9	154.6	160.5	+ 1.3	- 4.6
Durable Goods	43.3	42.8	43.5	+ 0.5	- 0.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	4.4	4.4	4.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	10.8	10.5	10.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.0
Electronic and other Electric Equipment	11.6	11.7	12.5	- 0.1	- 0.9
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	112.6	111.8	117.0	+ 0.8	- 4.4
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	5.0	5.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Textile Mill Products	44.8	44.9	47.0	- 0.1	- 2.2
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	11.2	11.3	12.1	- 0.1	- 0.9
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	11.8	11.8	12.3	+ 0.0	- 0.5
Knitting Mills	6.3	6.3	7.1	+ 0.0	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	34.4	33.4	36.6	+ 1.0	- 2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.2	7.2	8.8	+ 0.0	- 1.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.3	11.1	12.2	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Paper and Allied Products	3.6	3.6	3.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.9	5.0	4.9	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.5	9.6	9.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod.	10.2	10.1	9.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	17.2	17.1	16.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Communications	6.0	6.0	5.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 10 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

August, 1990

	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Net Change From	
				Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	179.9	179.9	175.1	+ 0.0	+ 4.8
Wholesale Trade........................	17.2	17.1	17.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods........	8.6	8.5	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods.....	8.6	8.6	8.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade...........................	162.7	162.8	158.0	- 0.1	+ 4.7
General Merchandise Stores.............	29.5	29.3	28.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Food Stores............................	23.3	23.4	23.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.......	46.9	46.9	45.4	+ 0.0	+ 1.5
Insurance Carriers.....................	9.7	9.7	9.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Services..................................	163.1	162.9	155.8	+ 0.2	+ 7.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.........	16.7	16.7	17.2	+ 0.0	- 0.5
Health Services........................	49.0	48.8	45.8	+ 0.2	+ 3.2
Hospitals..............................	17.0	16.9	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Educational Services...................	11.3	11.1	11.4	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Total Government..........................	159.0	156.2	148.7	+ 2.8	+10.3
Total Federal Government...............	18.3	18.3	13.8	+ 0.0	+ 4.5
Total State and Local Government.........	140.7	137.9	134.9	+ 2.8	+ 5.8
Total State Government.................	53.6	53.6	51.1	+ 0.0	+ 2.5
State Government Education.............	17.0	16.8	15.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Other State Government.................	36.6	36.8	35.4	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Total Local Government.................	87.1	84.3	83.8	+ 2.8	+ 3.3
Local Government Education.............	51.3	48.2	49.8	+ 3.1	+ 1.5
Other Local Government.................	35.8	36.1	34.0	- 0.3	+ 1.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

August, 1990

				Net Change From	
	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989
Manufacturing	295.6	294.5	301.8	+ 1.1	- 6.2
Durable Goods	102.7	102.4	103.0	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Lumber and Wood Products	12.8	12.9	12.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	3.4	3.4	3.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.7	8.7	8.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	12.8	12.9	12.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	26.4	26.0	26.6	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	4.1	4.1	4.3	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	16.1	16.3	17.4	- 0.2	- 1.3
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	4.0	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	192.9	192.1	198.8	+ 0.8	- 5.9
Food and Kindred Products	10.9	10.9	11.0	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	88.2	88.3	91.6	- 0.1	- 3.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	23.4	23.6	25.4	- 0.2	- 2.0
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	23.6	23.6	24.6	+ 0.0	- 1.0
Knitting Mills	7.5	7.5	8.4	+ 0.0	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.6	13.5	11.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.2	8.2	8.9	+ 0.0	- 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	34.4	33.3	36.5	+ 1.1	- 2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.2	7.2	8.8	+ 0.0	- 1.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	10.6	10.4	11.5	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Paper and Allied Products	11.6	11.6	11.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	6.2	6.2	6.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.3	21.6	22.4	- 0.3	- 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED MANUFACTURING AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

August, 1990

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989
MANUFACTURING	362.15	359.16	352.26	40.6	40.4	41.2	8.92	8.89	8.55
DURABLE GOODS	384.08	381.43	374.91	42.3	42.1	42.7	9.08	9.06	8.78
Lumber and Wood Products	334.05	329.33	334.40	42.5	41.9	41.8	7.86	7.86	8.00
Furniture and Fixtures	273.64	275.40	297.72	40.6	40.5	43.4	6.74	6.80	6.86
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	441.23	436.03	418.33	43.6	43.3	42.6	10.12	10.07	9.82
Fabricated Metal Products	372.32	367.16	375.40	41.6	41.3	43.1	8.95	8.89	8.71
Industrial Machinery And Equip.	414.92	413.52	399.47	42.6	42.5	43.0	9.74	9.73	9.29
Special Industry Machinery	429.87	423.36	411.75	44.5	44.1	45.0	9.66	9.60	9.15
Electronic And Other Elec. Equip.	345.60	338.52	335.30	40.9	40.3	41.6	8.45	8.40	8.06
Instruments and Related Products	358.96	350.60	387.71	43.3	42.6	46.6	8.29	8.23	8.32
NONDURABLE GOODS	351.43	347.60	341.01	39.8	39.5	40.5	8.83	8.80	8.42
Food and Kindred Products	299.77	295.73	310.37	37.1	36.6	40.1	8.08	8.08	7.74
Textile Mill Products	336.96	332.45	324.36	40.5	40.2	40.8	8.32	8.27	7.95
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	347.49	338.64	338.65	40.5	39.7	41.4	8.58	8.53	8.18
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	354.65	350.43	324.35	41.0	40.7	39.7	8.65	8.61	8.17
Knitting Mills	275.99	284.00	296.21	38.6	39.5	40.8	7.15	7.19	7.26
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	348.96	341.04	340.17	41.2	40.6	42.1	8.47	8.40	8.08
Yarn and Thread Mills	310.68	305.12	300.03	40.4	40.2	40.6	7.69	7.59	7.39
Apparel and Other Textile Products	219.85	215.40	220.78	36.1	35.9	38.0	6.09	6.00	5.81
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	205.10	200.68	212.58	35.0	34.6	37.1	5.86	5.80	5.73
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	198.37	196.54	188.05	36.6	36.6	36.8	5.42	5.37	5.11
Paper and Allied Products	560.27	568.54	564.93	42.9	43.5	44.8	13.06	13.07	12.61
Printing and Publishing	359.66	355.88	343.52	38.1	37.9	38.0	9.44	9.39	9.04
Chemicals and Allied Products	496.40	488.22	490.45	40.0	39.5	40.6	12.41	12.36	12.08

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

August, 1990

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)		
	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	15.2	15.1	14.7	40.2	39.7	39.8
Durable Goods........................	9.6	9.5	8.9	41.5	40.9	41.1
Nondurable Goods.....................	5.6	5.6	5.8	38.2	37.8	37.8

	Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	383.11	375.96	371.73	9.53	9.47	9.34
Durable Goods........................	386.78	378.32	371.54	9.32	9.25	9.04
Nondurable Goods.....................	378.94	373.46	372.33	9.92	9.88	9.85

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)		
	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	18.1	18.2	18.6	42.3	42.0	41.3
Durable Goods........................	8.6	8.6	8.7	41.2	41.0	40.7
Fabricated Metal Products..........	2.3	2.3	2.1	41.6	41.0	42.0
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	1.5	1.5	1.7	42.9	42.5	42.1
Nondurable Goods.....................	9.5	9.6	9.9	43.2	42.9	41.8
Textile Mill Products..............	1.9	1.9	2.0	43.0	42.2	41.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.1	1.1	1.3	38.0	37.6	40.1

	Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	387.04	383.04	360.14	9.15	9.12	8.72
Durable Goods........................	360.91	358.34	343.92	8.76	8.74	8.45
Fabricated Metal Products..........	366.50	357.93	362.88	8.81	8.73	8.64
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	398.11	392.28	364.59	9.28	9.23	8.66
Nondurable Goods.....................	409.54	405.83	374.11	9.48	9.46	8.95
Textile Mill Products..............	366.79	356.17	323.90	8.53	8.44	7.90
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	197.98	194.77	204.91	5.21	5.18	5.11

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TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

August, 1990

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)		
	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	75.8	75.5	78.0	41.5	41.2	41.2
Durable Goods......................	24.6	24.3	24.2	44.1	44.0	43.6
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	10.2	9.9	9.9	46.7	46.6	45.5
Special Industry Machinery........	3.0	3.0	3.1	45.0	44.8	45.3
Nondurable Goods....................	51.2	51.2	53.8	40.3	39.9	40.1
Textile Mill Products..............	25.2	25.2	27.4	40.7	40.1	41.0
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade..	7.4	7.4	7.8	42.4	41.8	40.8
Knitting Mills....................	1.2	1.1	1.4	38.5	38.7	36.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool....	2.8	2.8	2.8	39.9	39.0	43.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	6.5	6.5	7.1	38.2	37.6	37.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.......	0.8	0.8	1.0	35.8	34.9	36.1
Chemicals and Allied Products......	5.5	5.5	5.5	43.0	42.4	41.8

	Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1990	Jul. 1990	Aug. 1989
All Manufacturing....................	366.86	362.56	345.26	8.84	8.80	8.38
Durable Goods........................	421.08	419.76	392.40	9.57	9.54	9.00
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	483.81	483.71	439.98	10.36	10.38	9.67
Special Industry Machinery........	428.85	424.70	412.23	9.53	9.48	9.10
Nondurable Goods....................	340.94	335.96	324.01	8.46	8.42	8.08
Textile Mill Products..............	341.88	333.63	328.00	8.40	8.32	8.00
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade..	358.28	351.12	332.11	8.45	8.40	8.14
Knitting Mills....................	291.06	292.96	261.34	7.56	7.57	7.16
Textile Finishing, Except Wool....	325.58	314.73	335.82	8.16	8.07	7.72
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	217.74	210.94	207.76	5.70	5.61	5.60
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.......	183.65	176.24	169.67	5.13	5.05	4.70
Chemicals and Allied Products......	473.00	463.43	436.39	11.00	10.93	10.44

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
AUGUST, 1990

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
AREA	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1990	AUG. 1989	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1990	AUG. 1989	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1990	AUG. 1989
ABBEVILLE	6,920	6,880	6,840	3,760	3,690	3,730	3,160	3,190	3,110
AIKEN	52,800	52,500	52,900	19,100	19,000	19,200	33,700	33,500	33,700
ALLENDALE	3,390	3,380	3,580	1,340	1,370	1,350	2,050	2,010	2,230
ANDERSON	51,000	50,900	54,400	19,800	19,800	20,800	31,200	31,100	33,600
BAMBERG	4,660	4,670	4,440	1,550	1,550	1,560	3,110	3,120	2,880
BARNWELL	7,750	7,640	7,710	3,260	3,180	3,550	4,490	4,460	4,160
BEAUFORT	35,230	35,050	35,360	970	960	1,070	34,260	34,090	34,290
BERKELEY	27,100	27,000	25,200	6,800	6,800	6,600	20,300	20,200	18,600
CALHOUN	3,150	3,150	3,970	1,620	1,620	2,230	1,530	1,530	1,740
CHARLESTON	161,000	161,400	151,800	9,500	9,500	9,400	151,500	151,900	142,400
CHEROKEE	19,020	19,110	18,700	9,220	9,280	9,170	9,800	9,830	9,530
CHESTER	11,780	11,770	12,780	6,070	6,170	7,060	5,710	5,600	5,720
CHESTERFIELD	13,140	12,980	13,810	7,390	7,350	7,820	5,750	5,630	5,990
CLARENDON	6,340	6,310	6,530	1,350	1,370	1,450	4,990	4,940	5,080
COLLETON	9,910	9,970	10,340	2,650	2,660	2,560	7,260	7,310	7,780
DARLINGTON	21,200	21,080	21,800	7,730	7,730	7,830	13,470	13,350	13,970
DILLON	9,230	8,790	9,060	3,710	3,770	3,830	5,520	5,020	5,230
DORCHESTER	20,300	20,200	18,500	5,100	5,000	4,900	15,200	15,200	13,600
EDGEFIELD	4,350	4,310	4,620	2,120	2,130	2,170	2,230	2,180	2,450
FAIRFIELD	8,050	8,000	8,170	3,150	3,130	3,250	4,900	4,870	4,920
FLORENCE	51,800	51,800	53,700	13,000	13,200	13,100	38,800	38,600	40,600
GEORGETOWN	16,040	16,040	16,810	4,480	4,460	4,500	11,560	11,580	12,310
GREENVILLE	194,300	193,900	190,100	50,300	50,000	52,100	144,000	143,900	138,000
GREENWOOD	28,720	28,650	29,160	11,230	11,100	11,300	17,490	17,550	17,860
HAMPTON	5,660	5,630	5,770	1,820	1,820	1,860	3,840	3,810	3,910
HORRY	66,830	67,230	70,930	5,680	5,490	6,030	61,150	61,740	64,900
JASPER	3,800	3,760	4,010	350	350	360	3,450	3,410	3,650
KERSHAW	16,420	16,430	16,620	6,440	6,430	6,330	9,980	10,000	10,290
LANCASTER	18,530	18,500	18,770	8,140	8,030	8,200	10,390	10,470	10,570
LAURENS	21,030	20,840	20,820	8,210	8,140	8,370	12,820	12,700	12,450
LEE	3,500	3,460	3,670	1,320	1,340	1,410	2,180	2,120	2,260
LEXINGTON	56,700	56,600	56,100	13,800	13,800	14,300	42,900	42,800	41,800

TABLE 14 (Continued)
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
AUGUST, 1990

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
AREA	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1990	AUG. 1989	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1990	AUG. 1989	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1990	AUG. 1989
McCORMICK	2,040	2,010	2,190	760	740	810	1,280	1,270	1,380
MARION	12,250	12,090	12,530	6,240	6,090	6,330	6,010	6,000	6,200
MARLBORO	9,520	9,420	9,180	5,200	5,190	4,460	4,320	4,230	4,720
NEWBERRY	10,960	10,870	11,380	4,810	4,780	4,830	6,150	6,090	6,550
OCONEE	24,160	24,200	24,640	10,130	10,250	9,850	14,030	13,950	14,790
ORANGEBURG	30,570	30,500	30,140	9,980	9,930	9,630	20,590	20,570	20,510
PICKENS	33,400	33,300	33,700	12,100	12,100	12,300	21,300	21,200	21,400
RICHLAND	183,400	183,300	178,400	14,700	14,900	14,500	168,700	168,400	163,900
SALUDA	3,480	3,480	3,510	1,430	1,450	1,420	2,050	2,030	2,090
SPARTANBURG	107,400	106,900	106,000	38,500	38,300	39,200	68,900	68,600	66,800
SUMTER	32,890	32,700	33,190	9,900	9,910	10,080	22,990	22,790	23,110
UNION	10,430	10,480	10,900	5,610	5,640	5,980	4,820	4,840	4,920
WILLIAMSBURG	10,720	10,690	11,720	4,830	4,830	5,410	5,890	5,860	6,310
YORK	47,900	47,400	48,100	13,200	13,100	13,500	34,700	34,300	34,600

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
AUGUST, 1990

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1990	AUG. 1989	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1990	AUG. 1989	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1990	AUG. 1989
ABBEVILLE	10,780	11,220	10,390	610	1,050	580	5.7	9.3	5.6
AIKEN	66,550	66,510	63,880	2,890	3,060	2,540	4.3	4.6	4.0
ALLENDALE	5,120	5,260	5,160	320	390	290	6.2	7.4	5.6
ANDERSON MSA	69,080	70,560	70,540	3,630	4,680	3,030	5.2	6.6	4.3
BAMBERG	7,050	7,440	6,700	540	780	550	7.6	10.4	8.2
BARNWELL	9,700	9,490	9,070	1,020	830	620	10.5	8.7	6.8
BEAUFORT	39,130	39,290	38,430	1,160	1,220	1,130	3.0	3.1	2.9
BERKELEY	56,020	56,360	51,140	2,050	2,010	1,840	3.7	3.6	3.6
CALHOUN	4,300	4,390	5,140	380	400	320	8.9	9.0	6.2
CHARLESTON	150,040	151,510	138,830	4,910	5,370	6,280	3.3	3.5	4.5
CHEROKEE	24,740	25,480	23,830	1,260	1,740	1,260	5.1	6.8	5.3
CHESTER	14,910	14,920	14,820	1,940	1,870	1,100	13.0	12.5	7.4
CHESTERFIELD	20,030	20,270	20,400	1,120	1,230	970	5.6	6.1	4.8
CLARENDON	11,970	11,900	11,940	1,180	1,010	1,000	9.8	8.5	8.4
COLLETON	16,940	17,150	17,840	880	990	760	5.2	5.8	4.3
DARLINGTON	28,610	28,920	29,020	1,690	1,880	1,850	5.9	6.5	6.4
DILLON	14,570	14,310	14,200	990	1,050	970	6.8	7.3	6.8
DORCHESTER	39,180	39,510	35,760	1,320	1,380	1,170	3.4	3.5	3.3
EDGEFIELD	7,020	7,080	7,350	310	330	360	4.4	4.6	4.9
FAIRFIELD	11,440	11,310	11,220	1,230	1,110	1,110	10.8	9.8	9.9
FLORENCE MSA	56,830	57,580	57,630	2,750	3,200	2,700	4.8	5.6	4.7
GEORGTOWN	21,150	21,630	21,370	1,340	1,680	1,190	6.4	7.8	5.6
GREENVILLE	183,460	184,250	175,460	7,210	7,190	6,530	3.9	3.9	3.7
GREENWOOD	29,240	29,630	28,970	1,720	1,980	1,790	5.9	6.7	6.2
HAMPTON	7,710	7,980	7,670	450	620	410	5.8	7.8	5.3
HORRY	76,510	78,230	78,840	3,400	4,010	2,990	4.4	5.1	3.8
JASPER	6,870	6,920	7,000	270	290	300	3.9	4.2	4.3
KERSHAW	20,120	20,000	19,460	1,550	1,290	1,140	7.7	6.5	5.9
LANCASTER	25,900	26,150	25,340	1,620	1,780	1,420	6.3	6.8	5.6
LAURENS	25,840	25,990	24,960	1,360	1,560	1,350	5.3	6.0	5.4
LEE	8,910	9,230	9,090	470	570	420	5.3	6.1	4.6
LEXINGTON	98,230	98,230	93,450	3,240	3,580	2,920	3.3	3.6	3.1

TABLE 15 (Continued)
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
AUGUST, 1990

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1990	AUG. 1989	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1990	AUG. 1989	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1990	AUG. 1989
McCORMICK	2,920	2,960	2,960	280	340	220	9.5	11.3	7.4
MARION	14,900	14,890	14,830	1,200	1,220	1,110	8.0	8.2	7.5
MARLBORO	13,430	13,410	13,780	1,130	1,180	2,160	8.4	8.8	15.7
NEWBERRY	14,430	14,430	15,130	940	890	1,260	6.5	6.2	8.3
OCONEE	29,560	29,930	29,210	1,510	1,690	1,320	5.1	5.7	4.5
ORANGEBURG	40,940	42,040	39,720	2,560	3,320	2,600	6.3	7.9	6.5
PICKENS	51,270	52,650	48,970	1,960	3,120	1,710	3.8	5.9	3.5
RICHLAND	146,880	146,700	140,300	5,500	5,840	5,560	3.7	4.0	4.0
SALUDA	8,060	8,150	8,210	440	490	640	5.4	6.0	7.8
SPARTANBURG	119,180	119,870	113,550	5,190	5,350	4,300	4.4	4.5	3.8
SUMTER	37,780	38,770	37,150	2,330	3,080	2,180	6.2	8.0	5.9
UNION	14,410	14,720	14,460	980	1,150	840	6.8	7.8	5.8
WILLIAMSBURG	17,130	18,300	18,140	1,310	1,970	1,230	7.7	10.7	6.8
YORK	74,450	75,420	71,290	2,840	3,550	3,000	3.8	4.7	4.2
CHAS MSA	245,240	247,370	225,720	8,280	8,760	9,290	3.4	3.5	4.1
COLA MSA	245,110	244,920	233,750	8,740	9,430	8,480	3.6	3.8	3.6
GRNV MSA	353,910	356,770	337,980	14,360	15,660	12,540	4.1	4.4	3.7

Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.

South Carolina	1,753.3	1,770.9	1,705.5	83.0	93.3	79.0	4.7	5.3	4.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
AUGUST, 1990

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1990	AUG. 1989	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1990	AUG. 1989	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1990	AUG. 1989
ANDERSON	13,330	13,670	13,570	910	1,170	760	6.8	8.6	5.6
CHARLESTON	40,160	40,550	37,150	1,280	1,400	1,640	3.2	3.5	4.4
COLUMBIA	47,980	47,940	45,850	2,150	2,280	2,170	4.5	4.8	4.7
FLORENCE	15,670	15,870	15,890	720	830	700	4.6	5.2	4.4
GREENVILLE	35,620	35,770	34,060	1,680	1,670	1,520	4.7	4.7	4.5
MYRTLE BEACH	13,900	14,180	14,350	430	510	380	3.1	3.6	2.6
N. CHARLESTON	23,860	24,130	22,230	1,190	1,300	1,530	5.0	5.4	6.9
ROCK HILL	23,670	24,030	22,690	1,070	1,350	1,140	4.5	5.6	5.0
SPARTANBURG	24,340	24,490	23,160	1,270	1,310	1,050	5.2	5.4	4.5
SUMTER	11,460	11,770	11,270	730	960	680	6.3	8.2	6.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1989 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 12) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.